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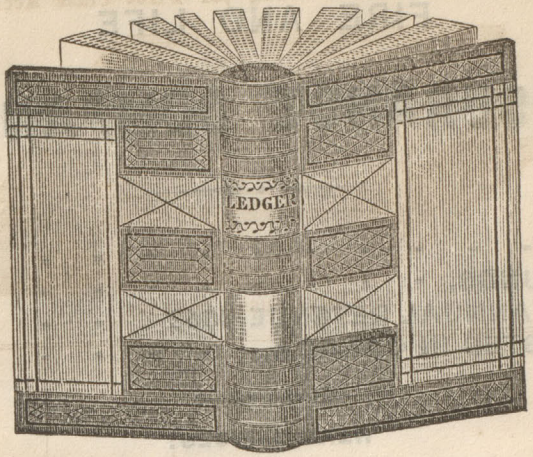
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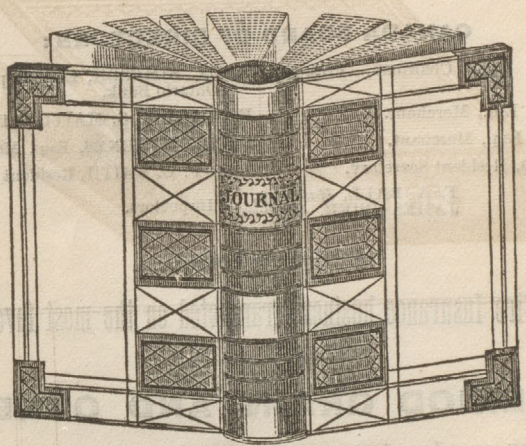
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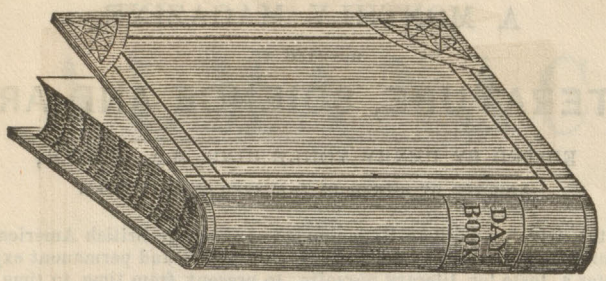
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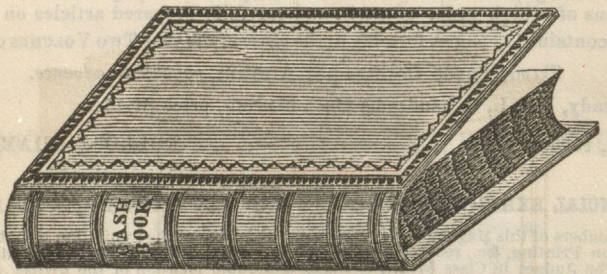
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THE

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN

ALMANAC

AND

ANNUAL RECORD

FOR THE YEAR

1864:

A

HAND-BOOK OF STATISTICAL AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

EDITED BY JAMES KIRBY, M.A., B.C.L., ADVOCATE.

VOL. I.

Montreal:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN LOVELL.

PREFACE.

Some months ago the prospectus of a new work, to be entitled the British North American Almanac, was issued by the publisher. The object, as then intimated, was to bring together, in a convenient and accessible form, a body of statistical and general information relating to the British North American colonies, particularly the five provinces. The present work is laid before the public in fulfilment of the promise then made. The publication has been considerably retarded by the difficulty of obtaining information from distant parts, and by other obstacles necessarily incident to the preparation of a first volume. In future, however, the work will be issued at an earlier period.

The present number is offered as an earnest of what will be attempted in subsequent editions. No pains have been spared to render the work an accurate and reliable authority on the subjects included within it. Imperfections will doubtless be discovered in this introductory volume, but the conductors trust in subsequent publications to render the work complete and thoroughly reliable in every respect.

The compilers avail themselves of this opportunity to thank those who have assisted them in the undertaking. The Meteorological Tables and Statistics were prepared by Dr. SMALLWOOD, Professor of Meteorology in McGill University; and the Astronomical Tables for the respective months by OSBORNE P. CROSS, Esq., formerly of the Nautical Almanac office, London, England. The information relating to the Law Courts of Lower Canada was compiled by GEORGE FUTVOYE, Esq., of the Crown Law Department, being similar to that formerly contained in the Lower Canada Law Almanac, published by that gentleman. The article on Education, Upper Canada, is from the pen of J. GEORGE HODGINS, Esq., Deputy Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada; and that on Education, Lower Canada, was furnished by the Hon. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU. The Militia Lists were corrected for this publication at the Adjutant General's Department, under the supervision of W. R. WRIGHT, Esq., senior clerk. The compilers are

also indebted to the DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL for reports; to J. W. DUNSCOMB, Esq., for Tables of Navigation at Quebec; to S. KEEFER, Esq., for the Railway Inspector's Report; to C. H. KIRBY, Esq., of the *Montreal Herald*, for valuable Parliamentary papers and documents; and to others who have rendered assistance in various ways. The larger part of the information relating to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia has been compiled for this publication by ALEXANDER MONRO, Esq., author of several works on the Lower Provinces. Reports were also kindly forwarded from several of the public departments. In the part of the work relating to Newfoundland, the compilers are under obligations to the Attorney General's department, and to the Hon. R. CARTER, acting colonial secretary, for corrected lists of the Judiciary, &c., and valuable manuscript information; also to J. SEATON, Esq., editor of the *St. John's Express*, Newfoundland, who compiled a considerable portion of the information relating to this colony.

A series of Obituary Notices, and a Summary of the Events of 1862 and 1863, have been added. The materials for this part of the work have been chiefly derived from the newspaper press. Care has been taken to render them as faithful and impartial as possible.

Information will be thankfully received during the year from those who feel an interest in the work. All notifications of changes and new appointments, addressed to the office of publication, will be carefully attended to.

January, 1864.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE,	7
ALPHABETICAL INDEX,	11
CALENDAR,	17
Eclipses, Chronological Cycles, &c.,	17
Meteorological Observations,	17
The Months, January, &c.,	20
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,	33
Area and population,	33
Political divisions,	33
Natural advantages,	33
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY,	33
CANADA,	50
Historical Introduction,	50
Geographical outline and general observations,	51
Governor General,	52
Executive Council and officers,	52
Legislative Council,	52
Elective Legislative Councillors,	52
Permanent officers of Legislative Council	53
Legislative Assembly,	53
Permanent officers of Legislative Assembly,	54
Public Departments, &c.,	54
Finances of Canada,	56
Commerce and Navigation,	62
Crown Lands,	78
Public Works,	80
Agriculture,	83
Patents,	85
Emigration,	102
Militia,	104
Foreign Consuls,	117
Post Office Department,	118
Provincial Penitentiary,	125
Education, Upper Canada,	126
" Lower Canada,	135
Grosse Isle, C. E.,	144
Judiciary, Lower Canada,	145
" Upper Canada,	151
Legislative Council Electoral Divisions,	156
Territorial Divisions of Lower Canada,	157
Localities of Lower Canada,	159
Cities, Towns, and Villages, U. C.,	163
Statutes of Canada,	164

	PAGE
CANADA,—(*Continued.*)	
Population of Canada,	166
Provincial Land Surveyors, U. C.,	167
Newspapers and Periodicals,	168
Banks of Canada,	172
Railways, Canada,	176
Clergy of Canada,	179
Military Departments, Canada,	199
City of Montreal, Statistics,	200
Bar of Lower Canada,	201
Public Notaries, L. C.,	202
Miscellaneous Matters,	203
Three Rivers, C. E.,	204
Representation,	204
Projected Ottawa Canal,	205
Reciprocity Treaty,	205
Tariff,	206
Gold Mines of Canada,	208
BRITISH COLUMBIA,	210
VANCOUVER ISLAND,	212
HUDSON BAY TERRITORY AND RED RIVER SETTLEMENT,	214
NOVA SCOTIA,	225
Historical Introduction,	225
Geographical Outline,	226
Legislative Bodies and Public Officers,	227
Revenue and Expenditure,	228
Commerce and Navigation,	228
Tariff,	228
Agriculture, Natural History, Minerals, &c.,	230
Crown Lands,	232
Emigration,	232
Manufactures,	232
Canals and Railways,	232
Judiciary,	233
Post Office Department,	234
Banks,	236
Education,	236
Clergy,	238
Military,	240
Militia,	241
Volunteers,	243
Halifax, &c.,	244
Newspapers and Periodicals,	245
Patents,	246

PAGE

New Brunswick, ... 247
Historical Introduction, and Geographical Outline, ... 247
Finances, ... 248
Commerce and Navigation, ... 249
Provincial Government, ... 250
Judiciary, ... 251
Tariff, ... 251
Education, ... 253
Clergy, ... 254
Agriculture, ... 256
Fisheries, ... 257
Geology, ... 257
Acclimatisation, ... 258
Post Office Department, ... 258
Newspapers and Periodicals, ... 259
Militia, ... 260
Board of Works, ... 260
County Officers, ... 261
Banks, ... 262
Crown Lands, ... 263
Barristers and Attorneys, ... 263
Patents, ... 263
Census Statistics, ... 264
Emigration, ... 265
Communications, Telegraph, ... 265
Railways, Distances, &c., ... 265
Weights and Measures, ... 265
Currency, ... 266
Military, ... 266
Cities and Towns, ... 266
Prince Edward Island, ... 268
Historical Introduction and Geographical Outline, ... 268
Provincial Government, ... 268
Finances, Commerce, ... 269
Agriculture, ... 269
Patents, ... 270
Emigration, ... 270
Education, ... 270
Roads and Communications, ... 271

PAGE

Prince Edward Island,—(*Continued.*)
Towns, ... 271
Post Office Department, ... 271
Courts, ... 272
Commissioners, ... 273
Customs, ... 274
Surveyors, &c., ... 275
Clergy, ... 275
Newspapers and Periodicals, ... 276
Barristers and Attorneys, ... 276
Volunteer Brigade, ... 277
Newfoundland, ... 278
Historical Introduction and Geographical Outline, ... 278
Provincial Government, ... 279
Commerce, Fisheries, ... 280
Finances, ... 281
Colonization and Agriculture, ... 281
Education, ... 281
Penitentiary, &c., ... 282
Light Dues, ... 282
Post Office Department, ... 282
Banks, ... 283
Pilotage, &c., ... 283
Judiciary, ... 284
Clergy, ... 285
Military, ... 286
Tariff, ... 287
Census, ... 288
Newspapers and Periodicals, ... 288
Mines, Telegraph Companies, Steamboat Lines, &c., ... 288
Towns, &c., ... 289
Chronicle of Events, 1862 and 1863, ... 290
Obituary Notices, ... 304
Miscellaneous, ... 312

ERRATUM.

In head line, pp. 164, 5, 6, for "Statutes of Lower Canada," read "Statutes of Canada."

ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

PAGE

Academies for Girls, L. C., ... 140
Acadia College, N. S., ... 237
Accidents on Railways, Canada, 176
Acclimatisation, N. B., ... 258
Accountant's Department, Canada, ... 54
Adjutant General's Office, Canada, ... 54
Advocates in Montreal District, 201
in Quebec District, .. 201
Agricultural Association of L.C., 203
Produce, U. C., ... 84
Prizes, L. C., ... 83
Society, P. E. I., .. 270
Agriculture, British Columbia, .. 211
Bureau of, Canada, 54
Canada, ... 83
N. B., ... 256
Newfoundland, ... 281
N. S., ... 230
P. E. I., ... 269
Almanacs, History of 19
Arbitrators, Official, Canada, .. 55
Archbishops, ... 312
Area of B. N. America, ... 33
of Canada, ... 51
Army of Great Britain, ... 317
Arrivals of Vessels at Quebec, from 1764 to 1863, ... 76
Arts and Manufactures, Canada, 84
Ashes, Export of, from Canada, 84
Assayers of Weights and Measures, P. E. I., ... 274
Assembly, House of, N. B., ... 250
House of, N. S., ... 227
House of, P. E. I., ... 268
Astronomical Tables, &c., ... 20
Attorneys General of L. C. 150
Audit, Report of Board, Canada, 57
Auditor's Branch Department, Canada, ... 54

Balance Sheet for 1862, Canada, 59
Bancroft, Henry, obituary, ... 304
Bank of B. N. America, ... 174
of B. N. America, Halifax branch, ... 236
Banks of Canada, ... 172
Bank of Montreal 174
of Nova Scotia, ... 236
Banks, N. B., ... 262
Newfoundland, ... 283
N. S., ... 236
P. E. I., ... 275
Bank of Upper Canada, ... 174
Banque du Peuple, Montreal, .. 175
Jacques Cartier, Montreal, ... 175
Bar of Lower Canada, ... 201
Barristers and Attorneys, N. B., 263
and Attorneys, N. S... 233
and Attorneys, P.E.I., 276
Society, N. S., ... 234
Belleville Seminary, U. C., ... 132
Billault, obituary, ... 304
Bishop's College, Lennoxville, .. 143
Bishop of British Columbia, on the gold mines of the colony, 210
Bishops, Anglican, of British North America, ... 179
Bishops of England, ... 312
Board of Agriculture, L. C., ... 203
of Works, N. B., ... 260
of Works, Newfound'ld, 280
Boards of Trade, Montreal and Quebec, ... 203

PAGE

Brigade Majors, Canada, ... 105
British and Canadian School, Montreal, ... 144
British Columbia, Form of Government, ... 211
British Columbia, Governor and Principal Officers, ... 210
British Columbia, Historical Notice, ... 210
British Columbia, Progress of .. 211
British Columbia, Union of, with Vancouver Island, ... 213
British Ministry, ... 312
British North America, General Remarks, Area and Population, Political Divisions, Natural Advantages, ... 33
B. N. A. Colonies, Comparison of Tariffs, ... 41
B. N. A. Colonies, Total Export and Import Trade of, ... 41
Brodie, obituary, ... 305
Brown, Peter, obituary, ... 305
Burns, Judge, obituary, ... 305

Calendar, January, &c., ... 20
Campbell, Colin, obituary, ... 305
Canada, Estimates for, 1863, ... 61
Finances, ... 56
Geographical Outline, . 51
Historical Introduction, ... 50
Origin of Name, ... 50
Public Debt, ... 57
Report of Board of Audit for 1862, ... 57
Statement of Affairs for 1862, ... 59
Canadian Literary Institute, ... 133
Provincial Steamers, 81
Canals, Canada, revenue for 1862, 75
N. S., ... 232
Comparative Statement of the property which has passed through the Erie, Welland and St. Lawrence Canals for 13 years, ... 83
of Canada, Carrying Trade and Navigation, 75
Capital Punishment, ... 297
Carleton, N. B., ... 267
Carrying Trade and Navigation of Provincial Canals, Canada, 75
Cavalry, Militia, Canada, ... 106
Census Department, Canada, ... 55
Newfoundland, ... 288
Central British North America, 216
Chamber of Commerce, Newfoundland, ... 286
Charlottetown, ... 271
Chancery, Master's Office, U.C., 151
Chebucto Marine Railway, N.S., 245
Chesapeake, Capture of the.... 303
Chief Department, Clerks of, Canada, ... 54
Chief Justices, past, and Crown Officers, L. C., ... 150
Chronicle of Events, ... 290
Chronological Cycles, ... 17
Chronology, ... 271
Church Society, P. E. I., ... 271
Circuit Court, L. C., ... 147
Courts, N. B., ... 251
Cities, Towns and Villages of U. C., ... 163

PAGE

City Bank, Montreal, ... 175
Classical Colleges, L. C., ... 139
Clergy, Baptist Ministers in Canada, ... 197
Clergy, Bible Christian Church, U. C., ... 196
Clergy, British Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, ... 195
Clergy, British Methodist Episcopal Church of B. N. A., ... 195
Clergy, Canada Christian Conference, ... 198
Clergy, Canada Presbyterian Church, ... 188
Clergy, Congregational Church, Canada, ... 196
Clergy, Evangelical Association, Canada, ... 199
Clergy, Evangelical Union, Canada, ... 199
Clergy Lands, Canada, ... 78
Clergy, Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada, ... 193
Clergy, Methodist New Connexion, Canada, ... 194
Clergy, New Brunswick, ... 254
Clergy, Newfoundland, ... 285
Clergy, New Jerusalem Church of Canada, ... 199
Clergy, Nova Scotia, ... 238
Clergy, Prince Edward Island, . 275
Clergy of Canada, ... 179
Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church: Diocese of Quebec, ... 182
Diocese of Montreal, ... 183
Diocese of Three Rivers, 185
Diocese of Ottawa, ... 186
Diocese of St. Hyacinthe, 186
Diocese of Kingston, ... 186
Diocese of Hamilton, .. 187
Diocese of Toronto, ... 187
Diocese of Sandwich, .. 187
Clergy of United Church of England and Ireland; Diocese of Quebec, . 179
Diocese of Montreal, ... 180
Diocese of Toronto, ... 180
Diocese of Huron, ... 181
Diocese of Ontario, ... 181
Clergy, Presbyterian Church of Canada, ... 187
Clergy, Primitive Methodist Church in Canada, ... 198
Clergy, United Brethren in Christ, Canada, ...
Clergy, Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, ... 190
Clerks of the Peace, Newfoundland, ... 284
Coal, N. S., ... 231
Collectors of Customs, Canada, 54
of Excise, light and anchorage dues, P. E. I., ... 274
Colonial Bishops, ... 316
Governors, ... 316
Secretary's Office, Newfoundland, ... 280
Colonies of Great Britain, ... 297
Colonization, Newfoundland, .. 281
Roads Department, L. C., ... 55
Roads, L. C., ... 79
Roads, U. C., ... 78
Commerce and Navigation, Canada, ... 62

PAGE
Commerce and Navigation, N.B. 249
N. S. 228
Newfoundland, 280
of Canada, Statistical view, 70
P. E. I., 269
Commercial Bank of Canada, 175
Commissariat Department, Canada, 199
Commissioners for Affidavits, &c., P. E. I., 273
Commissioners for Codifying Laws, L. C., 202
Commissioners for Erection and Division of Parishes, &c., 202
Commissioners for Receiving Affidavits for U. C., 203
Commissioners for Small Debts, P. E. I. 273
Commissioners for Taking Affidavits, U. C. and L. C., 152
Commissioners for Taking Affidavits, &c., Newfoundland, 284
Commissioners, Newfoundland, 282
Commissioners of Beauport Asylum, Canada, 202
Committee Department, Canada, 54
Common School Lands, Canada, 78
Common School Statistics, U.C., 126
System, U. C. 126
Commons, Noted Members, 314
Communications, N. B., 265
Comptrollers of Customs, N. B., 251
Conference at Quebec in 1862, respecting Intercolonial Railway, 39
Congregational College of B. N. A., Toronto, 132
Consolidated Fund, Canada, 60
Consuls, Foreign, in Canada, 117
Newfoundland, 286
Copley, Lord Lyndhurst, obituary, 306
Coroners, Newfoundland, 284
Correspondence between Canada and Europe, 118
Correspondence between Canada and U. S., 118
Corresponding Branch, Public Works, Canada, 55
Council of Public Instruction, Canada, 55
Council of Public Instruction, L. C., 138
Council of Public Instruction, U. C., 127
Counties, Parishes, &c., N. B., population of, 250
County and Judicial Officers, C. W., 153
County Courts, U. C., 152
Grammar Schools, U.C., 128
Officers, N. B., 261
Court of Chancery, P. E. I., 272
of Chancery, U. C., 151
of Common Pleas, U. C., 151
of Error and Appeal, U.C., 151
of Impeachment, U. C., 151
of Queen's Bench, U. C., 151
Courts, Newfoundland, 284
of Law, English, 315
of Lower Canada, 145
of Quarter Sessions, U.C. 152
of U. C., 151
U.C., Terms and Circuits, 152
Crampton, Judge, obituary, 306
Credit Foncier, L. C., 296
Cresswell, Judge, obituary, 307
Crops of 1862 in U. C., 83
Crown Domain, Canada, 78
Lands, Canada, 78
Department, Canada, 55
New Brunswick, 263
PAGE
Crown Lands, Nova Scotia, 232
sales of, in Canada, 78
Law Department, Canada, 55
Law Officers, U. C., 152
Surveys, Canada, 79
Timber Agents, Canada, 55
Timber Office, Quebec, 202
Currency, New Brunswick, 266
Newfoundland, 289
Nova Scotia, 236
Customs Department, Canada, 54
Department, Newfoundland, 281
Offices, Charlottetown, 274
Dead Letters, Canada, 118
Deaths, N. S., 246
DeBleury, obituary, 307
Debt, Public, of Canada, 57
Departments, Public, Canada, 54
Deputies for granting Replevins, P. E. I., 274
Deputy Surveyors, N. B., 263
Treasurers, N. B., 251
Derbishire, obituary, 307
Distilleries and Breweries, Canada, 72
Division Court Clerks, U. C., 154
Courts, U. C., 152
Durham's (Lord) Report respecting an Intercolonial Railway. 33
Duty collected at each Port in Canada from 1860 to 1862, 71

Eastern Townships Bank, 175
Eccles, obituary, 307
Ecclesiastical Seminary, Ottawa 132
Eclipses, 17
Education Board, N. B., 253
Lands Endowment, U. C., 133
Sketch of Progress, L. C., 135
New Brunswick, 253
Newfoundland, 281
Nova Scotia, 237
Educational Department, U. C., 55
L. C., 55
Institutions, L. C., recapitulation, 139
Institutions, U. C., number, &c., 135
Museum, 129
Education Department, officers of, U. C., 129
Office, U. C., 129
Prince Edward Isl'd 270
Upper Canada, 126
Statistical Abstract, U. C., 134
Elective Legislative Councillors, U. C. and L. C., 52
Ellice, obituary, 307
Emancipation Proclamation, 295
Emigrants, Advice to, 103
Trades and callings of, Canada, 102
Emigration Agents, Canada, 102
Canada, 102
Department, Canada, 203
New Brunswick, 265
Nova Scotia, 232
Prince Edw'd Isl'd 270
Endowments for Educational Purposes, U. C., 133
Engineering Branch, Public Works, Canada, 55
Estimates for 1863, Canada, 61
Executive Council, Canada, 52
Council, N. B., 250
Council, Newfoundland, 279
Council, N. S., 227
Executive Council, P. E. I., 268
PAGE
Expenditure for 1862, Canada, 56
Exports and Imports, British Columbia, 211
Exports from and Imports to each Port in Canada, 71
Exports from Canada, 68
from Canada, Comparative Statement, 1860 to 1862, 70
from Canada to the other B. N. A. Colonies, 40

Fergusson, obituary, 307
Festivals and Anniversaries, 17
Fetes d'Obligation, L. C., 148
Field Batteries, Canada, 107
Marshals, G. B., 317
Finance Minister, Report for 1862, Canada, 56
Finance Minister's Department, Canada, 54
Finances, Canada, 56
New Brunswick, 248
Newfoundland, 281
Prince Edward Is'nd, 269
Financial Branch, Public Works, Canada, 55
Fisheries, Canada, 78
Superintendent, L. C. 200
New Brunswick, 257
Newfoundland, 280
Nova Scotia, 232
Prince Edward Is'nd, 269
Flax and Hemp, Cultivation of, Canada, 84
Foley, Hon. M. H., Report respecting communication to Red River, &c., 221
Forbes, obituary, 307
Forests, Timber Areas, Canada, 84
Fredericton, New Brunswick, 267
Free Ports, Canada, Foreign and Domestic Trade, 72
Freer, obituary, 308
Friends' Seminary, Picton, 133

General Department, Canada, 54
Geographical Outline of Canada, 51
Geological Survey, Canada, 55
Geology, New Brunswick, 257
Nova Scotia, 231
Glasgow Line, Steamers, 204
Gold Mines, Canada, 208
Gore Bank, Canada, 175
Gourlay, obituary, 308
Government Officers, N. B., 251
Officers, N. S. 227
Prince Ed. Island, 268
Governor General of Canada, 52
Gram'ar School Lands, Canada, 78
Grand Trunk Railway, 179
Great Fire, New Brunswick, 247
Great Western Railway, 179
Grey's (Earl) Speech respecting an Intercolonial Railway, 34
Grosse Isle, C. E., 144

Halifax and Minas Navigation Co., N. S., 245
Halifax Banking Company, 236
Nova Scotia, 244
Harbor and Ballast Masters, P. Edward Island, 274
Harwood, obituary, 308
Heir and Devisee Court, U. C., 152
Henderson's (capt.) Report respecting Intercolonial Railw'y, 34
High School, Montreal, 143
Historical Introduction, Canada, 50
House of Assembly, Newfoundland, 279
House of Lords, 312
Howe's (Hon. Jos.) Letter to Earl Grey, 33

PAGE

Howland, Messrs. Sicotte and, Deputation to England, respecting Intercolonial Railw'y, 38
Howland's, Hon. Mr., Report on the subject of Intercolonial Reciprocity, 39
Hudson Bay Territory, 214
Huron College, London, U. C., 132

Imports and Exports, N. B., 249
Imports and Exports, Newfo'ndland, 280
Imports and Exports, N. S., 228
Imports and Exports, P. E. I., 269
Imports into Canada from other B. N. A. Provinces, 40
Imports of Canada, 1862, 62
Imports of Canada, Comparative Statement for 1861 and 1862, 65
Imports to Canada, Comparative Statement, 1859 to 1862, 67
Imports to Canada from Foreign West Indies, 66
Imports to Canada from Sea, via the St. Lawrence, 66
Imports to Canada of Goods passing through the U. S. under bond, &c., 67
Imports to Canada, under Reciprocity Treaty, 66
Imports to New Brunswick from U. S., in 1861, 42
Imports to Newfoundland from U. S. in 1861 43
Imports to Nova Scotia from U. S. in 1861 41
Imports to P. E. I. from U. S. in 1861 42
Indian Affairs, Canada, 78
Department, Canada, 55
Industrial Colleges, L.C., 140
Resources, N. S., 230
Inland Navigation, Canada, 80
Inspectors of Fish, P. E. I., 274
Insolvent Debtors' Courts, 152
Intercolonial Railway, advantages of, and objections to, 49
Intercolonial Railway, Agreement of September, 1862, 44
Intercolonial Railway, review of the negotiations and proceedings relating thereto from the Report of Lord Durham, in 1839, to the suspension of the proposed new Survey, in 1863, 33
Intercolonial Reciprocity, 39
Intercolonial Survey, Debate on, 300
Irish Bishops, 317
Isaacson, obituary, 308
Jacques Cartier Normal School, Montreal, 144
Jails, P. E. I., 275
Japan, Bombardment of Kagosima, 303
Jebb, obituary, 308
Jeffrey, obituary, 308
Jesuits' Estates, Canada, 78
Journal Department, Canada 54
Judges of Lower Canada, 145
Judicial System in Canada, before the Cession 51
Judiciary, Upper Canada, 151
Lower Canada, 145
New Brunswick, 251
Newfoundland, 284
Nova Scotia, 233
Prince Edward Island 272
Kearnes, obituary, 308
King's College, Windsor, 237
Kings and Queens of England, 315
Kinnear, obituary, 308
Knowlton, obituary, 309
Knox's College, Toronto, 132
Lachine Railroad, 179
Rapids, 297

PAGE

Lake St. Peter, Canada, 80
Land Regulations, Canada, 103
Land Surveyors, P. E. I., 275
Laval Normal School, Quebec 143
University, Quebec, 143
Law Department, Canada, 54
Society of U. C., 151
Legal Holidays, U. C., 152
Legislative and Executive Councils, Vancouver Island, 213
Legislative Assembly, Canada, 53
Council, Canada, 52
Council, Constitution of, Canada, 300
Legislative Council Electoral Divisions, with date of next Elections, Canada, 156
Legislative Council, N. B., 250
Newfoun'd, 279
N. S., 227
P. E. I., 268
Library Department, Canada, 54
Light Dues, Newfoundland, 282
Houses, Canada, 81
Lincoln's (Earl of), opinion of the Intercolonial Railway, 34
Lindsay, obituary, 309
Live Stock, U. C., 84
Localities of Lower Canada, with their population according to the Census of 1861, 159
London and Colonial Bank, 175
Lovell's General Geography, introduction into Schools, as Text-Book, 127
Lovell's National Arithmetics, introduction of, into public schools, Canada, as Text-books. 127
Lumber Surveys, N. B., 266
Lunatic Asylum, P. E. I., 275
Lytton's (Sir E. Bulwer) Answer to Deputation respecting Intercolonial Railway, 37
Madras School, N. B., 253
Macdonald's, (Hon. J. A.,) Mission to England respecting Intercolonial Railway, 36
Magdalen Islands, C. E., 79
Mails, Canada, 118
Maitland, obituary, 309
Manitoulin Island, Lake Huron. 79
Manufactures, N. S., 232
Maritime Provinces, their trade with the U. S., 41
Maritime Provinces, total Trade with the U. S. in 1861, 43
Mason and Slidell, surrender of, 290
McGee, Hon. T. D'Arcy, his views respecting Intercolonial Railway, 49
McGill Normal School, Montreal, 143
McGill University, Montreal, 142
McNab, obituary, 309
Medicine and Surgery, School of, Montreal, 144
Meeting in London, 5th June, 1858, respecting Intercolonial Railway, 37
Memorandum of the Canadian Delegates in 1857, respecting Intercolonial Railway, 36
Memorial of Messrs. Howland and Sicotte, declining the Imperial propositions respecting Sinking Fund, 45
Merritt, obituary, 309
Measurers of Grain, P. E. I., 274
Meteorological Observations, 17
Military Departments, Canada, 199
Military, N. B., 266
Newfoundland, 286
Nova Scotia, 240
Militia Act of 1863, Canada, 113
Canada, 104
Department, Canada, 54

PAGE

Militia General Orders, &c., Canada, 112
New Brunswick, 260
Nova Scotia, 241
Minerals, Nova Scotia, 231
Mines, Newfoundland, 288
Ministerial Defeat, 1863, 298
Ministries, Canadian, since 1841, 51
Miscellaneous Information, 312
Mitchell, obituary, 309
Model Schools, Canada, 127
Molsons' Bank, Montreal, 176
Moncton, N. B., 267
Montreal and Champlain Railroad, 179
Montreal City and District Savings Bank, 176
Montreal City, General Statistics, 200
Montreal College, 144
Great Seminary, 144
Ocean Steamship Co. 204
Mount Allison Academy, N. B., 253
Mountain, Bishop, obituary, 310
Mulready, obituary, 310
Musketry Instructors, Canada, 106
Napier, obituary, 310
Natural Advantages of B. N. A. 33
Naval Officers, Gulf of St. Lawrence, 275
Navigation, Canada, 62
Navy, Admirals, 317
N. S., 241
New Brunswick, Cities and Towns, 266
New Brunswick, Geographical Description 247
New Brunswick, Historical Introduction, 247
New Brunswick, imports from U. S. in 1861, 42
New Brunswick University, 253
Newcastle's, Duke of, Despatches respecting Intercolonial Railway, 38
Newfoundland, Historical Introduction, 278
Newfoundland, Geographical Outline, 278
Newfoundland, Imports from U. S. in 1861, 43
New Glasgow, N. S., 245
Newspapers and Periodicals, Canada, 168
Newspapers and Periodicals, N. B., 259
Newspapers and Periodicals, N. S., 245
Newspapers and Periodicals, P. E. I., 276
Newspapers, Newfoundland, 288
Non-Service Militia, Canada, 114
Normal and Model Schools, Canada, 127
Normal Schools, L. C., number of Pupils, 137
Normal Schools, U. C., Diplomas, 137
Notaries, Newfoundland, 286
Montreal, 202
Quebec, 202
Notre Dame de Levi College, Quebec, 144
Nova Scotia, County Towns and Population, 226
Nova Scotia, Geographical Outline, 226
Nova Scotia, Historical Introduction, 225
Nova Scotia, Imports from U. S. in 1861, 41

Obituary Notices, 304
Officers of Executive Council, Canada, 52
Officers, Permanent, of the Legislative Assembly, Canada, 54

PAGE

Officers, Permanent, of the Legislative Council, Canada, ... 53
Ontario Bank, Canada, ... 176
Ordnance Lands, Canada, ... 78
Origin of Inhabitants of Canada, ... 166
Ottawa and Prescott Railway, . 179
Buildings, Canada, ... 81
Canal, Committee on... 297
Canal, Projected, ... 205
Classical College, ... 132
Selected by the Queen as the Seat of Government, Canada, ... 51
Works, Canada, ... 81
Papin, obituary, ... 310
Patents, Canada, ... 85
New Brunswick, ... 263
Newfoundland, ... 289
Nova Scotia, ... 246
Prince Edward Island, . 270
Payments and Receipts of Canada for 1860, 1861 and 1862,.. 58
Peace Office Commission, ... 301
Penitentiary, Provincial, Canada, ... 125
Newfoundland, .. 282
Periodicals and Newspapers of Canada, ... 168
Philanthropic Institutions, N.B., 265
N.S., 246
Physicians and Surgeons, L. C., College of, ... 144
and Surgeons, Newfoundland, ... 289
Pictou, N. S., ... 245
Pilotage, Newfoundland, ... 283
Rates of, Canada, ... 203
Pilots, P. E. I., ... 275
Plimsoll, obituary, ... 310
Police, Newfoundland, ... 284
Political Divisions of B. N. A., 33
Population of B. N. A., ... 33
of Canada, ... 51
of Towns of N. S.,.. 245
of Upper and Lower Canada by Origins and by Religions,. 166
Progressive, N. B.,. 264
Postal Divisions, Canada, ... 118
Regulations, Canada,.... 118
Post Office Department, Canada, 118
Department, N. B.,.. 258
Department, Newfoundland, ... 282
Department, N. S.,.. 234
Department, P. E. I., 271
Practice Court and Chambers, U. C., ... 151
Press of Canada, ... 168
Prince Edward Bible Society, .. 271
Prince Edward Island, Historical Introduction and Geographical Outline, ... 268
Prince Edward Island, Imports from U. S. in 1861, ... 42
Private Bill Department, Canada, ... 54
Provincial Government, N. B.,. 250
Government, Newfoundland, ... 279
Land Surveyors, U. C., ... 167
Registrar's Office, Canada, ... 54
Revenue, N. B., ... 251
Savings' Bank, N. S., 236
Secretary's Office, Canada, ... 54
Public Buildings, Canada, ... 81
Common Schools, U. C., 126
Departments, Canada,... 54
Libraries, free, U. C.,.... 126
Works, Canada, ... 80
Works, Canada, expenditure, ... 86

PAGE

Public Works Department, Canada, ... 55
Officers, P. E. I., ... 269
Quarantine Establishment, Canada, ... 144
Quebec Bank, ... 176
Bar, ... 201
Foreign Vessels Cleared at the port, ... 77
Names of Houses engaged in Trade at the Port, &c., ... 77
Opening of Navigation at, from 1830 to 1863,. 77
Seminary, ... 144
Tonnage employed in Timber Trade, ... 76
Vessels Arrived from 1764 to 1863, ... 76
Vessels Built in, from 1787 to 1862, ... : 76
Queen's Bench, ... 145
College, Kingston, ... 131
Cousins, ... 312
Railways of Canada, ... 176
New Brunswick,... 265
Nova Scotia, ... 232
of Canada, cost, stock, bonds, loans, floating debt, earnings, expenses, income, mileage, &c., ... 178
of Canada, Date of Opening and length of each section, ... 177
Intercolonial, review of the proceedings relating thereto, ... 33
Receipts and Payments during 1862, Canada, ... 61
Receipts and Payments of Canada for 1860, 1861 and 1862, ... 59
Receiver General's Office, Canada, ... 54
Reciprocity, Intercolonial, ... 39
Tables shewing how small would be the immediate loss of revenue under proposed Intercolonial Reciprocity Treaty, ... 43
Reciprocity Treaty, ... 205
Treaty, imports to Canada, of goods enumerated therein, ... 66
Recorders' Courts, U. C., ... 152
Red River Agriculture, ... 217
Communication from Canada to, ... 216
Memorial of people of R. R. to British and Canadian Governments, ... 215
Mineral Wealth, ... 218
Mixture of Races,... 224
Road to, ... 218
Seasons at, ... 217
Settlement, ... 215
Regiments in Canada, ... 200
Regiopolis College, Kingston,.. 132
Registry Offices and Registrars, L. C., ... 149
Registry Office, Montreal, ... 203
Religious Denominations, N. B., 254
Religion, N. S., ... 238
of Inhabitants of Canada, ... 166
Representation, Question of, in Canada, ... 204
Revenue and Expenditure, N.B., 248
and Expenditure, N.S., 228
Department, Nfld., . . 280
for 1862, Canada, ... 56
of Vancouver Island,. 213

PAGE

Rideau Canal, Canada, ... 80
Robinson, Hon. Chief Justice, obituary, ... 310
Roads and Communications, P. E. I., ... 271
Roads, Provincial, Canada, ... 81
Robinson's (Major) Survey for an Intercolonial Railway in 1848, ... 34
Rose (Hon. John), a Delegate to England respecting Intercolonial Railway, ... 36
Routine and Records, Canada, Department of, ... 54
Royal Family, ... 312
Household, ... 312

Salaries of Public Officers, N. S., 227
Savings Banks, Montreal, ... 176
School Commissioners, Montreal, ... 55
School Teachers, Montreal, board for examination of, ... 55
Schools, Newfoundland, ... 282
Seal Fishery, Canada, ... 78
Seignorial Tenure Commission, Montreal, ... 203
Sergeant-at-Arms Department, Canada, ... 54
Sessions of the Peace, L. C., ... 148
Sheepshanks, obituary, ... 311
Shipbuilding, P. E. I., ... 269
Ships Inwards and Outwards, Canada, ... 74
Inwards, Canada, ... 75
Outwards, Canada, ... 74
Sicotte (Messrs) and Howland, deputation to England respecting Intercolonial Railway, 38
Slade, obituary, ... 311
Small Cause Commissioners' Courts, ... 148
Solicitors General, L. C., ... 150
Sovereigns of Europe, ... 317
Special Schools and Institutions, L. C., ... 142
Speech of Governor, Canada,... 301
Stamps, Postage, issued in Canada, ... 118
State Endowments of Education, U. C., ... 133
Statutes of Canada, 1863, Titles of, ... 164
Statistical View of the whole Trade of the B.N.A. Colonies, 41
Statistics, N. B., ... 264
Steamboat Lines, Newfoundl'd, 288
Steamers, Ocean, Anchor Line, 204
Stipendiary Magistrates, Newfoundland, ... 284
St. Francis College, Richmond, 144
St. John, N. B., ... 266
St. John's, Newfoundland, ... 289
St. Lawrence Warehouse, Dock and Wharfage Company, ... 203
St. Mary's College, Montreal,.. 143
St. Michael's College, Toronto,. 132
Storekeepers, Provincial, Canada, ... 106
Sumner, Archbishop, obituary, 311
Superior Court, L. C., ... 146
Schools, L. C., ... 139
Supervisor of Cullers, Quebec,. 202
Supreme Court, N. B., ... 251
Court, N. S., ... 233
Court, P. E. I., ... 272
Surrogate Courts, U. C., ... 152
Survey for Intercolonial Railway suspended, ... 50
Survey, Proposed, for Intercolonial Railway, ... 49
Surveyor General's Office, Nfld. 280
Surveyors of Lumber, P. E. I.,. 275
Provincial Land, U.C. 167
Tariff, Canada, ... 206
New Brunswick, ... 251

PAGE

Tariff, Newfoundland,..... 287
Nova Scotia,..... 228
Tariffs, Comparison of Tariffs of five B. N. A. Colonies,..... 41
Telegraph, New Brunswick.... 265
Newfoundland..... 288
Nova Scotia..... 236
Territorial Divisions of L. C. Counties comprised in each, and places in each County, .. 157
Text books, Schools, U. C..... 127
Three Rivers, L. C.,..... 204
Tilley's (Hon S. L.) Letter respecting loan for Intercolonial Railway..... 48
Toronto University,..... 129
Towns, Newfoundland,..... 289
Prince Edward Island,. 271
Trade of Canada,..... 62
of Canada with the other B. N. A. Colonies,..... 40
of Maritime Provinces with U. S. in 1861,..... 43
of Maritime Provinces with the U. S.,..... 41

PAGE

Trade, Total exports and imports of the B. N.A. Colonies 41
Total, of Canada with the B. N. A. Colonies..... 40
of Vancouver Island,... 212
Translators' Department, Canada,..... 54
Trinity College, Toronto,..... 131
Trinity House, Quebec,..... 203
Trollope, Mrs,, obituary,..... 311
Turnpike Trust, Montreal,..... 203

Union Bank of Halifax,..... 236
Universities, Colleges and Seminaries, U. C.,..... 129
Universities of Great Britain,... 315
University College, Toronto,.... 130
Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School,..... 130
Vancouver Island,..... 212
Governor and Officers,.. 212
Progress of the Colony.. 212
Vessels, British and Foreign, entered Inwards, from Sea, at Canadian Ports..... 72

PAGE

Built and Registered at Canadian Ports, 1862..... 74
Vice-admiralty Court, Halifax, 233
Court, L. C.,... 148
Court, P. E. I., 272
Victoria College, Cobourg,..... 130
Vine, cultivation of, in Canada. 84
Volunteer Militia List, Canada, 104
Volunteers, N. S.,..... 243
P. E. I.,..... 277

Wages in Canada,..... 103
Walker, obituary,..... 311
Weights and Measures, N. B.,... 265
and Measures, Nfld.,... 289
Welland Canal, Canada,..... 80
Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton,..... 133
Whately, Archbishop, obituary, 311
Williamsburg Canals, Canada,.. 80
Woods and Forests, N. B.,..... 256

Year 1862, Note on,..... 295
Year 1863, Note on,..... 304

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THE

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ALMANAC,

AND

ANNUAL RECORD,

FOR THE YEAR 1864;

CALENDAR.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1864 there will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun.

1. An Eclipse of the Sun, May 5, 1864, invisible in Canada except on the North shore of Lake Superior, and then visible only at Sunset, at which time the Eclipse begins.

2. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, October 30, 1864, invisible in Canada.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Golden Number,	3	Dominical Letters,	C B.
Epact,	22	Roman Indiction,	7
Solar Cycle,	25	Julian Period,	6577

CHRONOLOGY.

From the Creation,	5867
From the Birth of Jesus Christ,	1864
From the first Olympiad,	2640
From the Foundation of Rome,	2617
From the Era of Nabonassar,	2612
Jewish Era,	5624-5
Mahometan Era,	1280-1
From the discovery of America,	372
From cession of Canada to Britain,	101

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS AND ANNIVERSARIES.

Septuagesima Sunday,	Jan. 24.
Ash Wednesday,	Feb. 10.
St. David,	March 1.
St. Patrick,	March 17.
Good Friday and Annunciation,	March 25.
Easter Sunday,	March 27.
St. George,	April 23.
Ascension day,	May 5.
Whit Sunday,	May 15.
Trinity Sunday,	May 22.
Queen's birth day,	May 24.
St. John Baptist,	June 24.
Michaelmas Day,	Sept 29.
Prince of Wales' birth day,	Nov. 9.
Advent,	Nov. 27.
St. Andrew,	Nov. 30.
Christmas,	Dec. 25.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations for the vicinity of Montreal, for the year 1861, made at the Observatory, St. Martin, Isle Jesus, 9 miles due west of Montreal, Lat. 45°.32′ N. Long: 73°.36′ W.; height above sea level 118 feet; with the average means for the past 20 years.

Month.	Temperature.				Atmospheric Pressure.				War't Day.		Cold'st. Day.		Rain in inches.	Snow in inches.	No. d'ys rain	No. d's sn'w	No. fair days	Mean of Humidity.	M'n of cloud	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Miles linear	M of Th. Sto.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Rang'	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Rang'	Date.	Mean Tem.	Date.	Mean Tem.										
	°	°	°	°	Inch.	Inch.	Inch.	Inch														
Jan	31.8	-34.7	10.43	66.5	30.687	29.337	29.983	1.350	2	35.5	12	-19.2	0.100	31.88	1	11	19	.752	5.0	N E by E	6380.10	
Feb	53.2	-37.1	18.25	90.3	.585	.101	.750	1.484	27	33.5	8	-23.9	0.761	27.85	3	9	17	.758	2.0	N E by E	5549.95	
Mar	48.4	-17.1	21.94	65.5	.599	.198	.878	1.401	1	39.2	19	- 0.1	1.756	8.34	6	6	18	.768	4.0	N E by E	5437.69	
Apr	65.7	10.4	38.99	55.3	.508	.127	.882	1.381	29	53.5	1	21.8	2.921	11.68	9	3	19	.780	7.0	N E by E	3565.12	1
Ma	74.2	21.3	51.86	42.9	.232	.883	.721	1.349	26	64.8	2	33.3	8.642		15		15	.770	6.0	W S W	4989.20	1
Ju	99.7	40.1	65.83	89.6	.126	.311	.720	0.815	9	77.2	17	61.3	4.868		10		21	.735	3.0	W S W	5067.93	3
J'y	99.2	47.4	67.66	51.8	.037	.400	.734	0.637	6	82.8	23	64.5	10.188		14		16	.768	2.0	S E by E	4499.68	4
Au	90.0	46.7	66.84	43.3	.190	.420	.853	0.770	1	75.7	20	62.2	1.950		12		19	.736	3.0	S S W	2736.05	5
Sep	79.6	35.0	58.06	44.6	.299	.276	.849	1.023	18	63.6	25	55.7	4.816		9		22	.804	2.0	S S E	3447.48	1
Oct	68.6	26.2	46.64	42.4	.315	.301	.876	1.014	17	56.6	22	45.4	5.370	Inap	16	1	13	.843	6.0	S S E	3664.29	
Nov	48.3	19.7	33.60	28.6	.201	.299	.714	0.902	4	42.4	22	30.7	1.023	11.51	6	8	16	.787	3.0	N E by E	4142.30	
Dec	46.9	-10 0	20.54	56.9	.372	.378	.892	0.994	8	41.2	21	0.7	1.306	8.27	5	7	19	.796	0.0	W S W	5816 99	
The ye'r	67.13	12.32	41.72	53.9	30.334	29.327	29.787	1.093	Ju.9	99.7	Jy 8	-37.1 b'w z	46.701	99.53	106	45	214	.774	4.3	N E by E	55296.78	15

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Temperature.	1861.	Av'g. of 20 years.
Mean temperature of the year	41°72	41°56
Warmest month	July.	July.
When the mean temperature of the month was	67°66	72°78
Coldest month	Jan.	Feb.
When the mean temperature of the month was	10°43	12°10
Difference between the warmest and coldest months	57°23	60°68
Warmest day	6 July	
When the mean of the day was	82°08	
Coldest day	8 Feb.	
When the mean of the day was	—23°9	
Highest temperature which occurred was on	Jun. 9	1852 June 15,
And was	99.°7	100°0
Lowest temperature which occurred was on	Feb. 8	1859. Jan. 10,
And was	—37°1	—43°6
Range of the year	134°4	132°7
Temperature of the earth at 18 inches deep, range from 67°0	to 32°	
BAROMETER.		
Mean pressure of the year	29.737	29.676
Month of highest pressure	Jany.	Jan.
When the mean pressure for the month was	29.983	29.794
Month of the lowest pressure	Nov.	March.
When the mean pressure for the month was	29.714	29.492
Maximum pressure of the year	30.687	30.876
Which occurred	Jan. 10	Jan. 8, 1855.
Minimum pressure of the year	29.101	28.689
Which occurred	Feb. 17.	Dec. 10, 1855.
Range of the year	1.586	2.187
HUMIDITY.		
Mean humidity of the year	.774	.794
Month of greatest humidity	Oct.	Nov.
When the mean of the month was	.843	.824
Month of least humidity	June.	July.
When the mean of the month was	.735	.744
CLOUDS.	In 10ths	In 10ths
Mean cloudiness of the year	4.3	4.4
Most cloudy month	April.	Nov.
When the mean of the month was	7.0	
Least cloudy month	Dec.	June.
When the mean of the month was	0.0	2.0
Average cloudiness of the least cloudy months in each year irrespective of the time of the year they occurred	2.0	
Number of fair days	259	232
Number of fair nights	123	110
WIND.		
Resultant direction	N561.5E	S67 30W
Mean velocity without regard to direction per hour	6.312	
Month of greatest mean velocity	Jan.	Dec.
When the mean velocity was	8.721	8.942
Month of least mean velocity	Aug.	
When the mean velocity was	3.678	3.366
RAIN.		
Total depth in the year	46.701	47.224
Number of days on which rain fell	106	87
Greatest depth in one month fell	July.	
What it amounted to	10.188	
Rainy days were most frequent in	Oct.	
When their number was	16	
Greatest depth of rain in one day	3.211	
Which fell on	July 2.	
Greatest depth in one hour	1.110	
Which fell between	10 a. m. to 11 a. m. July 9.	
Greatest depth fell in 42 minutes, 28th May, 1857		1.201

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—(*Continued.*)

Temperature.	1861	Av'g. of 20 years
SNOW.		
Total depth in the year in inches	99 53	79.50
Number of days on which snow fell	45	46
Greatest depth in one month fell in	Jan.	
When it amounted to	31.8	
Days of snow were most frequent in	Jan.	
When their number was	11	
Greatest depth in one day	11.15	17.00
Which fell on	Jan. 19.	Dec. 31, 1857.

First frost of Autumn occurred in

1849 on	Oct. 15.	1856 on	Aug. 26.
1850	Oct. 14.	1857	Sept. 7.
1851	Oct. 2.	1858	Aug. 25.
1852	Sept. 17.	1859	Oct. 7.
1853	Sept. 11.	1860	Sep. 3.
1854	Sept. 11.	1861	Sep. 5.
1855	Aug. 9.	1862	Aug. 24.

First snow of Autumn fell in

1849 on	Nov. 29.	1856 on	Nov. 1.
1850	Nov. 17.	1857	Nov. 23.
1851	Oct. 25.	1858	Nov. 20.
1852	Oct. 17.	1859	Oct. 21.
1853	Oct. 24.	1860	Sept. 29.
1854	Oct. 15.	1861	Oct. 23.
1855	Oct. 24.	1862	Nov. 10.

Winter fairly set in and all out door work suspended in

1849 on	Dec. 10.	1856 on	Nov. 29.
1850	Dec. 7.	1857	Dec. 21.
1851	Nov. 21.	1858	Dec. 20.
1052	Dec. 18.	1859	Dec. 10.
1853	Dec. 17.	1860	Dec. 2.
1854	Dec. 4.	1861	Dec. 23.
1855	Dec. 23.	1862	Dec. 19.

Remarks for 1861: *Barometer.*—The mean reading of the Barometer for the year was 0.146 inches lower than the mean reading of 1860. The greatest range with a rising column occurred on the 6th of March, and in 8 hours equalled 0.474 inches. A sudden fall also took place on the 4th March, and in 16 hours indicated 0.996 inches; there were also two other considerable fluctuations during the month of March. At 2 p. m. on the 27th of May the Barometer stood at 28.883 inches, a somewhat unusual reading for May. There were also considerable fluctuations in October and December.

Thermometer.—The mean temperature showed a decrease of 1°69 degrees compared with 1860. The *cold term* of January attained its minimum on the 12th day, when the Thermometer was 78 hours below zero. During the *cold term* of February the Thermometer was 56 hours below zero. The mean temperature of the Winter quarter was 11.°28; of the Spring quarter, 34.°29; of the Summer quarter, 66.°77; and of the Autumn quarter, 46.°10.

Humidity of the Atmosphere.—The difference in humidity was only .006 less than the mean humidity of 1860.

Rain.—The amount of rain was 1.432 inches less than the amount of 1860.

Snow.—The amount of snow exceeded by 38.26 inches the amount of 1860, and by 20.01 inches the average amount of 20 years.

Wind.—This was a more windy year than that of 1860, and exceeded by 11083.46 miles the horizontal movement of the wind during the year 1860.—The total amount for the year was 55296.78 miles.

The greatest Intensity of the Sun's Rays was 104°3 and the lowest point of Terrestrial Radiation —39°04 (below zero.)

Aurora Borealis visible on 42 nights.

Solar Haloes were seen on 11 days.

Lunar Haloes were seen on 3 nights.

The amount of Evaporation from the surface of water during the 7 months of moderate weather was 16.90 inches.

NOTE.—In consequence of the removal of the Observatory from Isle Jesus to Montreal, in October 1862, the yearly means have only been compiled for 1861. We propose in future to bring up the means to the latest possible date, which could not be done in the present instance for 1862, as the observations were made for different periods of the year at two distant stations.

CORRESPONDING TIME TABLE of some of the principal places in B. N. A.—12 o'clock noon at London, England, being taken as the standard.

	A.M.	Long. W.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	7.48	63.07
Fredericton, N. B.	7.33	66.38
Halifax, N. S.	7.46	63.36
Hamilton, U. C.	6.40	79.55
Kingston, U. C.	6.54	76.32
London, U. C.	6.35	81.18
Montreal, L. C.	7.06	73.36
Ottawa, U. C.	6.57	75.41
Quebec, L. C.	7.15	71.16
St. Johns, Nfld.	8.29	52.40
Toronto, U. C.	6.43	79.21
Victoria, Vancouver Island	3.43	124.22

History of Almanacs.—The term "almanac" is probably derived from two Arabic words, meaning "the diary." The pastoral life of the Arabs, and the solitary wastes in which they are accustomed to live, predispose them to religious fanaticism and a belief in astrology. They perform no operation of daily life, and undertake no expedition, without first consulting the stars. To satisfy this general demand for celestial knowledge, almanacs, or books giving general information and advice upon the movements of the heavenly bodies, became common over the Arabian and Mohammedan world. From them this fashion of literature spread over Christendom, together with most of the Arabian prototypes, so that it is only of late years that astrological predictions have not been contained in nine almanacs out of ten. Many manuscript almanacs of the middle ages are preserved in the libraries of Germany, France, and England. Some of the 14th century are to be seen in the library of the British museum and of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge. The *Bibliotheque Imperiale* at Paris contains an almanac for 1442. The earliest printed almanac of which there is any record is that of George von Purbach, who lived at Vienna about the year 1460. In 1474, Regiomontanus, a German mathematician, resident at the court of the Hungarian king, Matthias Corvinus, published a famous series of almanacs in German and Latin, lasting from 1475 to 1506. Since that time a continuous chain of these publications can be traced down to our own day. The series of Regiomontanus contained only the eclipses and the places of the planets, and sold for 10 crowns of gold. Yearly almanacs first appeared in the 16th century. They began to be filled with partisan prophecies against parties and individuals in the state. This was prohibited with respect to French almanacs, by Henry III. of France, in 1579. The *almanach royal* of Paris, 1679, contains notices of post times, court reception days, fairs, and markets. To this was soon added the genealogy of the reigning house, a list of the clergy, and other things. The history of almanacs in England, like the history of her periodical press, is peculiarly interesting, because the freedom of printing, the parliamentary government, and the quantities of almanacs that have been preserved in old libraries, enable us to follow up the several stages of their growth with much facility. James I. granted a monopoly of the trade in almanacs to the Universities and Stationers' Company, subject to the censorship of the archbishop of Canterbury and the bishop of London, and under their auspices astrology and popular superstition flourished almost unopposed until the year 1775. The puritan spirit of England was naturally very repugnant to this style of almanac, and to suit that taste the almanac of Allstree was published. In 1775, a blow was struck at the monopoly, by Thomas Carnan, a London bookseller, who thought it illegal. The case was argued before the court of common pleas, and decided against the Stationers' Company. Lord North, then prime minister, brought in a bill to legalize the privilege, but the house rejected it by a majority of 75, after an able argument by Erskine at the bar of the house against the maintenance of the monopoly. The freedom of competition in almanacs did not result in an immediate improvement of them. They continued to be filled with nonsense and obscenity, because the popular taste demanded it. In 1828, the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge published the British almanac, which effected an entire revolution in the time-honored usages of almanac publishers. From that time the empire of astrology was at an end. The newspaper press of Britain took the matter up and covered the old style of publications with ridicule. The Stationers' Company was at last obliged to follow the example, and they brought out the Improved Englishman's Almanac. Of German almanacs, the *almanach de Gotha* (now in its 101st year) has the widest reputation. The French *almanach Imperial* and *almanach de France* extend to about 1000 octavo pages each. Astrological and necromantic almanacs keep their ground in France, and manifest much vitality.—The earliest intellectual productions of the European race on the American continent were psalm books and almanacs. Benjamin Franklin's Poor Richard's Almanac (1732) was the first rational one of its class. Almanacs are at the present time essentially a branch of popular literature; there is no such thing as a general polyglot almanac of civilization, but each nation moulds its almanacs to suit its own tastes and habits of thought. What was once the daily companion and cherished luxury of kings and queens, court ladies and royal mistresses, has become popularized, and placed within the reach of the wives of country farmers and city mechanics. An amount of information, useful to the domestic sanctuary and the counting-house of the man of business, can be diffused by these publications, which the learned doctor who revelled in a court pension some centuries ago, could never have dreamed of.—*Condensed from article in Appleton's new American Cyclopædia.*

JANUARY, 1864.

[MEAN TIME.

NAME OF PLANET	MONTREAL, JAN. 1st. Rises.	On Mer.	Sets.
	h m	h m	h m
Venus	4 00am	8 51am	1 42pm
Mars	5 35am	9 56am	2 17pm
Jupiter	3 46am	8 32am	1 18pm
Saturn	0 47am	6 28am	0 09pm

d h 9pm 4pm — Perigee 9, Apogee 24

MOON'S PHASES.	DAYS
Last Quarter	2
New Moon	9
First Quarter	15
Full Moon	23
Last Quarter	31

	Toronto.	Montreal.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Charlottetown.	St. Johns, N. F.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Last Quarter	2 22am	2 45am	3 13am	3 25am	3 27am	4 08am
New Moon	2 29am	2 52am	3 20am	3 32am	3 34am	4 15am
First Quarter	6 12pm	6 40pm	6 52pm	6 54pm	7 35pm	
Full Moon	5 09pm	5 37pm	5 49pm	5 51pm	6 32pm	
Last Quarter	7 23pm	7 51pm	8 03pm	8 05pm	8 46pm	

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS, &C.

d	h	
2	7pm	Saturn is 6° N. of moon.
5	5am	Jupiter is 2° N. of moon.
5	9pm	Venus is 3° N. of moon.
6	8pm	Mars is 2° S. of moon.

D. of month	Day of Week.	Day of year.	TORONTO. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	MONTREAL. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	FREDERICTON. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	HALIFAX. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	CHARLOTTETOWN. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	ST. JOHNS, N. F. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.
			h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
					am				am				am				am				am				a m	
1	Friday	1	7 35	4 34	am	11 05	7 41	4 27	am	11 02	7 42	4 26	am	11 02	7 38	4 30	am	11 04	7 44	4 24	am	11 02	7 50	4 18	am	11 00
2	Saturday	2	7 35	4 34	0 15	11 31	7 41	4 27	0 17	11 28	7 42	4 26	0 17	11 28	7 38	4 30	0 15	11 30	7 44	4 24	0 17	11 28	7 50	4 18	0 18	11 27
3	**SUNDAY**	3	7 35	4 35	1 19	pm 2	7 41	4 28	1 22	11 58	7 42	4 27	1 22	11 58	7 38	4 31	1 19	pm 2	7 44	4 25	1 22	11 58	7 50	4 19	1 24	11 56
4	Monday	4	7 35	4 36	2 25	0 37	7 41	4 29	2 29	pm 33	7 42	4 28	2 29	pm 33	7 38	4 32	2 24	0 36	7 44	4 26	2 30	pm 32	7 50	4 20	2 32	pm 31
5	Tuesday	5	7 35	4 37	3 31	1 18	7 41	4 30	3 35	1 14	7 42	4 29	3 35	1 14	7 38	4 33	3 31	1 18	7 44	4 27	3 38	1 11	7 50	4 21	3 40	1 08
6	Wednesday	6	7 34	4 38	4 36	2 10	7 40	4 31	4 42	2 05	7 41	4 30	4 41	2 05	7 37	4 34	4 36	2 10	7 43	4 28	4 44	2 02	7 49	4 22	4 47	1 52
7	Thursday	7	7 34	4 39	5 40	3 12	7 40	4 32	5 45	3 07	7 41	4 31	5 45	3 07	7 37	4 35	5 20	3 12	7 43	4 29	5 49	3 03	7 49	4 23	5 55	2 57
8	Friday	8	7 34	4 40	6 37	4 15	7 40	4 33	6 43	4 09	7 41	4 32	6 43	4 09	7 37	4 36	6 27	4 15	7 43	4 30	6 45	4 07	7 49	4 24	6 48	4 04
9	Saturday	9	7 34	4 41	7 28	5 36	7 40	4 34	7 34	5 30	7 40	4 33	7 34	5 30	7 36	4 37	7 28	5 36	7 42	4 31	7 35	5 29	7 48	4 25	7 37	5 27
10	**SUNDAY**	10	7 34	4 42	8 12	6 54	7 39	4 35	8 58	6 49	7 40	4 34	8 57	6 49	7 36	4 38	8 12	6 54	7 42	4 32	8 17	6 49	7 48	4 27	8 19	6 47
11	Monday	11	7 33	4 43	8 48	8 11	7 39	4 36	8 50	8 09	7 40	4 35	8 50	8 09	7 36	4 39	8 48	8 11	7 42	4 33	8 51	8 08	7 48	4 28	8 53	8 06
12	Tuesday	12	7 33	4 44	9 22	9 26	7 39	4 37	9 22	9 26	7 40	4 36	9 22	9 26	7 36	4 40	9 22	9 26	7 41	4 34	9 24	9 25	7 47	4 30	9 25	9 23
13	Wednesday	13	7 33	4 45	9 51	10 38	7 38	4 38	9 50	10 39	7 39	4 37	9 50	10 39	7 35	4 41	9 51	10 38	7 41	4 36	9 52	10 39	7 47	4 32	9 53	10 36
14	Thursday	14	7 32	4 46	10 22	11 50	7 38	4 40	10 20	11 52	7 39	4 39	10 20	11 52	7 35	4 43	10 22	11 50	7 40	4 38	10 32	11 52	7 46	4 33	10 22	11 50
15	Friday	15	7 32	4 47	10 54	am	7 38	4 42	10 51	am	7 39	4 41	10 51	am	7 35	4 45	10 54	am	7 40	4 40	10 53	am	7 45	4 35	10 52	am
16	Saturday	16	7 31	4 49	11 26	0 58	7 37	4 44	11 23	1 01	7 38	4 43	11 23	1 01	7 34	4 47	11 26	0 58	7 39	4 42	11 23	1 02	7 44	4 37	11 22	1 03
17	**SUNDAY**	17	7 30	4 50	pm 3	2 04	7 36	4 45	0 00	2 07	7 37	4 44	0 00	2 07	7 33	4 48	pm 3	2 04	7 38	4 43	11 58	2 09	7 43	4 38	11 56	2 12
18	Monday	18	7 30	4 52	0 44	3 05	7 36	4 47	pm 41	3 08	7 37	4 46	pm 40	3 08	7 33	4 50	0 44	3 05	7 38	4 45	pm 37	3 11	7 43	4 40	pm 33	3 16
19	Tuesday	19	7 29	4 53	1 29	4 01	7 35	4 49	1 25	4 04	7 36	4 48	1 25	4 05	7 32	4 52	1 29	4 01	7 37	4 47	1 21	4 03	7 42	4 42	1 15	4 15
20	Wednesday	20	7 28	4 54	2 20	4 53	7 34	4 50	2 16	4 56	7 35	4 49	2 17	4 56	7 31	4 53	2 20	4 53	7 36	4 48	2 31	5 01	7 41	4 43	2 08	5 05
21	Thursday	21	7 28	4 56	3 14	5 39	7 34	4 52	3 09	5 42	7 35	4 51	3 09	5 41	7 31	4 55	3 14	5 39	7 36	4 50	3 03	5 46	7 41	4 45	3 04	5 49
22	Friday	22	7 27	4 57	4 10	6 21	7 33	4 54	4 06	6 24	7 34	4 53	4 07	6 34	7 30	4 57	4 10	6 21	7 35	4 52	4 05	6 27	7 40	4 47	4 02	6 29
23	Saturday	23	7 26	4 58	5 10	6 56	7 32	4 55	5 05	6 59	7 33	4 54	5 05	6 59	7 29	4 58	5 10	6 56	7 34	4 53	5 06	7 01	7 39	4 48	5 04	7 02
24	**SUNDAY**	24	7 25	4 59	6 10	7 27	7 31	4 56	6 06	7 30	7 32	4 55	6 06	7 30	7 28	4 59	6 10	7 27	7 33	4 54	6 07	7 31	7 38	4 49	6 06	7 31
25	Monday	25	7 25	5 01	7 08	7 54	7 31	4 58	7 05	7 56	7 32	4 57	7 05	7 56	7 28	5 01	7 03	7 54	7 33	4 56	7 03	7 57	7 37	4 51	7 06	7 57
26	Tuesday	26	7 24	5 02	8 06	8 18	7 30	4 59	8 04	8 19	7 31	4 58	8 05	8 19	7 27	5 02	8 06	8 18	7 32	4 57	8 05	8 20	7 36	4 52	8 05	8 19
27	Wednesday	27	7 23	5 04	9 06	8 43	7 29	5 01	9 05	8 43	7 30	5 00	9 05	8 43	7 26	5 04	9 06	8 43	7 31	4 59	9 05	8 44	7 34	4 54	9 06	8 44
28	Thursday	28	7 22	5 05	10 07	9 08	7 28	5 02	10 07	9 07	7 29	5 01	10 07	9 07	7 25	5 05	10 07	9 08	7 30	5 00	10 07	9 08	7 33	4 55	10 07	9 08
29	Friday	29	7 21	5 06	11 08	9 35	7 27	5 03	11 09	9 33	7 28	5 02	11 09	9 33	7 24	5 06	11 08	9 35	7 29	5 01	11 09	9 35	7 32	4 56	11 09	9 35
30	Saturday	30	7 20	5 07	am	10 03	7 25	5 04	am	10 00	7 26	5 03	am	10 00	7 22	5 07	am	10 03	7 27	5 02	am	10 02	7 31	4 57	am	10 02
31	**SUNDAY**	31	7 19	5 08	0 12	10 35	7 23	5 05	0 15	10 32	7 24	5 04	0 15	10 32	7 20	5 08	0 12	10 35	7 25	5 03	0 14	10 34	7 29	4 59	0 14	10 37

FEBRUARY, 1864.

[MEAN TIME.

NAME OF PLANET	MONTREAL, FEB. 1st. Rises.	On Mer.	Sets.
	h m	h m	h m
Venus..	4 59am	9 21am	1 43pm
Mars...	5 19am	9 30am	1 41pm
Jupiter	2 08am	6 49am	11 30am
Saturn.	10 44pm	4 24am	10 08am

d h 10am 4pm
Perigee 20
Apogee

MOON'S PHASES.	DAYS
New Moon.....	7
First Quarter....	14
Full Moon.....	22

	Toronto.	Montreal.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Charlottetown.	St. Johns, N. F.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
New Moon.....	0 53pm	1 16pm	1 44pm	1 56pm	1 58pm	2 39pm
First Quarter....	8 07am	8 30am	8 58am	9 10am	9 12am	9 53am
Full Moon.....	11 44am	0 07pm	0 35pm	0 47pm	0 49pm	1 30pm

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS, &C.

d h	
1 9pm	Jupiter is 1° N. of moon.
4 5pm	Venus is 2° S. of moon.
4 6pm	Mars is 4° S. of moon.
16 10am	Uranus is 3° N. of moon.
29 7am	Jupiter is 1° N. of moon.

D. of month.	Days of Week.	Day of year.	TORONTO. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	MONTREAL. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	FREDERICTON. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	HALIFAX. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	CHARLOTTETOWN. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	ST. JOHNS, N. F. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.
			h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Monday.....	32	7 17	5 11	am 1 15	am 11 14	7 21	5 06	am 1 21	am 11 08	7 22	5 05	am 1 21	am 11 08	7 18	5 09	am 1 17	am 11 12	7 23	5 04	am 1 22	am 11 07	7 28	5 00	am 1 25	am 11 04
2	Tuesday.....	33	7 16	5 12	2 19	11 58	7 20	5 07	2 25	11 52	7 21	5 06	2 26	11 52	7 17	5 10	2 21	11 56	7 22	5 05	2 27	11 50	7 27	5 01	2 31	11 46
3	Wednesday..	34	7 15	5 13	3 22	pm 51	7 19	5 08	3 27	pm 46	7 20	5 07	3 27	pm 46	7 16	5 11	3 24	pm 49	7 21	5 06	3 31	pm 42	7 26	5 02	3 36	pm 37
4	Thursday....	35	7 14	5 14	4 20	1 54	7 18	5 09	4 24	1 50	7 19	5 08	4 24	1 50	7 15	5 12	4 21	1 53	7 20	5 07	4 28	1 46	7 24	5 03	4 31	1 41
5	Friday.....	36	7 12	5 16	5 13	3 06	7 17	5 10	5 16	3 03	7 18	5 09	5 16	3 03	7 14	5 13	5 14	3 05	7 19	5 08	5 20	2 59	7 23	5 04	5 22	2 56
6	Saturday....	37	7 11	5 17	6 00	4 24	7 15	5 11	6 02	4 32	7 16	5 10	6 02	4 22	7 12	5 14	6 01	4 23	7 17	5 10	6 06	4 19	7 21	5 06	6 06	4 17
7	**SUNDAY**....	38	7 10	5 18	6 41	5 41	7 14	5 13	6 43	5 29	7 15	5 12	6 43	5 39	7 11	5 16	6 41	5 41	7 16	5 12	6 45	5 38	7 20	5 08	6 44	5 37
8	Monday.....	39	7 09	5 19	7 16	7 00	7 13	5 14	7 17	6 58	7 14	5 13	7 17	6 58	7 10	5 17	7 16	7 00	7 15	5 14	7 18	6 58	7 19	5 10	7 18	6 58
9	Tuesday....	40	7 07	5 21	7 50	8 16	7 11	5 16	7 50	8 14	7 12	5 15	7 50	8 14	7 08	5 19	7 50	8 16	7 13	5 15	7 50	8 16	7 17	5 12	7 50	8 16
10	Wednesday..	41	7 05	5 23	8 21	9 31	7 10	5 17	8 20	9 30	7 11	5 16	8 20	9 30	7 07	5 20	8 21	9 31	7 12	5 17	8 19	9 33	7 15	5 13	8 19	9 33
11	Thursday....	42	7 04	5 24	8 54	10 41	7 08	5 19	8 52	10 42	7 09	5 18	8 52	10 42	7 05	5 22	8 54	10 41	7 10	5 19	8 51	10 44	7 13	5 15	8 50	10 45
12	Friday.....	43	7 03	5 25	9 27	11 49	7 06	5 21	9 24	11 51	7 07	5 20	9 24	11 51	7 03	5 24	9 26	11 50	7 08	5 21	9 22	11 54	7 11	5 17	9 21	11 56
13	Saturday....	44	7 01	5 27	10 03	am	7 04	5 23	9 59	am	7 05	5 22	9 59	am	7 02	5 26	10 02	am	7 07	5 22	9 57	am	7 09	5 19	9 54	am
14	**SUNDAY**....	45	7 00	5 28	10 44	0 55	7 03	5 24	10 39	0 59	7 04	5 24	10 39	0 59	7 00	5 28	10 42	0 57	7 05	5 23	10 37	1 02	7 07	5 21	10 33	1 05
15	Monday.....	46	6 59	5 29	11 28	1 55	7 02	5 26	11 22	2 00	7 03	5 25	11 21	2 00	6 59	5 29	11 26	1 58	7 03	5 25	11 20	2 03	7 06	5 22	11 15	2 06
16	Tuesday.....	47	6 57	5 31	pm 17	2 49	7 00	5 28	pm 10	2 56	7 01	5 27	pm 9	2 57	6 57	5 30	pm 14	2 52	7 01	5 26	pm 8	2 58	7 04	5 23	pm 3	3 03
17	Wednesday..	48	6 56	5 32	1 10	3 37	6 59	5 29	1 04	3 46	7 00	5 28	1 04	3 47	6 56	5 32	1 06	3 41	7 00	5 28	1 02	3 45	7 02	5 25	0 58	3 48
18	Thursday....	49	6 54	5 34	2 05	4 19	6 57	5 31	2 00	4 27	6 58	5 30	2 00	4 27	6 54	5 34	2 02	4 22	6 58	5 30	1 58	4 26	7 00	5 27	1 55	4 27
19	Friday.....	50	6 53	5 35	3 03	4 56	6 56	5 32	2 59	5 03	6 57	5 31	2 59	5 03	6 52	5 35	3 01	4 58	6 56	5 31	2 58	5 01	6 59	5 29	2 56	5 02
20	Saturday....	51	6 52	5 36	4 03	5 28	6 55	5 33	4 00	5 34	6 56	5 32	4 00	5 34	6 51	5 36	4 02	5 30	6 55	5 33	4 00	5 31	6 57	5 31	3 59	5 32
21	**SUNDAY**....	52	6 50	5 38	5 01	5 57	6 53	5 35	4 59	6 02	6 54	5 34	4 59	6 02	6 49	5 38	5 00	5 58	6 54	5 34	4 59	5 59	6 55	5 32	4 58	5 59
22	Monday.....	53	6 48	5 40	6 00	6 23	6 51	5 37	5 59	6 26	6 52	5 36	5 59	6 26	6 47	5 39	6 00	6 23	6 52	5 36	5 59	6 24	6 53	5 34	5 58	6 24
23	Tuesday.....	54	6 47	5 41	6 59	6 49	6 49	5 39	6 59	6 49	6 50	5 38	6 59	6 49	6 45	5 41	6 59	6 49	6 50	5 38	6 59	6 49	6 52	5 35	6 59	6 49
24	Wednesday..	55	6 45	5 42	8 00	7 14	6 47	5 40	8 01	7 13	6 48	5 39	8 01	7 13	6 44	5 43	8 00	7 14	6 49	5 40	8 01	7 13	6 50	5 37	8 02	7 13
25	Thursday....	56	6 44	5 43	9 01	7 40	6 46	5 42	9 03	7 38	6 47	5 41	9 03	7 38	6 42	5 44	9 02	7 39	6 47	5 41	9 03	7 38	6 48	5 38	9 05	7 37
26	Friday.....	57	6 42	5 44	10 03	8 08	6 44	5 43	10 06	8 05	6 45	5 42	10 06	8 05	6 41	5 45	10 04	8 07	6 45	5 42	10 07	8 05	6 46	5 40	10 09	8 03
27	Saturday....	58	6 40	5 46	11 55	8 38	6 42	5 45	11 10	8 34	6 43	5 44	11 10	8 34	6 40	5 46	11 07	8 37	6 43	5 43	11 10	8 33	6 44	5 42	11 12	8 31
28	**SUNDAY**....	59	6 39	5 47	am	9 13	6 41	5 46	am	9 08	6 42	5 45	am	9 08	6 39	5 47	am	9 11	6 42	5 45	am	9 07	6 42	5 44	am	9 04
29	Monday.....	60	6 38	5 48	0 07	9 55	6 39	5 47	0 14	9 48	6 40	5 46	0 15	9 47	6 38	5 48	0 10	9 52	6 40	5 46	0 14	9 48	6 41	5 45	0 19	9 43

MARCH, 1864.

[MEAN TIME.

NAME OF PLANET	MONTREAL, MAR. 1st. Rises.	On Mer.	Sets.
	h m	h m	h m
Venus..	5 17am	9 55am	2 33pm
Mars...	4 47am	9 08am	1 39pm
Jupiter.	0 24am	5 03am	9 42am
Saturn.	8 44pm	2 30am	8 12am

h 9pm 3am
d 6 19
Perigee
Apogee

MOON'S PHASES.	DAYS	Toronto.	Montreal.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Charlottetown.	St. John's, N. F.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
Last Quarter..	1	7 55am	8 18am	8 46am	8 58am	9 00am	d 9 41am
New Moon....	7	10 42pm	11 05pm	11 33pm	11 45pm	11 47pm	8 0 28am
First Quarter..	15	0 50am	1 13am	1 41am	1 53am	1 55am	2 33am
Full Moon.....	28	5 07am	5 30am	5 58am	6 10am	6 12am	6 53am
Last Quarter..	30	5 03pm	5 26pm	5 54pm	6 06pm	6 08pm	6 49pm

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS, &c.	
d h	
4 4pm	Mars is 6° S. of moon.
6 2pm	Mercury is 7° S. of moon.
20 —	Sun enters Aries.
24 10am	Saturn is 6° N. of moon.
27 1pm	Jupiter is 0°25′ N. of moon.

D. of month.	Days of Week.	Day of year.	TORONTO. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	MONTREAL. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	FREDERICTON. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.
			h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
					am	am			am	am			am	am
1	Tuesday.....	61	6 33	5 49	1 08	10 44	6 37	5 47	1 15	10 37	6 37	5 47	1 16	10 38
2	Wednesday..	62	6 34	5 50	2 07	11 42	6 35	5 48	2 13	11 35	6 35	5 48	2 14	11 34
3	Thursday....	63	6 33	5 51	3 01	pm 46	6 34	5 49	3 06	pm 41	6 34	5 49	3 07	pm 40
4	Friday	64	6 31	5 53	3 50	1 57	6 32	5 51	3 54	1 53	6 32	5 51	3 55	1 53
5	Saturday....	65	6 29	5 54	4 32	3 12	6 30	5 53	4 35	3 09	6 30	5 53	4 35	3 09
6	SUNDAY....	66	6 27	5 55	5 09	4 28	6 28	5 54	5 11	4 27	6 28	5 54	5 10	4 26
7	Monday.....	67	6 26	5 56	5 43	5 47	6 26	5 55	5 43	5 47	6 26	5 55	5 43	5 47
8	Tuesday.....	68	6 24	5 57	6 15	7 02	6 24	5 56	6 14	7 03	6 24	5 56	6 14	7 03
9	Wednesday..	69	6 22	5 58	6 50	8 16	6 22	6 57	6 48	8 18	6 22	5 57	6 48	8 18
10	Thursday	70	6 20	6 00	7 25	9 29	6 20	6 00	7 22	9 32	6 20	6 00	7 22	9 32
11	Friday.....	71	6 19	6 01	8 00	10 38	6 19	6 01	7 56	10 42	6 19	6 01	7 55	10 43
12	Saturday	72	6 17	6 02	8 41	11 42	6 17	6 02	8 36	11 47	6 17	6 02	8 35	11 48
13	SUNDAY....	73	6 15	6 03	9 25	am	6 15	6 04	9 19	am	6 15	6 04	9 18	am
14	Monday.....	74	6 13	6 05	10 14	0 37	6 12	6 06	10 07	0 44	6 12	6 06	10 06	0 45
15	Tuesday.....	75	6 12	6 06	11 05	1 30	6 11	6 07	10 59	1 36	6 11	6 07	10 58	1 37
16	Wednesday..	76	6 10	6 08	11 58	2 16	6 09	6 09	11 53	2 21	6 09	6 09	11 52	2 32
17	Thursday	77	6 08	6 09	pm 57	2 55	6 07	6 10	pm 53	2 59	6 07	6 10	pm 52	3 00
18	Friday.....	78	6 06	6 10	1 54	3 29	6 05	6 11	1 51	3 32	6 05	6 11	1 50	3 33
19	Saturday	79	6 05	6 11	2 52	3 58	6 04	6 12	2 50	4 00	6 04	6 12	2 49	4 01
20	SUNDAY....	80	6 03	6 12	3 52	4 26	6 02	6 13	3 51	4 27	6 02	6 13	3 50	4 27
21	Monday.....	81	6 01	6 13	4 50	4 52	6 00	6 14	4 50	4 52	6 00	6 14	4 50	4 52
22	Tuesday.....	82	5 59	6 15	5 53	5 20	5 58	6 16	5 54	5 19	5 58	6 16	5 54	5 19
23	Wednesday..	83	5 57	6 16	6 53	5 44	5 56	6 17	6 55	5 42	5 56	6 17	6 55	5 42
24	Thursday	84	5 55	6 17	7 54	6 12	5 54	6 18	7 57	6 09	5 54	6 18	7 57	6 09
25	Friday	85	5 54	6 18	8 57	6 41	5 53	6 19	9 01	6 37	5 53	6 19	9 01	6 36
26	Saturday	86	5 52	6 19	9 59	7 17	5 51	6 20	10 04	7 12	5 51	6 20	10 04	7 11
27	SUNDAY....	87	5 50	6 20	11 01	7 56	5 49	6 22	11 07	7 50	5 49	6 22	11 08	7 49
28	Monday.....	88	5 48	6 22	am	8 43	5 46	6 24	am	8 36	5 46	6 24	am	8 35
29	Tuesday.....	89	5 46	6 23	0 01	9 35	5 44	6 25	0 07	9 29	5 44	6 25	0 08	9 28
30	Wednesday..	90	5 44	6 24	0 54	10 36	5 42	6 26	0 59	10 31	5 42	6 26	1 00	10 30
31	Thursday	91	5 43	6 25	1 44	11 43	5 41	6 27	1 48	11 39	5 41	6 27	1 49	11 38

D. of month.	Days of Week.	Day of year.	HALIFAX. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	CHARLOTTETOWN. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	ST. JOHN'S, N. F. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.
			h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
					am	am			am	am			am	am
1	Tuesday.....	61	6 36	5 48	1 10	10 42	6 37	5 47	1 17	10 35	6 39	5 45	1 22	10 30
2	Wednesday..	62	6 34	5 49	2 09	11 40	6 35	5 48	2 15	11 35	6 37	5 46	2 18	11 31
3	Thursday	63	6 33	5 50	3 02	pm 45	6 34	5 49	3 08	pm 41	6 36	5 47	3 09	pm 38
4	Friday	64	6 31	5 52	3 51	1 56	6 32	5 51	3 55	1 54	6 34	5 49	3 55	1 52
5	Saturday	65	6 29	5 53	4 33	3 11	6 30	5 53	4 35	3 10	6 32	5 51	4 35	3 09
6	SUNDAY....	66	6 28	5 54	5 09	4 27	6 28	5 54	5 10	4 27	6 30	5 52	5 10	4 27
7	Monday.....	67	6 27	5 55	5 43	5 47	6 26	5 55	5 43	5 47	6 28	5 53	5 43	5 47
8	Tuesday.....	68	6 25	5 56	6 15	7 02	6 24	5 56	6 14	7 03	6 26	5 54	6 14	7 03
9	Wednesday..	69	6 23	5 57	6 49	8 17	6 22	5 57	6 47	8 18	6 24	5 55	6 47	8 19
10	Thursday	70	6 21	5 59	7 24	9 30	6 20	6 00	7 20	9 32	6 22	5 58	7 20	9 34
11	Friday.....	71	6 19	6 00	7 58	10 00	6 19	6 01	7 54	10 43	6 21	5 59	7 53	10 45
12	Saturday	72	6 17	6 02	8 39	11 04	6 17	6 02	8 34	11 49	6 19	6 00	8 32	11 51
13	SUNDAY....	73	6 15	6 03	9 22	am	6 15	6 04	9 17	am	6 17	6 02	9 14	am
14	Monday.....	74	6 13	6 05	10 11	0 40	6 12	6 06	10 05	0 46	6 14	6 04	10 00	0 51
15	Tuesday.....	75	6 11	6 07	11 03	1 33	6 11	6 07	10 57	1 38	6 13	6 05	10 54	1 41
16	Wednesday..	76	6 09	6 09	11 56	2 18	6 09	6 09	11 51	2 23	6 11	6 07	11 49	2 25
17	Thursday	77	6 07	6 10	pm 56	2 57	6 07	6 10	pm 52	3 00	6 09	6 08	pm 50	3 02
18	Friday.....	78	6 05	6 11	1 53	3 30	6 05	6 11	1 51	3 32	6 07	6 09	1 49	3 34
19	Saturday	79	6 04	6 12	2 51	3 59	6 04	6 12	2 50	4 00	6 05	6 10	2 49	4 01
20	SUNDAY....	80	6 02	6 13	3 52	4 27	6 02	6 13	3 51	4 27	6 03	6 11	3 51	4 27
21	Monday.....	81	6 00	6 14	4 50	4 52	6 00	6 14	4 50	4 52	6 01	6 12	4 50	4 50
22	Tuesday.....	82	5 58	6 16	5 54	5 19	5 59	6 15	5 53	5 20	5 59	6 15	5 54	5 19
23	Wednesday..	83	5 56	6 17	6 55	5 42	5 56	6 17	6 55	5 42	5 56	6 16	6 56	5 41
24	Thursday	84	5 55	6 18	7 59	6 09	5 54	6 18	7 59	6 09	5 54	6 17	7 59	6 07
25	Friday	85	5 53	6 19	9 03	6 37	5 53	6 19	9 03	6 37	5 53	6 19	9 04	6 34
26	Saturday	86	5 52	6 19	10 06	7 12	5 51	6 20	10 06	7 12	5 51	6 20	10 08	7 08
27	SUNDAY....	87	5 50	6 21	11 03	7 54	5 49	6 22	11 09	7 49	5 49	6 22	11 12	7 45
28	Monday.....	88	5 48	6 23	am	8 41	5 46	6 24	am	8 34	5 46	6 24	am	8 29
29	Tuesday.....	89	5 46	6 24	0 03	9 33	5 44	6 25	0 09	9 28	5 44	6 26	0 12	9 24
30	Wednesday..	90	5 44	6 25	0 55	10 35	5 42	6 26	1 01	10 31	5 41	6 27	1 03	10 27
31	Thursday	91	5 43	6 25	1 45	11 42	5 41	6 27	1 49	11 39	5 40	6 28	1 51	11 36

APRIL, 1864.

[MEAN TIME

NAME OF PLANET	MONTREAL, APRIL 1st. Rises.	On Mer.	Sets,
	h m	h m	h m
Venus..	4 53am	10 22am	3 51pm
Mars...	3 53am	8 41am	1 29pm
Jupiter.	10 17pm	3 01am	7 41am
Saturn.	6 31pm	0 21am	6 07am

d 4 1am 15 9pm Perigee Apogee

MOON'S PHASES.	DAYS	Toronto.	Montreal.	Frederic-ton.	Halifax.	Charlotte-town.	St. John's, N. F.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
New Moon.....	6	8 32am	8 55am	9 23am	9 35am	9 37am	10 18am
First Quarter....	13	6 52pm	7 15pm	7 43pm	7 55pm	7 57pm	8 38pm
Full Moon.....	21	8 02pm	8 25pm	d 8 53pm	d 9 05pm	d 9 07pm	d 9 48pm
Last Quarter....	28	11 17pm	11 40pm	29 0 08am	29 0 20am	29 0 22am	29 1 03am

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS, &c.	d h	
Mars	2 1pm	is 7° S. of moon.
Uranus	10 4pm	is 3° N. of moon.
Saturn	20 2am	is 6° N. of moon.
Jupiter	23 3pm	is 1° N. of moon.

D. of month	Days of Week.	Day of year	TORONTO. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	MONTREAL. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	FREDERICTON. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	HALIFAX. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	CHARLOTTETOWN. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	ST. JOHN'S, N. F. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.
			h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
					am	pm			am	pm			am	pm			am	pm			am	pm				am	pm
1	Friday.....	92	5 41	6 27	2 26	0 55	5 39	6 29	2 29	0 52	5 39	6 29	2 30	0 51	5 40	6 28	2 27	0 54	5 39	6 29	2 30	0 51	5 38	6 30	2 31	0 50
2	Saturday....	93	5 39	6 28	3 05	2 06	5 37	6 30	3 07	2 04	5 37	6 30	3 07	2 04	5 38	6 29	3 06	2 05	5 37	6 30	3 07	2 04	5 36	6 31	3 08	2 03
3	SUNDAY....	94	5 37	6 29	3 39	3 20	5 35	6 31	3 40	3 19	5 35	6 31	3 40	3 19	5 36	6 30	3 39	3 20	5 35	6 31	3 40	3 19	5 34	6 32	3 41	3 28
4	Monday.....	95	5 35	6 30	4 12	4 36	5 33	6 32	4 12	4 36	5 33	6 32	4 12	4 36	5 34	6 31	4 12	4 36	5 33	6 32	4 12	4 36	5 32	6 33	4 12	4 36
5	Tuesday.....	96	5 34	6 31	4 46	5 50	5 32	6 33	4 45	5 51	5 32	6 33	4 45	5 51	5 33	6 32	4 46	5 50	5 32	6 33	4 45	5 51	5 31	6 34	4 44	5 52
6	Wednesday..	97	5 32	6 32	5 19	7 03	5 30	6 34	5 17	7 05	5 30	6 34	5 17	7 05	5 31	6 33	5 19	7 03	5 30	6 34	5 17	7 05	5 29	6 35	5 16	7 06
7	Thursday....	98	5 30	6 33	5 54	8 14	5 28	6 35	5 51	8 17	5 28	6 35	5 51	8 17	5 29	6 34	5 53	8 15	5 28	6 35	5 51	8 17	5 27	6 36	5 49	8 19
8	Friday.....	99	5 29	6 34	6 33	9 22	5 27	6 36	6 29	9 26	5 27	6 36	6 29	9 26	5 28	6 35	6 32	9 23	5 27	6 36	6 28	9 26	5 25	6 38	6 26	9 29
9	Saturday....	100	5 27	6 35	7 16	10 24	5 25	6 37	7 11	10 29	5 25	6 37	7 11	10 29	5 26	6 36	7 14	10 26	5 25	6 37	7 10	10 29	5 23	6 39	7 07	10 33
10	SUNDAY....	101	5 25	6 36	8 04	11 21	5 23	6 38	7 58	11 27	5 23	6 38	7 58	11 27	5 24	6 37	8 02	11 23	5 23	6 38	7 57	11 28	5 21	6 40	7 53	11 32
11	Monday.....	102	5 23	6 38	8 54	am	5 21	6 40	8 47	am	5 21	6 40	8 46	am	5 22	6 39	8 51	am	5 21	6 40	8 45	am	5 19	6 42	8 40	am
12	Tuesday.....	103	5 21	6 40	9 51	0 08	5 19	6 42	9 45	0 14	5 19	6 42	9 45	0 14	5 20	6 41	9 47	0 10	5 19	6 42	9 44	0 15	5 17	6 44	9 40	0 19
13	Wednesday..	104	5 20	6 41	10 47	0 51	5 18	6 43	10 42	0 56	5 18	6 43	10 42	0 56	5 19	6 42	10 45	0 53	5 18	6 43	10 42	0 56	5 15	6 45	10 38	1 00
14	Thursday....	105	5 18	6 42	11 46	1 27	5 16	6 44	11 42	1 31	5 16	6 44	11 42	1 33	5 17	6 43	11 45	1 28	5 16	6 45	11 42	1 31	5 13	6 47	11 39	1 34
15	Friday.....	106	5 17	6 43	pm 44	1 59	5 15	6 45	pm 41	2 02	5 15	6 45	pm 41	2 02	5 16	6 44	pm 43	2 00	5 15	6 46	pm 41	2 02	5 12	6 48	pm 39	2 04
16	Saturday....	107	5 16	6 44	1 42	2 28	5 14	6 46	1 40	2 30	5 14	6 46	1 40	2 30	5 15	6 45	1 41	2 29	5 14	6 47	1 40	2 30	5 11	6 49	1 39	2 31
17	SUNDAY....	108	5 15	6 45	2 41	2 55	5 12	6 47	2 40	2 56	5 12	6 47	2 40	2 56	5 14	6 46	2 41	2 55	5 12	6 48	2 40	2 56	5 10	6 50	2 39	2 57
18	Monday.....	109	5 13	6 46	3 42	3 21	5 10	6 49	3 42	3 21	5 10	6 48	3 42	3 21	5 12	6 47	3 42	3 21	5 10	6 49	3 42	3 21	5 08	6 51	3 42	3 21
19	Tuesday.....	110	5 11	6 47	4 42	3 48	5 08	6 50	4 43	3 47	5 08	6 50	4 43	3 47	5 10	6 48	4 42	3 48	5 08	6 50	4 43	3 47	5 05	6 53	4 44	3 46
20	Wednesday..	111	5 09	6 49	5 43	4 15	5 06	6 52	5 45	4 13	5 06	6 52	5 45	4 13	5 08	6 50	5 43	4 15	5 06	6 52	5 45	4 13	5 03	6 55	5 46	4 12
21	Thursday....	112	5 08	6 50	6 47	4 44	5 05	6 53	6 50	4 41	5 05	6 53	6 50	4 41	5 07	6 51	6 48	4 44	5 05	6 53	6 50	4 41	5 02	6 56	6 51	4 40
22	Friday.....	113	5 06	6 51	7 52	5 17	5 03	6 54	7 56	5 13	5 03	6 54	7 56	5 13	5 05	6 52	7 53	5 16	5 03	6 54	7 56	5 13	5 00	6 57	7 57	5 12
23	Saturday....	114	5 04	6 52	8 54	5 56	5 01	6 55	8 59	5 51	5 01	6 55	8 59	5 51	5 03	6 53	8 55	5 55	5 01	6 55	8 59	5 51	4 58	6 58	9 02	5 48
24	SUNDAY....	115	5 03	6 53	9 54	6 40	5 00	6 56	10 00	6 34	5 00	6 56	10 00	6 34	5 01	6 54	9 56	6 38	5 00	6 56	10 01	6 33	4 56	6 59	10 05	6 29
25	Monday.....	116	5 01	6 55	10 51	7 31	4 58	6 58	10 58	7 24	4 58	6 58	10 59	7 23	4 59	6 56	10 53	7 29	4 58	6 58	11 00	7 22	4 54	7 02	11 05	7 17
26	Tuesday.....	117	5 00	6 56	11 41	8 31	4 57	6 59	11 47	8 25	4 57	6 59	11 47	8 25	4 58	6 58	11 43	8 29	4 57	6 59	11 48	8 24	4 53	7 03	11 52	8 20
27	Wednesday..	118	4 59	6 57	am	9 35	4 56	7 00	am	9 30	4 56	7 00	am	9 30	4 57	6 59	am	9 34	4 56	7 00	am	9 30	4 52	7 04	am	9 27
28	Thursday....	119	4 57	6 58	0 26	10 44	4 54	7 01	0 30	10 40	4 54	7 01	0 30	10 40	4 55	7 00	0 27	10 43	4 53	7 02	0 30	10 40	4 49	7 06	0 31	10 39
29	Friday.....	120	4 55	6 59	1 05	11 56	4 51	7 03	1 08	11 53	4 51	7 03	1 08	11 53	4 53	7 01	1 05	11 56	4 51	7 03	1 08	11 53	4 47	7 08	1 05	11 52
						pm				pm				pm				pm				pm				pm
30	Saturday....	121	4 53	7 01	1 40	1 08	4 49	7 05	1 42	1 06	4 49	7 05	1 42	1 06	4 51	7 03	1 40	1 08	4 49	7 03	1 42	1 06	4 44	7 10	1 43	1 05

MAY, 1864.

[MEAN TIME.

NAME OF PLANET	MONTREAL, MAY 1st. Rises.	On Mer.	Sets.
	h m	h m	h m
Venus	4 12am	10 39am	5 06pm
Mars	2 49am	8 11am	1 33pm
Jupiter	8 05pm	0 52am	5 35am
Saturn	4 21pm	10 11pm	4 05am

d h 6am 4pm 4am
Perigee 1 13 26
Apogee
Perigee

MOON'S PHASES.	DAYS
New Moon	5
First Quarter	13
Full Moon	21
Last Quarter	28

DAYS	Toronto.	Montreal.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Charlottetown.	St. Johns, N. F.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5	6 57pm	7 20pm	7 48pm	8 00pm	8 02pm	8 43pm
13	1 04pm	1 27pm	1 55pm	2 07pm	2 09pm	2 50pm
21	8 07am	8 30am	8 58am	9 10am	9 12am	9 53am
28	4 04am	4 27am	4 55am	5 07am	5 09am	5 50am

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS, &c.

d	h	
1	9am	Mars is 7° S. of moon.
5		Sun eclip. inv. at Montreal.
7	6am	Mercury is 4° N. of moon.
8	3pm	Uranus is 3° N. of moon.
17	7pm	Saturn is 6° N. of moon.
20	5pm	Jupiter is 1° N. of moon.
30	3am	Mars is 6° S. of moon.

D. of month.	Days of Week.	Day of year.	TORONTO. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	MONTREAL. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	FREDERICTON. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	HALIFAX. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	CHARLOTTETOWN. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	ST. JOHNS, N. F. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.
			h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
					am	pm			am	pm			am	pm			am	pm			am	pm			am	pm
1	SUNDAY	122	4 52	7 02	2 12	2 19	4 48	7 06	2 12	2 19	4 48	7 06	2 12	2 19	4 50	7 04	2 12	2 19	4 47	7 07	2 12	2 19	4 43	7 11	2 12	2 19
2	Monday	123	4 51	7 04	2 43	3 30	4 47	7 08	2 42	3 31	4 47	7 08	2 42	3 31	4 49	7 06	2 43	3 30	4 46	7 09	2 42	3 31	4 42	7 13	2 42	3 31
3	Tuesday	124	4 50	7 05	3 17	4 43	4 46	7 09	3 15	4 45	4 46	7 09	3 15	4 45	4 48	7 07	3 16	4 44	4 45	7 10	3 15	4 45	4 41	7 14	3 14	4 46
4	Wednesday	125	4 49	7 06	3 51	5 53	4 45	7 10	3 48	5 56	4 45	7 10	3 48	5 56	4 47	7 08	3 50	5 54	4 44	7 11	3 48	5 56	4 40	7 15	3 46	5 58
5	Thursday	126	4 47	7 07	4 26	7 03	4 43	7 11	4 22	7 07	4 42	7 12	4 22	7 07	4 45	7 09	4 25	7 04	4 41	7 13	4 22	7 07	4 38	7 16	4 19	7 10
6	Friday	127	4 45	7 08	5 07	8 08	4 41	7 12	5 02	8 13	4 40	7 13	5 02	8 13	4 43	7 10	5 05	8 10	4 39	7 14	5 02	8 13	4 36	7 18	4 58	8 17
7	Saturday	128	4 44	7 09	5 53	9 07	4 39	7 14	5 47	9 13	4 39	7 14	5 47	9 13	4 42	7 11	5 51	9 09	4 38	7 15	5 46	9 14	4 34	7 19	5 42	9 18
8	SUNDAY	129	4 43	7 10	6 44	9 59	4 38	7 15	6 37	10 06	4 38	7 15	6 36	10 07	4 41	7 12	6 41	10 02	4 37	7 16	6 35	10 08	4 33	7 20	6 30	10 13
9	Monday	130	4 42	7 11	7 37	10 46	4 37	7 16	7 31	10 52	4 37	7 16	7 31	10 52	4 40	7 13	7 35	10 48	4 36	7 17	7 30	10 53	4 32	7 21	7 26	10 57
10	Tuesday	131	4 41	7 13	8 35	11 24	4 36	7 18	8 30	11 29	4 36	7 18	8 30	11 29	4 39	7 15	8 33	11 26	4 35	7 19	8 30	11 29	4 31	7 23	8 26	11 33
11	Wednesday	132	4 39	7 14	9 33	11 59	4 34	7 19	9 29	am	4 33	7 20	9 29	am	4 37	7 16	9 32	am	4 32	7 21	9 29	am	4 29	7 25	9 26	am
12	Thursday	133	4 38	7 15	10 33	am	4 33	7 20	10 30	0 03	4 32	7 21	10 30	0 03	4 35	7 18	10 32	0 01	4 31	7 22	10 30	0 03	4 27	7 26	10 28	0 05
13	Friday	134	4 37	7 16	11 31	0 27	4 32	7 21	11 29	0 29	4 31	7 23	11 29	0 29	4 34	7 19	11 30	0 28	4 30	7 24	11 29	0 29	4 26	7 27	11 28	0 30
14	Saturday	135	4 36	7 17	pm 29	0 55	4 30	7 23	pm 28	0 56	4 29	7 24	pm 28	0 56	4 33	7 20	pm 29	0 55	4 28	7 25	pm 28	0 56	4 24	7 29	pm 28	0 56
15	SUNDAY	136	4 34	7 18	1 28	1 21	4 28	7 24	1 28	1 21	4 27	7 25	1 28	1 21	4 31	7 21	1 28	1 21	4 26	7 26	1 28	1 21	4 22	7 30	1 28	1 21
16	Monday	137	4 33	7 19	2 29	1 48	4 27	7 25	2 30	1 47	4 26	7 26	2 30	1 47	4 30	7 21	2 29	1 48	4 25	7 27	2 30	1 47	4 21	7 31	2 30	1 47
17	Tuesday	138	4 32	7 20	3 30	2 14	4 26	7 26	3 32	2 12	4 25	7 27	3 32	2 12	4 29	7 22	3 30	2 14	4 24	7 28	3 32	2 12	4 20	7 32	3 33	2 11
18	Wednesday	139	4 31	7 21	4 31	2 39	4 25	7 27	4 34	2 36	4 24	7 28	4 34	2 36	4 28	7 24	4 32	2 38	4 23	7 29	4 34	2 36	4 19	7 33	4 36	2 34
19	Thursday	140	4 30	7 22	5 36	3 14	4 24	7 28	5 40	3 10	4 23	7 29	5 40	3 10	4 27	7 25	5 37	3 13	4 22	7 30	5 40	3 10	4 18	7 34	5 43	3 07
20	Friday	141	4 29	7 23	6 41	3 51	4 23	7 29	6 46	3 46	4 22	7 30	6 46	3 46	4 26	7 26	6 42	3 50	4 21	7 31	6 46	3 46	4 16	7 35	6 50	3 42
21	Saturday	142	4 28	7 24	7 45	4 33	4 22	7 30	7 51	4 27	4 21	7 31	7 51	4 27	4 25	7 27	7 47	4 31	4 20	7 32	7 52	4 26	4 15	7 37	7 56	4 22
22	SUNDAY	143	4 27	7 25	8 44	5 24	4 21	7 31	8 51	5 17	4 20	7 32	8 52	5 16	4 24	7 28	8 47	5 21	4 19	7 33	8 53	5 15	4 14	7 38	8 58	5 10
23	Monday	144	4 27	7 27	9 39	6 21	4 21	7 33	9 45	6 15	4 20	7 34	9 45	6 15	4 24	7 30	9 41	6 19	4 19	7 35	9 46	6 14	4 14	7 40	9 50	6 10
24	Tuesday	145	4 26	7 28	10 25	7 25	4 20	7 34	10 30	7 20	4 19	7 35	10 30	7 20	4 23	7 31	10 26	7 24	4 18	7 36	10 30	7 20	4 13	7 41	10 34	7 16
25	Wednesday	146	4 26	7 28	11 06	8 35	4 20	7 34	11 09	8 31	4 19	7 35	11 10	8 31	4 23	7 31	11 07	8 34	4 18	7 36	11 10	8 31	4 12	7 42	11 13	8 28
26	Thursday	147	4 25	7 29	11 44	9 47	4 19	7 35	11 47	9 45	4 18	7 36	11 47	9 44	4 22	7 32	11 45	9 46	4 17	7 37	11 47	9 44	4 11	7 43	11 49	9 42
27	Friday	148	4 24	7 30	am	11 01	4 18	7 36	am	11 00	4 17	7 37	am	10 59	4 21	7 33	a m	11 01	4 16	7 38	am	10 59	4 10	7 44	am	10 58
28	Saturday	149	4 23	7 30	0 15	pm 9	4 16	7 37	0 15	pm 9	4 16	7 38	0 16	pm 8	4 20	7 33	0 15	pm 9	4 15	7 39	0 16	pm 8	4 09	7 44	0 16	pm 8
29	SUNDAY	150	4 23	7 31	0 46	1 22	4 16	7 38	0 45	1 23	4 15	7 39	0 46	1 22	4 20	7 34	0 46	1 22	4 14	7 40	0 46	1 22	4 08	7 45	0 46	1 22
30	Monday	151	4 22	7 32	1 20	2 28	4 15	7 39	1 18	2 30	4 14	7 40	1 19	2 29	4 19	7 35	1 20	2 28	4 13	7 41	1 19	2 29	4 07	7 47	1 19	2 29
31	Tuesday	152	4 21	7 33	1 49	3 40	4 14	7 40	1 46	3 43	4 13	7 41	1 47	3 42	4 18	7 36	1 49	3 40	4 12	7 42	1 47	3 42	4 06	7 48	1 46	3 43

JUNE, 1864.

[MEAN TIME.

NAME OF PLANET	MONTREAL, JUNE 1st. Rises.	On Mer.	Sets.
	h m	h m	h m
Venus .	3 41am	11 04am	6 27pm
Mars...	1 36am	7 35am	1 34pm
Jupiter.	5 42pm	10 30pm	3 23am
Saturn .	2 12pm	8 04pm	2 00am

	d	h
Apogee	10	10am
Perigee	22	08am

MOON'S PHASES.	DAYS	Toronto.	Montreal.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Charlottetown.	St. John's, N. F.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
New Moon.....	4	6 23am	6 46am	7 14am	7 26am	7 28am	8 09am
First Quarter ...	12	6 31am	6 54am	7 22am	7 34am	7 36am	8 17am
Full Moon	19	5 37pm	6 00pm	6 28pm	6 40pm	6 42pm	7 23pm
Last Quarter....	26	8 58am	9 21am	9 49am	10 01am	10 03am	10 44am

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS, &c.

d	h	
1	6pm	Mercury is 3° S. of Venus.
3	0pm	Mercury is 3° S. of moon.
3	7am	Venus is 0° 21′ N. of moon.
14	3am	Saturn is 6° N. of moon.
16	10pm	Jupiter is 1° N. of moon.
21	0pm	Sun enters Cancer—Summer commences.
23	4pm	Venus is 0° 8′ S. of Uranus.
27	7pm	Mars is 4° S. of moon.

D. of month.	Days of Week.	Day of year.	TORONTO. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	MONTREAL. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	FREDERICTON. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	HALIFAX. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	CHARLOTTETOWN. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	ST. JOHN'S, N. F. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.
			h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
					am	pm			am	pm			am	pm			am	pm			am	pm			am	pm
1	Wednesday..	153	4 21	7 33	2 24	4 46	4 14	7 40	2 20	4 50	4 13	7 41	2 20	4 50	4 18	7 36	2 23	4 47	4 12	7 42	2 21	4 49	4 06	7 48	2 18	4 52
2	Thursday....	154	4 21	7 34	3 01	5 54	4 14	7 41	2 56	5 59	4 13	7 42	2 56	5 59	4 18	7 37	3 00	5 55	4 12	7 43	2 56	5 59	4 06	7 49	2 53	6 02
3	Friday.....	155	4 21	7 35	3 46	6 56	4 14	7 42	3 40	7 02	4 13	7 43	3 40	7 02	4 18	7 38	3 44	6 58	4 12	7 44	3 39	7 03	4 06	7 50	3 35	7 07
4	Saturday	156	4 20	7 36	4 34	7 50	4 13	7 43	4 27	7 57	4 12	7 44	4 26	7 58	4 17	7 39	4 31	7 53	4 11	7 45	4 25	7 59	4 05	7 51	4 20	8 04
5	**SUNDAY**....	157	4 20	7 36	5 27	8 40	4 13	7 43	5 21	8 46	4 12	7 44	5 21	8 46	4 17	7 39	5 25	8 42	4 11	7 45	5 20	8 47	4 05	7 51	5 16	8 51
6	Monday	158	4 19	7 37	6 21	9 22	4 12	7 44	6 16	9 27	4 11	7 45	6 16	9 27	4 16	7 40	6 19	9 24	4 10	7 46	6 16	9 27	4 04	7 52	6 12	9 31
7	Tuesday	159	4 19	7 38	7 20	9 59	4 12	7 45	7 16	10 03	4 11	7 46	7 16	10 03	4 16	7 41	7 19	10 00	4 10	7 47	7 17	10 02	4 04	7 53	7 13	10 06
8	Wednesday ..	160	4 19	7 39	8 20	10 28	4 12	7 46	8 17	10 31	4 11	7 47	8 17	10 31	4 16	7 42	8 19	10 29	4 10	7 48	8 18	10 30	4 04	7 54	8 15	10 33
9	Thursday...	161	4 19	7 39	9 20	10 58	4 12	7 46	9 18	11 00	4 11	7 47	9 18	11 00	4 16	7 42	9 20	10 58	4 10	7 48	9 19	10 59	4 04	7 54	9 17	11 01
10	Friday.....	162	4 18	7 40	10 17	11 24	4 11	7 47	10 16	11 25	4 10	7 48	10 16	11 25	4 15	7 43	10 17	11 24	4 10	7 49	10 17	11 24	4 03	7 55	10 16	11 25
11	Saturday	163	4 18	7 40	11 15	11 49	4 11	7 47	11 15	11 49	4 10	7 48	11 15	11 49	4 15	7 43	11 15	11 49	4 09	7 49	11 15	11 49	4 03	7 55	11 15	11 49
12	**SUNDAY**....	164	4 18	7 41	pm 15	am	4 11	7 48	pm 16	am	4 10	7 49	pm 16	am	4 15	7 44	pm 15	am	4 09	7 50	pm 15	am	4 03	7 56	pm 16	am
13	Monday	165	4 18	7 42	1 13	0 12	4 11	7 49	1 15	0 10	4 10	7 50	1 15	0 10	4 15	7 45	1 13	0 12	4 09	7 51	1 14	0 11	4 03	7 57	1 16	0 09
14	Tuesday	166	4 18	7 42	2 14	0 41	4 11	7 49	2 17	0 38	4 10	7 50	2 17	0 38	4 15	7 45	2 15	0 40	4 09	7 51	2 16	0 39	4 03	7 57	2 19	0 36
15	Wednesday ..	167	4 18	7 42	3 20	1 13	4 11	7 49	3 24	1 09	4 10	7 50	3 24	1 09	4 15	7 45	3 21	1 12	4 09	7 52	3 23	1 10	4 03	7 57	3 27	1 06
16	Thursday	168	4 18	7 43	4 23	1 44	4 11	7 50	4 28	1 39	4 10	7 51	4 28	1 39	4 15	7 46	4 25	1 42	4 09	7 53	4 28	1 39	4 03	7 58	4 32	1 35
17	Friday.....	169	4 18	7 44	5 28	2 23	4 11	7 51	5 34	2 17	4 10	7 52	5 34	2 17	4 15	7 47	5 30	2 21	4 09	7 53	5 35	2 16	4 03	7 59	5 39	2 12
18	Saturday	170	4 18	7 44	6 30	3 10	4 11	7 51	6 37	3 03	4 10	7 52	6 38	3 02	4 15	7 47	6 33	3 07	4 09	7 53	6 39	3 01	4 03	7 59	6 44	2 56
19	**SUNDAY**....	171	4 18	7 44	7 27	4 06	4 11	7 51	7 33	4 00	4 10	7 52	7 33	4 00	4 15	7 47	7 29	4 04	4 09	7 53	7 34	3 59	4 03	7 59	7 38	3 55
20	Monday	172	4 18	7 44	8 20	5 09	4 11	7 51	8 25	5 04	4 10	7 52	8 25	5 04	4 15	7 47	8 22	5 07	4 09	7 53	8 25	5 04	4 03	7 59	8 29	5 00
21	Tuesday	173	4 18	7 44	9 04	6 18	4 11	7 51	9 08	6 14	4 10	7 52	9 08	6 14	4 15	7 47	9 05	6 17	4 09	7 53	9 07	6 15	4 03	7 59	9 11	6 11
22	Wednesday ..	174	4 19	7 45	9 41	7 30	4 12	7 52	9 44	7 27	4 11	7 52	9 44	7 27	4 15	7 48	9 42	7 29	4 10	7 54	9 43	7 28	4 04	8 00	9 46	7 25
23	Thursday	175	4 19	7 45	10 19	8 46	4 12	7 52	10 21	8 44	4 11	7 53	10 21	8 44	4 16	7 48	10 19	8 46	4 10	7 54	10 20	8 45	4 04	8 00	10 22	8 43
24	Friday.....	176	4 19	7 45	10 51	10 01	4 12	7 52	10 52	10 00	4 11	7 53	10 52	10 00	4 16	7 48	10 51	10 01	4 10	7 54	10 51	10 01	4 04	8 00	10 52	10 00
25	Saturday	177	4 19	7 45	11 21	11 13	4 12	7 52	11 21	11 13	4 11	7 53	11 21	11 13	4 16	7 48	11 21	11 13	4 10	7 54	11 21	11 13	4 04	8 00	11 21	11 13
26	**SUNDAY**....	178	4 20	7 45	11 54	pm 22	4 13	7 52	11 53	pm 23	4 12	7 53	11 53	pm 23	4 16	7 48	11 54	pm 22	4 11	7 54	11 54	pm 22	4 05	8 00	11 53	pm 23
27	Monday	179	4 21	7 45	am	1 32	4 14	7 52	am	1 34	4 13	7 53	am	1 34	4 17	7 48	am	1 32	4 12	7 54	am	1 34	4 06	8 00	am	1 35
28	Tuesday	180	4 21	7 45	0 26	2 38	4 14	7 52	0 23	2 41	4 13	7 53	0 23	2 40	4 18	7 48	0 25	2 39	4 12	7 54	0 24	2 41	4 06	8 00	0 21	2 43
29	Wednesday ..	181	4 21	7 45	1 04	3 41	4 14	7 52	1 00	3 45	4 13	7 53	1 00	3 45	4 18	7 48	1 03	3 42	4 12	7 54	1 01	3 46	4 06	8 00	0 57	3 48
30	Thursday	182	4 22	7 45	1 44	4 45	4 15	7 52	1 39	4 50	4 14	7 53	1 39	4 50	4 19	7 48	1 42	4 47	4 13	7 54	1 39	4 52	4 07	8 00	1 35	4 54

JULY, 1864.

[MEAN TIME.

NAME OF PLANET	MONTREAL, JULY 1st. Rises.	On Mer.	Sets.
	h m	h m	h m
Venus..	3 57am	11 43am	7 29pm
Mars...	0 25am	6 56am	1 27pm
Jupiter.	3 32pm	8 23pm	1 24am
Saturn.	0 15pm	6 06pm	11 57pm

d h 3am 8 Apogee 9am 20 Perigee

MOON'S PHASES.	DAYS	Toronto.	Montreal.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Charlottetown.	St. John's, N. F.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	d h m
New Moon.....	3	7 7pm	7 30pm	7 58pm	8 10pm	8 12pm	8 53pm
First Quarter...	11	10 34pm	10 57pm	11 25pm	11 37pm	11 39pm	12 0 20am
Full Moon	19	1 19am	1 42am	2 10am	2 22am	2 24am	3 5am
Last Quarter....	25	3 29pm	3 52pm	4 20pm	4 32pm	4 34pm	5 15pm

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS, &c.

d h	
2 10am	Mercury is 2° N. of moon.
2 1pm	Uranus is 3° N. of moon.
2 1pm	Sun in apogee.
11 0pm	Saturn is 6° N. of moon.
14 5am	Jupiter is 1° N. of moon.
16 8pm	Mercury is 1° N. of Venus
26 9am	Mars is 2° S. of moon.
29 10pm	Uranus is 4° N. of moon.

D. of month.	Days of Week.	Day of year.	TORONTO. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	MONTREAL. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	FREDERICTON. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	HALIFAX. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	CHARLOTTETOWN. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	ST. JOHN'S, N. F. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.
			h m	h m	am	pm	h m	h m	am	pm	h m	h m	am	pm	h m	h m	am	pm	h m	h m	am	pm	h m	h m	am	pm
1	Friday.....	183	4 23	7 45	2 29	5 42	4 16	7 52	2 23	5 48	4 14	7 53	2 21	5 50	4 19	7 48	2 26	5 45	4 13	7 54	2 20	5 51	4 08	8 00	2 15	5 56
2	Saturday.....	184	4 24	7 44	3 20	6 33	4 17	7 51	3 13	6 40	4 15	7 53	3 14	6 39	4 20	7 48	3 18	6 35	4 14	7 54	3 13	6 40	4 09	7 59	3 09	6 44
3	**SUNDAY**....	185	4 24	7 44	4 14	7 19	4 17	7 51	4 08	7 25	4 15	7 53	4 09	7 24	4 20	7 48	4 12	7 21	4 14	7 54	4 09	7 24	4 09	7 59	4 05	7 28
4	Monday	186	4 24	7 44	5 10	7 56	4 17	7 51	5 05	8 01	4 15	7 53	5 06	8 00	4 20	7 48	5 09	7 57	4 14	7 54	5 06	8 00	4 09	7 59	5 03	8 03
5	Tuesday	187	4 25	7 43	6 10	8 29	4 18	7 50	6 06	8 33	4 16	7 52	6 07	8 32	4 21	7 47	6 09	8 30	4 15	7 53	6 07	8 32	4 10	7 58	6 05	8 34
6	Wednesday..	188	4 26	7 43	7 08	8 58	4 19	7 50	7 05	9 01	4 17	7 52	7 06	9 00	4 22	7 47	7 07	8 59	4 16	7 53	7 06	9 01	4 11	7 58	7 05	9 01
7	Thursday	189	4 27	7 43	8 07	9 27	4 20	7 50	8 05	9 29	4 18	7 52	8 06	9 28	4 23	7 47	8 07	9 27	4 17	7 53	8 06	9 28	4 12	7 58	8 06	9 28
8	Friday.....	190	4 28	7 42	9 06	9 53	4 21	7 49	9 05	9 54	4 19	7 51	9 06	9 53	4 24	7 46	9 06	9 53	4 18	7 52	9 06	9 53	4 13	7 57	9 06	9 53
9	Saturday	191	4 28	7 42	10 04	10 17	4 21	7 49	10 04	10 57	4 19	7 51	10 05	10 16	4 24	7 46	10 04	10 17	4 18	7 52	10 05	10 16	4 13	7 57	10 05	10 16
10	**SUNDAY**....	192	4 29	7 41	11 03	10 45	4 22	7 48	11 04	10 44	4 20	7 50	11 05	10 44	4 25	7 45	11 04	10 44	4 19	7 51	11 04	10 43	4 14	7 56	11 06	10 42
11	Monday	193	4 29	7 41	pm 2	11 12	4 22	7 48	pm 4	11 10	4 20	7 50	pm 5	11 09	4 25	7 45	pm 3	11 11	4 19	7 51	pm 5	11 09	4 14	7 56	pm 7	11 07
12	Tuesday	194	4 30	7 40	1 03	11 43	4 23	7 47	1 06	11 40	4 21	7 49	1 07	11 39	4 26	7 44	1 04	11 42	4 20	7 50	1 07	11 39	4 15	7 55	1 10	11 36
13	Wednesday..	195	4 31	7 40	2 04	am	4 24	7 47	2 08	am	4 22	7 49	2 09	am	4 27	7 44	2 06	am	4 21	7 50	2 09	am	4 16	7 55	2 13	am
14	Thursday	196	4 32	7 40	3 09	0 19	4 25	7 47	3 14	0 14	4 24	7 48	3 15	0 13	4 28	7 43	3 11	0 17	4 22	7 49	3 16	0 12	4 17	7 54	3 20	0 08
15	Friday.....	197	4 33	7 39	4 11	1 02	4 26	7 46	4 17	0 56	4 25	7 47	4 19	0 54	4 30	7 42	4 14	0 59	4 24	7 48	4 20	0 53	4 19	7 53	4 25	0 48
16	Saturday.....	198	4 34	7 38	5 11	1 51	4 27	7 45	5 18	1 44	4 26	7 46	5 17	1 45	4 31	7 41	5 13	1 49	4 25	7 47	5 18	1 44	4 20	7 52	5 22	1 40
17	**SUNDAY**....	199	4 35	7 37	6 06	2 50	4 28	7 44	6 12	2 44	4 27	7 45	6 11	2 45	4 32	7 40	6 08	2 48	4 26	7 46	6 11	2 45	4 21	7 51	6 15	2 51
18	Monday	200	4 36	7 37	6 56	3 55	4 29	7 44	7 01	3 50	4 28	7 45	7 00	3 51	4 33	7 40	6 57	3 54	4 27	7 46	7 00	3 51	4 22	7 51	7 03	3 48
19	Tuesday.....	201	4 37	7 36	7 40	5 09	4 30	7 43	7 44	5 05	4 29	7 44	7 43	5 06	4 34	7 39	7 41	5 08	4 28	7 45	7 43	5 06	4 23	7 50	7 45	5 04
20	Wednesday..	202	4 37	7 35	8 19	6 23	4 30	7 42	8 22	6 20	4 29	7 43	8 21	6 21	4 34	7 38	8 20	6 22	4 28	7 44	8 21	6 21	4 23	7 49	8 22	6 20
21	Thursday ..	203	4 38	7 34	8 53	7 40	4 31	7 41	8 55	7 39	4 30	7 42	8 54	7 39	4 35	7 37	8 53	7 40	4 29	7 43	8 54	7 39	4 24	7 48	8 54	7 39
22	Friday.....	204	4 39	7 33	9 26	8 54	4 32	7 40	9 27	8 54	4 31	7 41	9 26	8 54	4 36	7 36	9 26	8 54	4 30	7 42	9 26	8 54	4 25	7 47	9 26	8 54
23	Saturday.....	205	4 40	7 32	9 57	10 07	4 33	7 39	9 57	10 08	4 32	7 40	9 56	10 08	4 37	7 35	9 57	10 07	4 31	7 41	9 56	10 08	4 26	7 46	9 56	10 08
24	**SUNDAY**....	206	4 41	7 31	10 31	11 20	4 34	7 38	10 30	11 22	4 33	7 39	10 29	11 22	4 38	7 34	10 30	11 21	4 32	7 40	10 29	11 22	4 27	7 45	10 28	11 23
25	Monday.....	207	4 42	7 30	11 07	pm 30	4 35	7 37	11 05	pm 33	4 34	7 38	11 04	pm 33	4 39	7 33	11 06	pm 31	4 33	7 39	11 04	pm 33	4 28	7 44	11 02	pm 35
26	Tuesday.....	208	4 43	7 29	11 45	1 37	4 36	7 36	11 42	1 41	4 35	7 37	11 41	1 41	4 40	7 32	11 44	1 38	4 34	7 38	11 41	1 41	4 29	7 43	11 38	1 44
27	Wednesday..	209	4 44	7 29	am	2 41	4 37	7 36	am	2 46	4 36	7 37	am	2 46	4 41	7 32	am	2 43	4 35	7 38	am	2 46	4 30	7 43	am	2 50
28	Thursday	210	4 45	7 28	0 28	3 38	4 38	7 35	0 23	3 44	4 37	7 36	0 22	3 44	4 42	7 31	0 26	3 40	4 36	7 37	0 21	3 45	4 30	7 42	0 17	3 49
29	Friday.....	211	4 46	7 26	1 16	4 32	4 39	7 33	1 10	4 39	4 38	7 34	1 08	4 40	4 43	7 29	1 13	4 35	4 37	7 35	1 07	4 47	4 31	7 40	1 02	4 46
30	Saturday.....	212	4 47	7 25	2 08	5 18	4 40	7 32	2 02	5 24	4 39	7 33	2 02	5 24	4 44	7 28	2 06	5 21	4 38	7 34	2 01	5 25	4 32	7 39	1 57	5 29
31	**SUNDAY**....	213	4 48	7 24	3 05	5 58	4 42	7 30	3 00	6 03	4 41	7 31	3 00	6 03	4 45	7 27	3 03	6 00	4 40	7 32	3 00	6 03	4 35	7 37	2 56	6 07

AUGUST, 1864.

[MEAN TIME.

NAME OF PLANET	MONTREAL, AUGUST 1st. Rises.	On Mer.	Sets.
	h m	h m	h m
Venus..	5 05am	0 23pm	7 41pm
Mars...	11 09pm	6 14am	1 16pm
Jupiter.	1 32pm	6 22pm	11 12pm
Saturn.	10 22am	4 10pm	9 58pm

	d	h
Apogee	4	3pm
Perigee	17	5pm
Apogee	31	7pm

MOON'S PHASES.	DAYS	Toronto.	Montreal.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Charlottetown.	St. John's, N. F.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
New Moon.....	2	9 17am	9 40am	10 08am	10 20am	10 22am	11 03am
First Quarter....	10	0 40pm	1. 03pm	1 31pm	1 43pm	1 45pm	2 26pm
Full Moon.....	17	8 20am	8 43am	9 11am	9 23am	9 25am	10 06am
Last Quarter....	24	0 47am	1 10am	1 38am	1 50am	1 52am	2 33am

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS, &C.	
d h	
4 5am	Mercury is 6° N. of moon.
7 10pm	Saturn is 5° N. of moon.
10 3pm	Jupiter is 0° 22′ N. of m'n.
23 9pm	Mars is 0° 8′ S. of moon.
26 6am	Uranus is 4° N. of moon.

D. of month.	Days of Week.	Day of year.	TORONTO. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	MONTREAL. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	FREDERICTON. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	HALIFAX. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	CHARLOTTETOWN. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	ST. JOHN'S, N. F. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.
			h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
					am	pm			am	pm			am	pm			am	pm			am	pm			am	pm
1	Monday.....	214	4 50	7 22	4 02	6 31	4 44	7 28	3 58	6 35	4 43	7 29	3 58	6 35	4 47	7 25	4 01	6 32	4 42	7 30	3 58	6 35	4 37	7 35	3 54	6 39
2	Tuesday.....	215	4 51	7 21	5 01	7 03	4 46	7 26	4 58	7 06	4 44	7 28	4 58	7 06	4 48	7 24	5 00	7 04	4 44	7 28	4 58	7 06	4 39	7 33	4 56	7 08
3	Wednesday..	216	4 52	7 20	5 59	7 30	4 47	7 25	5 57	7 32	4 45	7 27	5 57	7 32	4 49	7 23	5 58	7 31	4 45	7 27	5 57	7 32	4 40	7 32	5 56	7 33
4	Thursday	217	4 53	7 19	6 58	7 56	4 48	7 24	6 57	7 57	4 46	7 26	6 57	7 57	4 50	7 22	6 58	7 56	4 46	7 26	6 57	7 57	4 42	7 31	6 57	7 57
5	Friday.....	218	4 54	7 18	7 55	8 23	4 49	7 23	7 55	8 23	4 47	7 25	7 55	8 23	4 51	7 21	7 55	8 23	4 47	7 25	7 55	8 23	4 43	7 3	7 55	8 23
6	Saturday	219	4 55	7 17	8 55	8 48	4 50	7 22	8 56	8 47	4 48	7 24	8 56	8 47	4 52	7 20	8 55	8 48	4 48	7 24	8 56	8 47	4 44	7 28	8 56	8 47
7	SUNDAY....	220	4 56	7 15	9 52	9 15	4 51	7 20	9 54	9 13	4 49	7 22	9 54	9 13	4 53	7 18	9 52	9 15	4 49	7 22	9 54	9 13	4 46	7 26	9 55	9 12
8	Monday.....	221	4 57	7 13	10 53	9 45	4 52	7 18	10 56	9 42	4 51	7 20	10 56	9 42	4 54	7 16	10 54	9 44	4 51	7 20	10 56	9 42	4 47	7 24	10 58	9 40
9	Tuesday.....	222	4 58	7 12	11 52	10 17	4 53	7 17	11 56	10 13	4 52	7 18	11 56	10 13	4 55	7 15	11 53	10 16	4 52	7 18	11 56	10 13	4 48	7 22	11 59	10 10
10	Wednesday..	223	4 59	7 11	pm 55	10 55	4 54	7 16	pm 59	10 51	4 53	7 17	1 0pm	10 51	4 56	7 14	pm 57	10 54	4 53	7 17	1 0pm	10 51	4 49	7 21	1 4pm	10 47
11	Thursday	224	5 01	7 09	1 55	11 39	4 55	7 14	2 01	11 33	4 55	7 16	2 01	11 33	4 58	7 12	1 57	11 37	4 55	7 16	2 02	11 32	4 51	7 19	2 06	11 28
12	Friday.....	225	5 02	7 07	2 54	am	4 57	7 12	3 01	am	4 56	7 13	3 02	am	5 00	7 10	2 57	am	4 56	7 13	3 03	am	4 53	7 17	3 08	am
13	Saturday	226	5 03	7 05	3 51	0 34	4 58	7 10	3 56	0 29	4 58	7 11	3 57	0 28	5 01	7 08	3 53	0 32	4 58	7 11	3 58	0 27	4 54	7 15	4 02	0 23
14	SUNDAY....	227	5 04	7 04	4 42	1 35	5 00	7 08	4 46	1 31	4 59	7 09	4 46	1 31	5 02	7 06	4 44	1 33	4 59	7 09	4 47	1 30	4 55	7 13	4 50	1 27
15	Monday.....	228	5 05	7 03	5 27	2 43	5 01	7 07	5 30	2 40	5 00	7 08	5 30	2 40	5 03	7 05	5 28	2 44	5 00	7 08	5 30	2 40	4 57	7 11	5 32	2 38
16	Tuesday.....	229	5 06	7 02	6 08	3 57	5 02	7 06	6 10	3 55	5 01	7 07	6 10	3 55	5 04	7 04	6 09	3 56	5 01	7 07	6 10	3 55	4 58	7 10	6 11	3 54
17	Wednesday..	230	5 07	7 00	6 47	5 16	5 03	7 04	6 48	5 15	5 02	7 05	6 48	5 15	5 05	7 02	6 47	5 16	5 02	7 05	6 48	5 15	4 59	7 08	6 48	5 15
18	Thursday	231	5 08	6 58	6 20	6 34	5 04	7 02	6 20	6 34	5 03	7 03	6 20	6 34	5 06	7 00	6 20	6 34	5 03	7 03	6 20	6 34	5 00	7 06	6 20	6 34
19	Friday.....	232	5 09	6 57	7 55	7 48	5 05	7 01	7 54	7 49	5 04	7 01	7 54	7 49	5 07	6 59	7 55	7 48	5 04	7 01	7 54	7 49	5 01	7 05	7 54	7 49
20	Saturday	233	5 11	6 55	8 29	9 03	5 07	6 59	8 27	9 05	5 03	6 59	8 27	9 05	5 09	6 57	8 28	9 04	5 06	6 59	8 27	9 05	5 03	7 03	8 26	9 06
21	SUNDAY....	234	5 12	6 54	9 06	10 17	5 08	6 58	9 03	10 20	5 03	6 53	9 03	10 20	5 10	6 56	9 05	10 18	5 08	6 53	9 03	10 20	5 05	7 01	9 01	10 22
22	Monday.....	235	5 13	6 52	9 47	11 26	5 10	6 53	9 43	11 30	5 09	6 56	9 43	11 30	5 11	6 54	9 46	11 27	5 09	6 53	9 43	11 30	5 06	6 59	9 40	11 33
23	Tuesday.....	236	5 14	6 50	10 30	pm 31	5 11	6 54	10 25	pm 33	5 10	6 54	10 25	pm 33	5 12	6 52	10 28	pm 33	5 10	6 54	10 25	pm 36	5 07	6 57	10 21	pm 40
24	Wednesday..	237	5 15	6 49	11 15	1 33	5 12	6 52	11 09	1 39	5 11	6 53	11 09	1 39	5 13	6 51	11 13	1 35	5 11	6 53	11 08	1 40	5 08	6 56	11 04	1 44
25	Thursday	238	5 16	6 47	am	2 28	5 13	6 50	11 57	2 35	5 12	6 51	11 56	2 33	5 14	6 49	am	2 31	5 12	6 51	11 55	2 37	5 09	6 54	11 50	2 42
26	Friday.....	239	5 17	6 45	0 04	3 15	5 14	6 48	am	3 21	5 13	6 49	am	3 21	5 15	6 47	0 02	3 17	5 13	6 49	am	3 22	5 11	6 52	am	3 26
27	Saturday	240	5 18	6 44	1 00	3 57	5 15	6 47	0 55	4 02	5 14	6 47	0 55	4 02	5 16	6 46	0 58	3 59	5 14	6 47	0 55	4 02	5 12	6 50	0 51	4 06
28	SUNDAY....	241	5 20	6 42	1 58	4 35	5 17	6 45	1 54	4 39	5 16	6 45	1 54	4 39	5 18	6 44	1 57	4 36	5 16	6 45	1 54	4 39	5 14	6 48	1 51	4 42
29	Monday.....	242	5 21	6 40	2 54	5 07	5 18	6 43	2 51	5 10	5 17	6 43	2 51	5 10	5 19	6 42	2 53	5 08	5 17	6 43	2 51	5 10	5 15	6 46	2 49	5 12
30	Tuesday.....	243	5 21	6 39	3 53	5 35	5 19	6 41	3 51	5 37	5 19	6 42	3 51	5 37	5 20	6 40	3 53	5 35	5 18	6 42	3 51	5 37	5 16	6 44	3 50	5 38
31	Wednesday...	244	5 22	6 38	4 51	6 03	5 20	6 40	4 50	6 04	5 20	6 40	4 50	6 04	5 21	6 39	4 51	6 03	5 19	6 41	4 50	6 04	5 17	6 43	4 50	6 04

SEPTEMBER, 1864.

[MEAN TIME.

NAME OF PLANET	MONTREAL, SEP. 1st. Rises.	On Mer.	Sets.
	h m	h m	h m
Venus..	6 30am	0 48pm	7 6pm
Mars...	9 57pm	5 24am	0 49pm
Jupiter.	11 45am	4 31pm	9 17pm
Saturn.	8 37am	2 19pm	8 1pm

d h 3am 0am
Perigee 15
Apogee 28

MOON'S PHASES.	DAYS	Toronto.	Montreal.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Charlottetown.	St. John's, N. F.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
New Moon.....	1	0 51am	1 14am	1 42am	1 54am	1 56am	2 37am
First Quarter....	9	0 33am	0 56am	1 24am	1 36am	1 38am	2 19am
Full Moon.....	15	3 52pm	4 15pm	4 43pm	4 55pm	4 57pm	5 38pm
Last Quarter....	22	1 37pm	2 0pm	2 28pm	2 40pm	2 42pm	3 23pm
New Moon.....	30	5 26pm	5 49pm	6 17pm	6 29pm	6 31pm	7 12pm

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS, &C.

d	m	
2	10am	Venus is 5° N. of moon.
3	11am	Mercury is 24′ S. of moon.
4	9am	Saturn is 5° N. of moon.
7	3am	Jupiter is 15′ S. of moon.
13	0pm	Mercury is 6° S. of Venus
21	5am	Mars is 2° N. of moon.
22	1pm	Uranus is 4° N. of moon.
22	3pm	Sun enters Libra.
23	2pm	Venus is 2° S. of Saturn
29	9pm	Mercury is 3° N. of moon.

D. of month.	Days of Week.	Day of year.	TORONTO. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	MONTREAL. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	FREDERICTON. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	HALIFAX. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	CHARLOTTETOWN. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	ST. JOHN'S, N. F. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.
			h m	h m	am	pm	h m	h m	am	pm	h m	h m	am	pm	h m	h m	am	pm	h m	h m	am	pm	h m	h m	am	pm
1	Thursday....	245	5 24	6 36	5 50	6 26	5 22	6 38	5 50	6 26	5 22	6 38	5 50	6 26	5 23	6 37	5 50	6 26	5 21	6 39	5 50	6 26	5 19	6 41	5 50	6 26
2	Friday.....	246	5 25	6 34	6 47	6 53	5 23	6 36	6 48	6 52	5 23	6 36	6 48	6 52	5 24	6 35	6 47	6 53	5 22	6 37	6 48	6 52	5 20	6 39	6 48	6 52
3	Saturday.....	247	5 27	6 32	7 45	7 19	5 25	6 34	7 47	7 17	5 25	6 34	7 47	7 17	5 26	6 33	7 45	7 19	5 24	6 35	7 47	7 17	5 22	6 37	7 47	7 17
4	**SUNDAY**....	248	5 28	6 30	8 44	7 47	5 26	6 32	8 47	7 44	5 26	6 32	8 47	7 44	5 27	6 31	8 45	7 46	5 25	6 33	8 47	7 44	5 24	6 35	8 48	7 43
5	Monday.....	249	5 29	6 28	9 46	8 19	5 27	6 30	9 50	8 15	5 27	6 30	9 50	8 15	5 28	6 29	9 47	8 18	5 27	6 31	9 50	8 15	5 25	6 32	9 52	8 13
6	Tuesday.....	250	5 30	6 26	10 45	8 54	5 28	6 28	10 50	8 49	5 28	6 28	10 50	8 49	5 29	6 27	10 47	8 52	5 28	6 28	10 50	8 49	5 26	6 30	10 53	8 46
7	Wednesday..	251	5 31	6 24	11 45	9 36	5 30	6 26	11 51	9 30	5 30	6 26	11 51	9 30	5 30	6 25	11 47	9 34	5 29	6 26	11 52	9 27	5 28	6 28	11 56	9 25
8	Thursday....	252	5 32	6 22	pm 43	10 24	5 31	6 24	pm 50	10 17	5 31	6 24	pm 51	10 16	5 31	6 23	pm 46	10 21	5 30	6 24	pm 52	10 15	5 29	6 26	pm 57	10 10
9	Friday.....	253	5 34	6 20	1 39	11 20	5 33	6 22	1 45	11 14	5 33	6 22	1 45	11 14	5 33	6 21	1 41	11 18	5 32	6 22	1 46	11 13	5 31	6 23	1 50	11 09
10	Saturday.....	254	5 35	5 19	2 30	am	5 34	6 20	2 35	am	5 34	6 20	2 35	am	5 35	6 20	2 32	am	5 34	6 21	2 35	am	5 33	6 22	2 38	am
11	**SUNDAY**....	255	5 36	6 17	3 18	0 23	5 35	6 18	3 22	0 19	5 35	6 18	3 22	0 19	5 36	6 18	3 19	0 22	5 35	6 18	3 22	0 19	5 34	6 19	3 24	0 17
12	Monday.....	256	5 37	6 15	4 00	1 34	5 36	6 16	4 03	1 31	5 36	6 16	4 03	1 31	5 37	6 16	4 01	1 33	5 36	6 16	4 03	1 31	5 36	6 17	4 04	1 30
13	Tuesday.....	257	5 38	6 13	4 39	2 48	5 37	6 14	4 41	2 46	5 37	6 14	4 41	2 46	5 38	6 14	4 39	2 48	5 37	6 14	4 41	2 46	5 37	6 14	4 41	2 46
14	Wednesday..	258	5 38	6 12	5 15	4 03	5 38	6 12	5 16	4 02	5 38	6 12	5 16	4 02	5 38	6 12	5 15	4 03	5 38	6 13	5 16	4 02	5 38	6 12	5 16	4 02
15	Thursday....	259	5 39	6 11	5 48	5 20	5 39	6 11	5 48	5 20	5 39	6 11	5 48	5 20	5 39	6 11	5 48	5 20	5 39	6 11	5 48	5 20	5 39	6 11	5 48	5 20
16	Friday.....	260	5 40	6 09	6 24	6 35	5 40	6 09	6 23	6 36	5 40	6 09	6 23	6 36	5 40	6 09	6 24	6 35	5 40	6 09	6 23	6 36	5 40	6 09	6 23	6 36
17	Saturday.....	261	5 41	6 07	7 00	7 52	5 41	6 07	6 58	7 54	5 41	6 07	6 58	7 54	5 41	6 07	7 00	7 52	5 41	6 07	6 58	7 54	5 41	6 07	6 58	7 54
18	**SUNDAY**....	262	5 42	6 04	7 38	9 05	5 42	6 04	7 35	9 08	5 42	6 04	7 35	9 08	5 42	6 04	7 37	9 06	5 42	6 04	7 35	9 08	5 42	6 04	7 34	9 09
19	Monday.....	263	5 44	6 02	8 21	10 16	5 44	6 02	8 17	10 20	5 44	6 02	8 17	10 20	5 44	6 02	8 20	10 17	5 44	6 02	8 17	10 20	5 44	6 02	8 15	10 22
20	Tuesday.....	264	5 45	6 00	9 08	11 22	5 45	6 00	9 03	11 27	5 45	6 00	9 03	11 27	5 45	6 00	9 06	11 24	5 45	6 00	9 03	11 27	5 45	6 00	9 00	11 30
21	Wednesday..	265	5 46	5 59	10 00	pm 20	5 46	5 59	9 54	pm 26	5 46	5 59	9 54	pm 26	5 46	5 59	9 58	pm 22	5 46	5 59	9 53	pm 27	5 46	5 59	9 49	pm 31
22	Thursday....	266	5 47	5 57	10 55	1 11	5 47	5 57	10 48	1 18	5 47	5 57	10 47	1 19	5 47	5 57	10 52	1 14	5 47	5 57	10 46	1 20	5 47	5 57	10 41	1 25
23	Friday.....	267	5 48	5 55	11 51	1 56	5 48	5 55	11 45	2 02	5 48	5 55	11 45	2 02	5 48	5 55	11 49	1 58	5 48	5 55	11 44	2 03	5 48	5 55	11 40	2 07
24	Saturday.....	268	5 49	5 53	am	2 35	5 49	5 53	am	2 40	5 49	5 53	am	2 40	5 49	5 53	am	2 37	5 49	5 53	am	2 40	5 49	5 53	am	2 43
25	**SUNDAY**....	269	5 50	5 51	0 47	3 08	5 50	5 51	0 43	3 12	5 50	5 51	0 43	3 12	5 50	5 51	0 46	3 09	5 50	5 51	0 43	3 12	5 50	5 51	0 41	3 14
26	Monday.....	270	5 52	5 49	1 45	3 37	5 52	5 49	1 42	3 40	5 52	5 49	1 42	3 40	5 52	5 49	1 44	3 38	5 52	5 49	1 42	3 40	5 52	5 49	1 41	3 41
27	Tuesday.....	271	5 53	5 47	2 44	4 05	5 53	5 47	2 42	4 07	5 53	5 47	2 42	4 07	5 53	5 47	2 44	4 05	5 53	5 47	2 42	4 07	5 53	5 47	2 42	4 07
28	Wednesday.	272	5 54	5 45	3 43	4 32	5 54	5 45	3 42	4 33	5 54	5 45	3 42	4 33	5 54	5 45	3 43	4 32	5 54	5 45	3 42	4 33	5 54	5 45	3 42	4 33
29	Thursday....	273	5 55	5 44	4 41	4 58	5 55	5 44	4 41	4 58	5 55	5 44	4 41	4 58	5 55	5 44	4 41	4 58	5 55	5 44	4 41	4 58	5 55	5 44	4 41	4 58
30	Friday.....	274	5 57	5 43	5 40	5 25	5 57	5 43	5 41	5 24	5 57	5 43	5 41	5 24	5 57	5 43	5 40	5 25	5 57	5 43	5 41	5 24	5 57	5 43	5 41	5 24

OCTOBER, 1864.

[MEAN TIME.

NAME OF PLANET	MONTREAL, OCT. 1st. Rises.	On Mer.	Sets.
	h m	h m	h m
Venus..	7 51am	1 6pm	6 21pm
Mars...	8 37pm	4 16am	11 53am
Jupiter.	10 15am	2 52pm	7 29pm
Saturn .	6 57am	0 34pm	6 11pm

	d	h
Perigee	13	1pm
Apogee	25	1pm

MOON'S PHASES.	DAYS	Toronto.	Montreal.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Charlottetown.	St. John's, N. F.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
First quarter....	8	10 20am	10 43am	11 11am	11 23am	11 25am	0 6pm
Full moon.....	15	0 58am	1 21am	1 49am	2 1am	2 3am	2 44am
Last quarter	22	6 11am	6 34am	7 2am	7 14am	7 16am	7 57am
New moon.. ...	30	10 11am	10 34am	11 2am	11 14am	11 16am	11 57am

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS, &C.		
d	h	
1	8pm	Saturn is 4° N. of moon.
2	3pm	Venus is 1° N. of moon.
4	4pm	Jupiter is 1° S. of moon.
19	1am	Mars is 3° N. of moon.
19	9pm	Uranus is 4° N. of moon.
25	2pm	Mercury is 1° S. of Saturn
27	4pm	Venus is 1° S. of Jupiter
30	0pm	Sun ecl. inv'ble in Canada.

D. of month.	Days of Week.	Day of year.	TORONTO. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	MONTREAL. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	FREDERICTON. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	HALIFAX. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	CHARLOTTETOWN. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	ST. JOHN'S, N. F. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.
			h m	h m	am h m	pm h m	h m	h m	am h m	pm h m	h m	h m	am h m	pm h m	h m	h m	am h m	pm h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	am h m	pm h m	h m	h m	am h m	pm h m
1	Saturday.....	275	5 58	5 42	6 38	5 52	5 58	5 42	6 41	5 49	5 58	5 42	6 41	5 49	5 58	5 42	6 38	5 52	5 58	5 42	6 41	5 49	5 58	5 42	6 43	5 47
2	**SUNDAY**....	276	6 00	5 40	7 37	6 22	6 00	5 40	7 41	6 18	6 00	5 40	7 41	6 18	6 00	5 40	7 38	6 21	6 00	5 40	7 41	6 18	6 00	5 40	7 44	6 15
3	Monday.....	277	6 01	5 38	8 39	6 56	6 01	5 38	8 44	6 51	6 01	5 38	8 44	6 51	6 01	5 38	8 40	6 55	6 01	5 38	8 44	6 51	6 01	5 38	8 48	6 47
4	Tuesday.....	278	6 02	5 37	9 39	7 36	6 02	5 37	9 45	7 30	6 02	5 37	9 45	7 30	6 02	5 37	9 41	7 34	6 02	5 37	9 46	7 29	6 02	5 37	9 50	7 25
5	Wednesday..	279	6 03	5 35	10 38	8 22	6 03	5 35	10 45	8 15	6 03	5 35	10 46	8 14	6 03	5 35	10 41	8 19	6 03	5 35	10 47	8 13	6 03	5 35	10 52	8 08
6	Thursday	280	6 04	5 33	11 34	9 14	6 05	5 33	11 40	9 08	6 05	5 33	11 40	9 08	6 04	5 33	11 36	9 12	6 04	5 33	11 41	9 07	6 05	5 32	11 45	9 03
7	Friday.....	281	6 06	5 31	pm 26	10 12	6 07	5 31	pm 31	10 07	6 07	5 31	pm 31	10 07	6 06	5 31	pm 27	10 11	6 06	5 31	pm 31	10 07	6 07	5 30	pm 35	10 03
8	Saturday.....	282	6 07	5 30	1 13	11 17	6 08	5 29	1 17	11 13	6 08	5 29	1 17	11 13	6 07	5 30	1 14	11 16	6 08	5 29	1 17	11 13	6 08	5 28	1 20	11 10
9	**SUNDAY**....	283	6 08	5 28	1 55	am	6 09	5 26	1 58	am	6 09	5 26	1 58	am	6 08	5 28	1 56	am	6 09	5 27	1 58	am	6 10	5 26	2 00	am
10	Monday.....	284	6 09	5 26	2 33	0 27	6 11	5 24	2 35	0 25	6 11	5 24	2 35	0 25	6 09	5 26	2 33	0 27	6 11	5 25	2 35	0 25	6 11	5 23	2 36	0 24
11	Tuesday.....	285	6 11	5 24	3 09	1 38	6 13	5 22	3 10	1 37	6 13	5 22	3 10	1 37	6 11	5 24	3 09	1 38	6 13	5 22	3 10	1 37	6 14	5 21	3 10	1 37
12	Wednesday..	286	6 12	5 22	3 44	2 52	6 14	5 20	3 44	2 52	6 14	5 20	3 44	2 52	6 12	5 22	3 44	2 52	6 15	5 20	3 44	2 52	6 16	5 18	3 44	2 52
13	Thursday	287	6 13	5 20	4 17	4 08	6 15	5 18	4 16	4 09	6 15	5 18	4 16	4 09	6 13	5 20	4 17	4 08	6 16	5 18	4 16	4 09	6 18	5 16	4 16	4 09
14	Friday.....	288	6 14	5 18	4 52	5 23	6 17	5 16	4 50	5 25	6 17	5 16	4 50	5 25	6 14	5 18	4 52	5 23	6 18	5 15	4 50	5 25	6 19	5 13	4 49	5 26
15	Saturday.....	289	6 15	5 17	5 30	6 38	6 18	5 14	5 27	6 41	6 18	5 14	5 27	6 41	6 15	5 17	5 29	6 39	6 19	5 13	5 27	6 41	6 21	5 11	5 25	6 43
16	**SUNDAY**....	290	6 17	5 16	6 13	7 50	6 20	5 13	6 09	7 54	6 20	5 13	6 09	7 54	6 17	5 16	6 12	7 51	6 21	5 12	6 09	7 54	6 23	5 10	6 06	7 57
17	Monday.....	291	6 18	5 14	6 58	9 00	6 21	5 11	6 53	9 05	6 21	5 11	6 53	9 05	6 18	5 14	6 56	9 02	6 22	5 10	6 53	9 05	6 24	5 08	6 49	9 09
18	Tuesday.....	292	6 19	5 13	7 49	10 04	6 22	5 10	7 43	10 10	6 22	5 10	7 43	10 10	6 20	5 13	7 47	10 06	6 23	5 09	7 42	10 11	6 25	5 07	7 38	10 15
19	Wednesday..	293	6 20	5 11	8 42	11 01	6 23	5 08	8 35	11 08	6 23	5 08	8 34	11 09	6 21	5 10	8 39	11 04	6 24	5 07	8 33	11 10	6 26	5 05	8 28	11 15
20	Thursday	294	6 22	5 09	9 41	11 49	6 25	5 06	9 35	11 55	6 25	5 06	9 35	11 55	6 22	5 08	9 39	11 51	6 26	5 05	9 34	11 56	6 28	5 03	9 30	11 59
21	Friday.....	295	6 23	5 08	10 39	pm 32	6 26	5 05	10 34	pm 37	6 26	5 05	10 34	pm 37	6 23	5 07	10 37	pm 34	6 27	5 04	10 34	pm 37	6 29	5 02	10 30	pm 41
22	Saturday.....	296	6 24	5 06	11 37	1 07	6 27	5 03	11 33	1 11	6 27	5 03	11 33	1 11	6 24	5 05	11 36	1 08	6 28	5 02	11 33	1 11	6 30	5 00	11 30	1 14
23	**SUNDAY**....	297	6 25	5 05	am	1 42	6 28	5 02	am	1 45	6 28	5 02	am	1 45	6 26	5 04	am	1 43	6 29	5 01	am	1 45	6 31	4 59	am	1 47
24	Monday.....	298	6 27	5 03	0 36	2 08	6 30	5 00	0 34	2 10	6 30	5 00	0 34	2 10	6 28	5 01	0 36	2 08	6 31	4 59	0 34	2 10	6 32	4 58	0 33	2 11
25	Tuesday.....	299	6 28	5 02	1 35	2 33	6 31	4 59	1 34	2 34	6 31	4 59	1 34	2 34	6 30	5 00	1 35	2 33	6 32	4 58	1 34	2 34	6 34	4 57	1 34	2 34
26	Wednesday..	300	6 29	5 00	2 32	3 00	6 32	4 57	2 32	3 00	6 32	4 57	2 32	3 00	6 31	4 58	2 32	3 00	6 33	4 56	2 32	3 00	6 35	4 55	2 32	3 00
27	Thursday	301	6 31	4 59	3 31	3 28	6 34	4 56	3 32	3 27	6 34	4 56	3 32	3 27	6 33	4 57	3 31	3 28	6 35	4 55	3 32	3 27	6 38	4 53	3 32	3 27
28	Friday.....	302	6 32	4 57	4 31	3 54	6 36	4 53	4 33	3 52	6 36	4 53	4 33	3 52	6 34	4 55	4 31	3 54	6 36	4 53	4 33	3 52	6 39	4 50	4 34	3 51
29	Saturday.....	303	6 33	4 55	5 31	4 23	6 37	4 51	5 34	4 20	6 38	4 50	5 34	4 20	6 35	4 52	5 32	4 22	6 37	4 51	5 34	4 20	6 40	4 48	5 36	4 18
30	**SUNDAY**....	304	6 34	4 54	6 31	4 57	6 38	4 50	6 35	4 53	6 39	4 49	6 35	4 53	6 36	4 52	6 32	4 56	6 39	4 50	6 35	4 53	6 42	4 46	6 38	4 50
31	Monday.....	305	6 35	4 53	7 31	5 36	6 39	4 49	7 36	5 31	6 40	4 48	7 36	5 31	6 37	4 51	7 33	5 34	6 40	4 48	7 36	5 31	6 43	4 45	7 40	5 27

NOVEMBER, 1864.

[MEAN TIME

NAME OF PLANET	MONTREAL, NOV. 1st. Rises.	On Mer.	Sets.
	h m	h m	h m
Venus .	9 15am	1 36pm	5 57pm
Mars ..	6 38pm	2 26am	10 10am
Jupiter	8 43am	1 16pm	5 49pm
Saturn	8 14am	10 46am	4 18pm

d h
10 1pm Perigee
22 8am Apogee

MOON'S PHASES.	DAYS	Toronto.	Montreal.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Charlottetown.	St. John's, N. F.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
First Quarter....	6	6 36pm	6 59pm	7 27pm	7 39pm	7 41pm	8 22pm
Full Moon.....	13	0 16pm	0 39pm	1 07pm	1 19pm	1 21pm	2 02pm
Last Quarter....	21	2 00am	2 23am	2 51am	3 03am	3 05am	3 46am
New Moon.....	29	2 00am	2 23am	2 51am	3 03am	3 05am	3 46am

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS, &c.

d	h	
1	9am	Jupiter is 1° S. of moon.
1	6pm	Venus is 3° S of moon.
15	4am	Mars is 4° N. of moon.
16	6am	Uranus is 4° N. of moon.
22	0am	Mercury is 2° S. of Jupiter
25	11pm	Saturn is 4° N. of moon.

D. of month.	Days of Week.	Day of year.	TORONTO. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	MONTREAL. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.
			h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
					am	pm			am	pm
1	Tuesday.....	306	6 37	4 51	8 32	6 19	6 41	4 47	8 38	6 13
2	Wednesday..	307	6 38	4 50	9 29	7 10	6 42	4 46	9 36	7 03
3	Thursday	308	6 40	4 49	10 22	8 07	6 44	4 45	10 28	8 01
4	Friday.....	309	6 41	4 48	11 11	9 10	6 45	4 44	11 16	9 05
5	Saturday.....	310	6 42	4 46	11 54	10 17	6 46	4 42	11 58	10 13
6	**SUNDAY**....	311	6 44	4 45	pm 33	11 26	6 48	4 41	pm 36	11 23
7	Monday.....	312	6 45	4 44	1 08	am	6 49	4 40	1 10	am
8	Tuesday.....	313	6 46	4 43	1 42	0 38	6 51	4 38	1 43	0 37
9	Wednesday..	314	6 47	4 42	2 14	1 49	6 52	4 37	2 14	1 49
10	Thursday	315	6 49	4 40	2 48	3 01	6 54	4 35	2 47	3 02
11	Friday.....	316	6 50	4 39	3 24	4 14	6 55	4 34	3 22	4 16
12	Saturday	317	6 52	4 38	4 03	5 26	6 57	4 33	4 00	5 29
13	**SUNDAY**....	318	6 53	4 37	4 46	6 37	6 58	4 32	4 42	6 41
14	Monday.....	319	6 54	4 36	5 34	7 46	7 00	4 30	5 29	7 51
15	Tuesday.....	320	6 56	4 34	6 29	8 47	7 02	4 28	6 22	8 54
16	Wednesday..	321	6 57	4 33	7 25	9 40	7 03	4 27	7 19	9 46
17	Thursday	322	6 58	4 33	8 25	10 25	7 04	4 27	8 20	10 30
18	Friday.....	323	6 59	4 32	9 24	11 04	7 05	4 26	9 20	11 08
19	Saturday.....	324	7 01	4 31	10 25	11 39	7 07	4 25	10 22	11 42
20	**SUNDAY**....	325	7 02	4 30	11 24	pm 10	7 08	4 24	11 22	pm 12
21	Monday.....	326	7 03	4 30	am	0 36	7 09	4 24	am	0 37
22	Tuesday.....	327	7 04	4 29	0 21	1 02	7 10	4 23	0 21	1 02
23	Wednesday..	328	7 06	4 28	1 20	1 28	7 12	4 22	1 21	1 27
24	Thursday	329	7 07	4 27	2 19	1 56	7 13	4 21	2 21	1 54
25	Friday.....	330	7 08	4 26	3 18	2 24	7 14	4 20	3 21	2 21
26	Saturday	331	7 09	4 26	4 17	2 56	7 16	4 20	4 21	2 52
27	**SUNDAY**....	332	7 10	4 26	5 19	3 33	7 17	4 19	5 24	3 28
28	Monday.....	333	7 11	4 25	6 21	4 14	7 18	4 18	6 27	4 08
29	Tuesday.....	334	7 12	4 25	7 20	5 05	7 19	4 18	7 27	4 58
30	Wednesday..	335	7 13	4 25	8 15	5 59	7 20	4 18	8 21	5 53

D. of month.	FREDERICTON. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	HALIFAX. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	CHARLOTTETOWN. Sun's upper limb Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	ST. JOHN'S, N. F. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
			am	pm			am	pm			am	pm			am	pm
1	6 42	4 46	8 38	6 13	6 39	4 49	8 34	6 17	6 42	4 46	8 39	6 12	6 45	4 43	8 43	6 08
2	6 43	4 45	9 37	7 02	6 40	4 48	9 32	7 07	6 43	4 45	9 38	7 01	6 46	4 42	9 43	6 56
3	6 45	4 44	10 28	8 01	6 42	4 47	10 24	8 05	6 45	4 44	10 29	8 00	6 48	4 41	10 33	7 56
4	6 46	4 43	11 16	9 05	6 43	4 46	11 13	9 08	6 46	4 43	11 16	9 05	6 49	4 40	11 20	9 01
5	6 47	4 41	11 58	10 13	6 44	4 44	11 55	10 16	6 47	4 41	11 58	10 13	6 51	4 38	pm 1	10 10
6	6 49	4 40	pm 36	11 23	6 46	4 43	pm 34	11 25	6 49	4 40	pm 36	11 23	6 53	4 37	0 38	11 21
7	6 50	4 39	1 10	am	6 47	4 42	1 08	am	6 50	4 39	1 10	am	6 54	4 36	1 11	am
8	6 51	4 38	1 43	0 37	6 48	4 41	1 42	0 38	6 51	4 38	1 43	0 37	6 56	4 34	1 43	0 37
9	6 52	4 36	2 14	1 49	6 49	4 40	2 14	1 49	6 52	4 36	2 14	1 49	6 57	4 33	2 14	1 49
10	6 54	4 34	2 47	3 02	6 51	4 38	2 48	3 01	6 54	4 34	2 47	3 02	6 59	4 31	2 47	3 02
11	6 56	4 33	3 22	4 16	6 52	4 37	3 24	4 14	6 56	4 33	3 22	4 16	7 00	4 29	3 21	4 17
12	6 58	4 32	4 00	5 29	6 54	4 36	4 02	5 27	6 58	4 32	4 00	5 29	7 02	4 28	3 58	5 31
13	6 59	4 31	4 42	6 41	6 56	4 34	4 45	6 38	6 59	4 31	4 41	6 42	7 04	4 26	4 38	6 45
14	7 01	4 29	5 28	7 52	6 57	4 33	5 32	7 48	7 01	4 29	5 27	7 58	7 06	4 25	5 23	7 57
15	7 03	4 27	6 21	8 55	6 59	4 31	6 26	8 50	7 03	4 27	6 20	8 56	7 07	4 23	6 15	9 01
16	7 04	4 26	7 19	9 46	7 00	4 30	7 23	9 42	7 04	4 26	7 18	9 47	7 08	4 22	7 14	9 51
17	7 05	4 26	8 20	10 30	7 01	4 30	8 23	10 27	7 05	4 26	8 20	10 30	7 09	4 22	8 16	10 34
18	7 06	4 25	9 20	11 08	7 02	4 29	9 23	11 05	7 06	4 25	9 20	11 08	7 10	4 21	9 17	11 11
19	7 08	4 24	10 22	11 42	7 04	4 28	10 24	11 40	7 08	4 24	10 22	11 42	7 13	4 19	10 20	11 44
20	7 09	4 23	11 22	pm 12	7 05	4 27	11 24	pm 10	7 09	4 23	11 22	pm 12	7 14	4 18	11 21	pm 13
21	7 10	4 23	am	0 37	7 06	4 27	am	0 36	7 10	4 23	am	0 37	7 15	4 18	am	0 37
22	7 11	4 22	0 21	1 02	7 07	4 26	0 21	1 02	7 11	4 22	0 21	1 02	7 16	4 17	0 21	1 02
23	7 13	4 21	1 21	1 27	7 09	4 25	1 20	1 28	7 13	4 21	1 21	1 27	7 18	4 15	1 21	1 27
24	7 14	4 20	2 21	1 54	7 10	4 24	2 19	1 56	7 14	4 20	2 21	1 54	7 20	4 14	2 22	1 53
25	7 15	4 19	3 21	2 31	7 11	4 23	3 19	2 23	7 15	4 19	3 21	2 21	7 21	4 13	3 23	2 19
26	7 16	4 19	4 21	2 52	7 12	4 23	4 18	2 55	7 16	4 19	4 21	2 52	7 22	4 13	4 24	2 49
27	7 18	4 19	5 24	3 28	7 13	4 23	5 21	3 31	7 18	4 19	5 24	3 28	7 23	4 13	5 28	3 24
28	7 19	4 18	6 27	4 08	7 14	4 22	6 23	4 12	7 19	4 18	6 28	4 07	7 24	4 12	6 32	4 03
29	7 20	4 18	7 28	4 57	7 15	4 22	7 23	5 02	7 20	4 17	7 29	4 56	7 25	4 12	7 34	4 51
30	7 21	4 17	8 21	5 53	7 17	4 21	8 17	5 57	7 22	4 16	8 22	5 52	7 27	4 11	8 26	5 48

DECEMBER, 1864.

[MEAN TIME.

NAME OF PLANET	MONTREAL, DEC. 1st. Rises.	On Mer.	Sets.
	h m	h m	h m
Venus..	10 10am	2 19pm	6 28pm
Mars ...	3 57pm	11 44pm	7 37am
Jupiter.	7 19am	11 46am	4 13pm
Saturn.	3 33am	9 00am	2 27pm

d h 5pm Perigee 6 4am Apogee 20

MOON'S PHASES.	DAYS
First quarter....	6
Full moon.....	13
Last quarter	20
New moon.....	28

DAYS	Toronto.	Montreal.	Fredericton.	Halifax.	Charlottetown.	St. John's, N. F.
	h m	d h m	d h m	d h m	d h m	d 3 m
6	2 17am	2 40am	3 8am	3 20am	3 22am	h 3am
13	1 55am	2 18am	2 46am	2 58am	3 0am	4 41am
20	11 46pm	21 0 9am	21 0 37am	21 0 49am	21 0 51am	21 1 32am
28	4 5pm	4 28pm	4 56pm	5 8pm	5 10pm	5 51pm

PHENOMENA OF THE PLANETS, &C.

d h	
1 10pm	Venus is 7° S. of moon.
11 8pm	Mars is 5° N. of moon.
13 1pm	Uranus is 4° N. of moon.
21 9am	Sun enters Capricornus.
23 0pm	Saturn is 3° N. of moon.
26 11pm	Jupiter is 3° S. of moon.
30 0am	Mercury is 5° S. of moon.
31 9pm	Venus is 7° S. of moon.

D. of month.	Days of Week.	Day of year.	TORONTO. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	MONTREAL. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	FREDERICTON. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	HALIFAX. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	CHARLOTTETOWN. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.	ST. JOHN'S, N. F. Sun's upper limb. Rises.	Sets.	Moon's centre. Rises.	Sets.
			h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
					am	pm			am	pm			am	pm			am	pm			am	pm			am	pm
1	Thursday	336	7 14	4 24	9 07	7 02	7 21	4 17	9 12	6 57	7 23	4 15	9 12	6 57	7 18	4 20	9 09	7 00	7 23	4 15	9 12	6 57	7 28	4 10	9 15	6 54
2	Friday	337	7 15	4 24	9 54	8 09	7 22	4 17	9 58	8 05	7 24	4 15	9 58	8 05	7 19	4 20	9 56	8 07	7 24	4 15	9 58	8 05	7 29	4 10	10 00	8 03
3	Saturday....	338	7 16	4 24	10 35	9 17	7 23	4 17	10 38	9 14	7 25	4 15	10 38	9 14	7 20	4 20	10 36	9 16	7 25	4 15	10 38	9 14	7 30	4 10	10 39	9 13
4	**SUNDAY**....	339	7 17	4 24	11 12	10 28	7 24	4 17	11 14	10 26	7 26	4 15	11 14	10 26	7 21	4 20	11 13	10 27	7 26	4 15	11 14	10 26	7 31	4 10	11 14	10 26
5	Monday.....	340	7 18	4 23	11 44	11 38	7 25	4 16	11 45	11 37	7 27	4 14	11 45	11 37	7 22	4 19	11 44	11 38	7 27	4 14	11 46	11 37	7 32	4 09	11 45	11 37
6	Tuesday.....	341	7 19	4 23	pm 16	am	7 26	4 16	pm 16	am	7 28	4 14	pm 16	am	7 23	4 19	pm 16	am	7 28	4 14	pm 16	am	7 33	4 09	pm 16	am
7	Wednesday..	342	7 20	4 23	0 49	0 49	7 27	4 16	0 48	0 50	7 29	4 14	0 48	0 50	7 24	4 19	0 49	0 49	7 29	4 14	0 48	0 50	7 34	4 09	0 48	0 50
8	Thursday	343	7 21	4 23	1 23	1 59	7 28	4 16	1 21	2 01	7 30	4 14	1 21	2 01	7 25	4 19	1 22	2 00	7 30	4 14	1 21	2 01	7 35	4 09	1 21	2 01
9	Friday.....	344	7 22	4 23	1 58	3 10	7 29	4 16	1 55	3 13	7 31	4 14	1 55	3 13	7 26	4 19	1 57	3 11	7 31	4 14	1 55	3 13	7 36	4 09	1 54	3 14
10	Saturday.....	345	7 23	4 23	2 38	4 20	7 30	4 16	2 34	4 24	7 32	4 14	2 34	4 24	7 27	4 19	2 36	4 22	7 32	4 14	2 34	4 24	7 37	4 09	2 32	4 26
11	**SUNDAY**....	346	7 24	4 23	3 24	5 27	7 31	4 16	3 19	5 32	7 33	4 14	3 19	5 32	7 28	4 19	3 22	5 29	7 33	4 14	3 19	5 32	7 38	4 09	3 16	5 35
12	Monday.....	347	7 25	4 23	4 16	6 29	7 32	4 16	4 10	6 35	7 34	4 14	4 10	6 35	7 29	4 19	4 14	6 31	7 34	4 14	4 09	6 36	7 39	4 09	4 05	6 40
13	Tuesday.....	348	7 26	4 24	5 10	7 26	7 33	4 17	5 03	7 33	7 35	4 15	5 02	7 34	7 30	4 20	5 07	7 29	7 35	4 15	5 01	7 35	7 40	4 10	4 56	7 40
14	Wednesday..	349	7 27	4 24	6 10	8 17	7 34	4 17	6 04	8 23	7 36	4 15	6 04	8 23	7 31	4 20	6 08	8 19	7 36	4 15	6 03	8 24	7 41	4 10	5 59	8 28
15	Thursday	350	7 28	4 24	7 10	9 00	7 35	4 17	7 05	9 05	7 37	4 15	7 05	9 05	7 32	4 20	7 08	9 02	7 37	4 15	7 03	9 05	7 42	4 10	7 02	9 08
16	Friday.....	351	7 29	4 24	8 10	9 36	7 36	4 17	8 06	9 40	7 38	4 15	8 06	9 40	7 33	4 20	8 09	9 37	7 38	4 15	8 06	9 40	7 43	4 10	8 04	9 42
17	Saturday.....	352	7 30	4 24	9 10	10 08	7 37	4 17	9 07	10 11	7 39	4 15	9 07	10 11	7 34	4 20	9 09	10 09	7 39	4 15	9 07	10 11	7 44	4 10	9 06	10 12
18	**SUNDAY**....	353	7 30	4 25	10 09	10 38	7 37	4 18	10 07	10 40	7 39	4 16	10 07	10 40	7 34	4 21	10 09	10 38	7 39	4 16	10 07	10 40	7 44	4 11	10 07	10 40
19	Monday.....	354	7 31	4 25	11 06	11 04	7 38	4 18	11 05	11 05	7 40	4 16	11 05	11 05	7 35	4 21	11 06	11 04	7 40	4 16	11 05	11 05	7 45	4 11	11 05	11 05
20	Tuesday.....	355	7 31	4 26	am	11 30	7 38	4 19	am	11 30	7 40	4 17	am	11 30	7 35	4 22	am	11 30	7 40	4 17	am	11 30	7 45	4 12	am	11 30
21	Wednesday..	356	7 31	4 27	0 07	11 56	7 38	4 20	0 08	11 55	7 40	4 18	0 08	11 55	7 35	4 23	0 07	11 56	7 40	4 18	0 08	11 55	7 45	4 13	0 08	11 55
22	Thursday	357	7 31	4 27	1 04	pm 24	7 38	4 20	1 06	pm 22	7 40	4 18	1 06	pm 22	7 35	4 23	1 04	pm 24	7 40	4 18	1 06	pm 22	7 45	4 13	1 06	pm 22
23	Friday.....	358	7 31	4 27	2 02	0 54	7 38	4 20	2 05	0 51	7 40	4 18	2 05	0 51	7 35	4 23	2 03	0 53	7 40	4 18	2 05	0 51	7 45	4 13	2 06	0 50
24	Saturday.....	359	7 31	4 28	3 03	1 28	7 38	4 21	3 07	1 24	7 40	4 19	3 07	1 24	7 35	4 24	3 04	1 27	7 40	4 19	3 07	1 24	7 45	4 14	3 09	1 22
25	**SUNDAY**....	360	7 32	4 28	4 04	2 06	7 39	4 21	4 09	2 01	7 41	4 19	4 09	2 01	7 36	4 24	4 06	2 04	7 41	4 19	4 09	2 01	7 46	4 14	4 12	1 58
26	Monday.....	361	7 32	4 29	5 05	2 52	7 39	4 22	5 11	2 46	7 41	4 20	5 11	2 46	7 36	4 25	5 07	2 50	7 41	4 20	5 12	2 45	7 46	4 15	5 16	2 41
27	Tuesday.....	362	7 33	4 30	6 04	3 46	7 40	4 23	6 11	3 39	7 42	4 21	6 12	3 38	7 37	4 26	6 07	3 43	7 42	4 21	6 13	3 37	7 47	4 16	6 18	3 32
28	Wednesday..	363	7 33	4 31	7 00	4 46	7 40	4 24	7 06	4 40	7 42	4 22	7 06	4 40	7 37	4 27	7 02	4 44	7 42	4 22	7 07	4 39	7 47	4 17	7 11	4 35
29	Thursday	364	7 33	4 32	7 49	5 53	7 40	4 25	7 54	5 48	7 42	4 23	7 54	5 48	7 37	4 28	7 51	5 51	7 42	4 23	7 54	5 48	7 47	4 18	7 57	5 45
30	Friday.....	365	7 34	4 33	8 33	7 03	7 41	4 26	8 37	6 59	7 43	4 24	8 37	6 59	7 38	4 29	8 34	7 02	7 43	4 24	8 37	6 59	7 48	4 19	8 39	6 57
31	Saturday.....	366	7 34	4 34	9 10	8 17	7 41	4 27	9 13	8 14	7 43	4 25	9 13	8 14	7 38	4 30	9 11	8 16	7 43	4 25	9 13	8 14	7 48	4 20	9 14	8 13

THE

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN

ALMANAC

AND

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BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

A stranger, totally unacquainted with our institutions, coming suddenly into our midst, might for a time suppose from the not unfrequent recurrence of the term "British North America," that these transatlantic possessions of Great Britain were united under a federal government. But so far from this being the case, even the small colony of Prince Edward Island enjoys its distinct and separate government, although at least the three Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island would seem admirably grouped for a united government. As however the provinces and territories are not connected by any federal or legislative union, it has seemed preferable to give the statistics and other information relating to each separately. This arrangement leaves very little to be said of British North America as a whole; and after noticing at length a project of great public interest, we shall pass on to the Provinces in detail.

Area and Population.—The size of the British possessions in North America somewhat exceeds the area of the United States before any secession had taken place. The combined territory is equal to a square of 1,770 miles, or, in other words, more than three millions of square miles. This vast area is peopled by about four millions of inhabitants, of whom nearly three millions are contained in the Canadas.

Political Divisions.—These are the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Red River Settlement, and Hudson Bay Territory.

Natural Advantages.—British North America is famous for its magnificent rivers and lakes, splendid fisheries, rich and varied mineral resources, and vast supply of timber. It can also boast of a fertile soil and healthful climate. We here quote from a letter from the Hon. Joseph Howe to Earl Grey in 1850:

"A very common idea prevails in the mother country that nearly the whole continent of North America was lost to England at the time of the revolution, and that only a few insignificant and almost worthless provinces remain. This is a great, and if the error extensively prevails, may be a fatal mistake. Great Britain, your lordship is well aware, owns up to this moment one-half the continent, and, taking the example of Europe to guide us, I believe the best half. Not the best for slavery, or for growing cotton and tobacco, but the best for raising men and women, the most congenial to the northern European, the most provocative of steady industry, and, all things else being equal, the most impregnable and secure."

Without further anticipating what may be found elsewhere under its proper head, we proceed to notice an important project which has been before the public for many years.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The importance, political and commercial, of a union of the British North American Colonies, has frequently been urged by persons whose opinions are entitled to consideration; and intimately connected with this subject, is the project of a railway from Halifax to Quebec. As the Canadian Legislature during the last session made an appropriation for a survey of the line, and as public opinion is almost unanimous in favor of the railway, should the survey demonstrate that it can be executed on satisfactory terms, it may be interesting to give here a brief history of the project.

Lord Durham's opinion.—A quarter of a century ago, Lord Durham, the Commissioner sent out in 1838 to inquire into the Canadian rebellion, in his report on Canada, dated 31st January 1839, and presented to Parliament 11th February 1839, strongly advocated a confederation of the Colonies, and the construction of a road from Nova Scotia to Canada. The following are some extracts from his Lordship's report:

"We must remove from the Colonies the cause to which the sagacity of Adam Smith traced the alienation of the provinces which now form the United States; we must provide some scope for what he calls 'the importance' of the leading men in the Colony, beyond what he forcibly terms the present 'petty prizes of the paltry raffle of colonial faction.' A general legislative union would elevate and gratify the hopes of able and aspiring men; they would no longer look with envy and wonder at the great arena of the bordering federation, but see the means of satisfying every legitimate ambition in the high offices of the judicature and executive government of their own union. Nor would a union of the various provinces be less advantageous in facilitating a co-operation for various common purposes, of which the want is now very seriously felt. There is hardly a department of the business of government which does not require, or would not be better performed, by being carried on under the superintendence of a general government; but when we consider the political and commercial interests that are common to these provinces, it appears difficult to account for their having ever been divided into separate governments, since they have all been portions of the same empire, subject to the same crown, governed by nearly the same laws and constitutional customs, inhabited, with one exception, by the same race, contiguous and immediately adjacent to each other, and bounded along their whole frontier by the territories of the same powerful and rival state. It would appear that every motive that has induced the union of various provinces into a single state exists for the consolidation of these Colonies under a common legislature and executive. They have the same common relation to the mother country, the same relation to foreign nations. When one is at war, the others are at war; and the hostilities that are caused by an attack on one must seriously compromise the welfare of the rest.....A union for common defence against foreign enemies is the natural bond of connection that holds together the great communities of the world; and between no parts of any kingdom or state is the necessity for such a union more obvious than between the whole of these colonies."

His Lordship then remarks that it would be an advantage to have the post office, the disposal of public lands, the custom house, the currency, and other departments, placed under a common management. Referring to the proposed formation of a road from Halifax to Quebec, he says:

"I cannot point out more strikingly the evils of the present want of a general government for these provinces, than by adverting to the difficulty which would practically occur, under the previous and present arrangements of both executive and legislative authorities in the various provinces, in attempting to carry such a plan into effect. For the various Colonies have no more means of concerting such common works with each other, than with the neighboring States of the Union. They stand to one another in the position

of foreign states, and of foreign states without diplomatic relations. The governors may correspond with each other; the legislators may enact laws carrying the common purposes into effect in their respective jurisdictions; but there is no means by which the various details may speedily and satisfactorily be settled with the concurrence of the different parties.....The completion of any satisfactory communication between Halifax and Quebec would in fact produce relations between these provinces that would render a general union absolutely necessary. Several surveys have proved that a railway would be perfectly practicable the whole way.....Instead of being shut out from all direct intercourse with England during half the year, they would possess a far more certain and speedy communication throughout the winter than they now possess in summer. The passage from Ireland to Quebec would be a matter of ten or twelve days, and Halifax would be the great port by which a large portion of the trade, and all the conveyance of passengers to the whole of British North America would be carried on."

His Lordship further stated that the late Chief Justice Sewell had received an autograph letter from the Queen's father, approving of a similar plan proposed by the Chief Justice.

In July 1848, the Earl of Lincoln declared in the House of Commons it appeared to him "that this railroad may not only be made of great importance to the Colonies, but an object of great national interest, both in a military, a commercial, and every other point of view." And Earl Grey, in a speech in Parliament said, "He could not conceive any thing more important than the establishment of a communication by which they might have access from Canada to one of the nearest colonial ports to this country in all seasons of the year, and at the same time, of course, equally easy of access from Halifax to Canada."

Major Robinson's Survey.—It being proposed to have a survey made at the joint expense of the three provinces, it was undertaken by Major Robinson and Capt. Henderson, R. E., who reported thereon to the Imperial Government on the 31st August 1848. We give a few brief extracts:

"The advantage which Halifax and Quebec will possess over the lines in Massachusetts in respect of iron alone, may be calculated at £500 per mile.....The land for the greater portion will not have to be purchased; timber and stone will be had nearly along the whole line for cutting and quarrying.....The mails, troops, munitions of war, commissariat supplies, and all public stores, would naturally pass by it, as the safest, speediest, and cheapest means of conveyance.... But the great object for the railway to attain, and which, if it should be able to accomplish, its capability to pay the interest on the capital expended would be undoubted, is to supersede the long and dangerous passage to Quebec by the gulf of the St. Lawrence..... Another great effect of the railway would be to enhance almost immediately the value of all real and personal property. Villages and towns would no doubt spring up in its course. The railway would give them birth, agriculture and external commerce would support and enrich them.....In a political and military point of view, the proposed railway must be regarded as becoming a work of necessity. The increasing population and wealth of the United States, and the diffusion of railways over their territory, especially in the direction of the Canadian frontier, render it absolutely necessary to counterbalance by some corresponding means, their otherwise preponderating power.....It is most essential, therefore, that the mother country should be able to keep up the communication with the Canadas at all times and all seasons. Weakness invites aggression, and as the railway would be a lever of power by which Great Britain could bring her strength to bear in the contest, it is not improbable that its construction would be the means of preventing a war at some not distant time....The expense of one year's war would pay for a railway two or three times over. And if, for great political objects, it ever became necessary or advisable to unite all the British Provinces under one Legislative Government, then there will be found, on this side of the Atlantic, one powerful British State, which, supported by the Imperial power of the mother country, may bid defiance to all the United States of America. The means to the end, the first great step to its accomplishment, is the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Railway."

From Capt. Henderson's report, which accompanied Major Robinson's, we take the following table of gradients on the whole line from Halifax to Quebec:

Level, and under 20 feet per mile		.....	439 miles.
from 20 to 40	"	.....	150 "
" 40 to 50	"	.....	23 "
" 50 to 60	"	.....	10 "
" 60 to 70	"	.....	4 "

Proceedings of the Provincial Legislatures, &c.—In 1849 the Colonies passed Acts for the promotion of the undertaking. The following is an extract from the Minutes of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, 6th January, 1849:

"The Council fully concur with the opinion expressed by Major Robinson in his very able report, that while the projected railway will be of great advantage to Provincial interests, it is at the same time a work of imperative necessity, in a national point of view, for the preservation and integrity of this portion of Her Majesty's dominions. Were the available resources of the Province equal to our desires for the permanency of our connection with the empire and the stability of British institutions on this continent, we would at once take upon ourselves our proportion of this good work, asking aid from no quarter. No question of greater importance to British Colonial interests could be presented for the consideration of the government; upon it hangs the destiny of these provinces as portions of this empire; in its favorable termination we view the only guarantee of colonial unity and British supremacy in British North America."

On the 30th May 1849, the Canadian Legislature passed an Act containing the following clause:

"And whereas the proposed railway between Halifax and Quebec will be a great national work, bringing together the several portions of the British Empire on the continent of North America, and facilitating the adoption of an extensive, wholesome and effective system of emigration and colonization; and it is right that Canada should render such assistance as her means will admit towards the accomplishment of a work so important, and promising results so beneficial: Be it therefore enacted, that if Her Majesty's government shall undertake the construction of the said railway, either directly or through the instrumentality of a private company, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, on behalf of this Province, to undertake to pay yearly, in proportion as the work advances, a sum not exceeding £20,000 stg., towards making good the deficiency (if any) in the income from the railway, to meet the interest of the sum expended upon it, and to place at the disposal of the Imperial government, all the ungranted lands within the province lying in the line of railway, to the extent of ten miles on each side thereof; and to undertake to obtain, pay for, and place at the disposal of the Imperial government all the land required within the province for the line of railway, and for proper stations and termini."

The surveys and plans of the contemplated road having been submitted to the consideration of the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia, that body framed an address for presentation to the Queen, from which the following is an extract:

"The able report of your Majesty's engineers employed in this survey, confirms the views entertained by the Legislative Council, that the accomplishment of this undertaking will develop the resources of your Majesty's noble possessions on this continent, create new elements of prosperity, promote internal improvement, and become a national and indissoluble bond of

union with the parent state. Impressed with these sentiments, the Legislature of this Province has passed a law granting, free of expense, a right of way for the railroad, together with all public lands for ten miles on either side thereof, and charging upon the provincial and local revenues of Nova Scotia an annual contribution of £20,000 sterling, towards the payment of the interest of the sum required to be expended upon the construction of the work, of which sum a fifth part has been voluntarily tendered by the citizens of Halifax, and the whole will be annually paid to such commissioners as your Majesty may be pleased to appoint after the completion, or satisfactory security for the completion, of such railway, until the traffic thereon shall be sufficient to relieve the Provincial Government from further contribution.... The projected railway will furnish a safe military road through the centre of British America; open a boundless tract of fertile soil for colonization; facilitate the transport of your Majesty's mails and troops; and will create a new intercourse with Western America through the lakes of the St. Lawrence to Halifax, a feat surpassed by none on the continent of America."

The report of the Select Committee of the New Brunswick Legislative Assembly contained the following strong expression:

"We think the plain, broad question on this subject is, do the people of England wish to retain the North American Colonies or not? If they do, the Trunk Railway is indispensable, and should be completed at any cost."

Negotiation with the Imperial Government.—The extracts we have given above are sufficient to show the favorable opinion of the project entertained by the Colonial legislatures. We proceed to review some of the correspondence on the subject. On the 25th November 1850, Hon. Joseph Howe (who was selected by the Government of Nova Scotia to impress the importance of the Quebec and Halifax Railway upon the Imperial Government), in a letter to Earl Grey, represented that the route would save, in the communication between Europe and America, fifty-six hours to every individual in all time to come, who passed between the two continents; the sea risks to life and property being diminished by one-third of the whole.

"The British Government," continued the writer, "now pay for the conveyance of the North American mails between England and New York, £145,000 stg. per annum. By this arrangement 1,107 miles of sea are traversed more than are necessary. The correspondence of all Europe with all America is delayed fifty-six hours beyond the time which will be actually required for its conveyance when the railroads across Ireland and Nova Scotia are completed. One set of these British mail steamers pass by our Provinces, and to the mortification of their inhabitants, carry their letters, and even the public despatches of their government to the United States, to be sent back some 800 miles, if they came by land; at least 500 if sent by sea. While the nearest land to Europe is British territory—while a harbour, almost matchless for security and capacity, invites Englishmen to build up within the empire a fitting rival to the great commercial cities which are rising beyond it, your Lordship will readily comprehend the depth and earnestness of our impatience to be rescued from a position which wounds our pride as British subjects, and is calculated rapidly to generate the belief, that the commanding position of our country is either not understood, or our interests but lightly valued."

On the 10th March, 1851, a letter was addressed to the Hon. Jos. Howe, communicating the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the application for assistance. The following is an abstract. The Government of Nova Scotia had desired that the payment of the interest of a loan of £800,000, the estimated expense of constructing that part of the line which would pass through that Province, should be guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament, the effect of which would be that the money might be raised on terms much more favorable than would be otherwise required by the lenders. Her Majesty's Government were prepared to recommend to Parliament that this guarantee should be granted on the following conditions: 1st. The work was not to be commenced, nor any part of the loan to be raised, until arrangements were made with the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick, by which the construction of a line of railway passing wholly through British territory, from Halifax to Quebec or Montreal, should be provided for to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government. 2nd. It was to be clearly understood that the whole cost of the line was to be provided for by loans raised by the Provinces, in such proportions as might be agreed upon, with the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament. 3rd. The manner in which the profits to be derived from the railway, when completed, were to be divided between the Provinces, would also remain for future consideration. 4th. It would further be required that the several Provincial legislatures should pass laws, making the loans which they were to raise a first charge upon the provincial revenues, after any existing debts and payments on account of the civil lists settled on Her Majesty by laws then in force; and also, that permanent taxes should be imposed (or taxes to continue in force till the debt should be extinguished), sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest and sinking fund of the loans proposed to be raised after discharging the above prior claims. 5th. The expenditure of the money raised under the guarantee of the Imperial Parliament, was to take place under the superintendence of commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's Government, and armed with sufficient power to secure the due application of the funds so raised to their intended object. 6th. The right of sending troops, stores, and mails along the line, at reasonable rates, was likewise to be secured.

Alluding to the above letter, in a despatch dated 14th March, 1851, addressed to the Earl of Elgin, Earl Grey wrote as follows:

"In coming to the decision that Parliament should be invited to give this support to the projected railway, Her Majesty's Government have not failed to bear in mind that, by enabling the North American Provinces to open this great line of communication, it may fairly be assumed that a powerful stimulus will be given to their advance in wealth and population; and that the consequent increase in their resources will render it possible for them to relieve the mother country sooner, and more completely, than would otherwise be practicable, from charges now borne by it on account of these Colonies. In another despatch of this date I have informed your lordship that, in the judgment of Her Majesty's Government, the British Colonies ought to be required, as they become capable of doing so, to take upon themselves not only the expenses of their civil government, but a portion, at all events, of those incurred for their protection; and I have pointed out to you that the British North American Provinces, and especially Canada, have now reached such a stage in their progress, that the charges for which Parliament is called upon to provide on their account, ought to be rapidly diminished. The construction of the proposed railway would greatly contribute to promote this important object.....Though I can well believe that there would be much room for doubting whether the railway would pay as a mercantile speculation to a company looking to traffic only for its remuneration, the case is very different when it is regarded as a public undertaking. When viewed in this light, the various indirect advantages, which cannot fail to arise

to the provinces from possessing such improved means of communication, must be considered, as well as the very great additional value which would be conferred on a vast extent of public lands which are now comparatively worthless."

On the 31st March, 1852, the Hon. F. Hincks wrote to the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, asking Imperial assistance for the construction of the railway, to run by the valley of the St. John river, instead of by the Bay of Chaleurs. To this Sir John Pakington replied, on the 20th May, that on reference to the correspondence which had already taken place, it would appear evident that no pledge had been given of assistance to any line, except that originally proposed. From this time the question of Imperial assistance remained in abeyance until the summer of 1857, when the three Provinces again united, and sent delegates to England to confer with the Imperial Government. The Hon. J. A. Macdonald and Hon. Mr. Rose were the Canadian delegates. At the time of their arrival in England, however, the attention of the Imperial Government was occupied with the events transpiring in India, and the delegates returned without any immediate conclusion being come to on the propositions of either Canada or Nova Scotia. Before returning, the Canadian delegates embodied their views in a memorandum, which they laid before the Colonial Secretary. From this document we make a few extracts:

"In 1838 and 1839, when Canada was invaded by organized parties of marauders from the neighboring country, with the avowed intention of conquest, troops were transported by that route (from Halifax to Quebec) in winter, when the St. Lawrence was closed, with much difficulty, at an enormous expense, and with great suffering to the soldiery; and the impossibility of carrying military stores in sufficient quantities was then also fully proved. Several explorations were consequently made by the military authorities, with a view to the construction of a military road, as part of the system of defence of the British North American Colonies. It was then suggested that a railway, besides being of more utility for this purpose than an ordinary road, would be of great commercial benefit to those Provinces, and at the same time confer the political advantage of connecting them more intimately with the mother country and with each other. As this scheme would cost much more than the road originally intended, and as the Colonies would be so much more benefited thereby, it was thought right that they should contribute to the expense of construction. A survey was accordingly made in the year 1848, by Major Robinson and other officers selected by the Imperial Government, but at the expense of the Colonies. Misapprehension arose between Lord Grey and Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, then conducting the negotiation, as to whether, in case Major Robinson's line were adopted, the imperial guarantee would not also be extended to a lateral railway running from the main line through New Brunswick, westward to the frontier of the United States. This side line, if constructed, would have much improved the commercial character of Major Robinson's line, as it would have formed a valuable feeder, and connected it with the general railway system of the United States. Acting, therefore, under the belief that the guarantee was to be so extended, the three Provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, made an agreement to construct the railway from Halifax to Quebec in equal proportions, and proceeded to legislate upon it with a view to the immediate execution of the work. On its being ascertained that it had not been intended by the British Government to grant the guarantee to the local line above referred to, all the objections to Major Robinson's route revived, and the arrangements between the Provinces fell to the ground. Anxiously desiring the construction of the railway, the Provinces, although much disappointed at the frustration of their expectations, entered into a new arrangement. They agreed, if the railway was built along the valley of the river St. John, Nova Scotia would advance three-twelfths, Canada four-twelfths, and New Brunswick five-twelfths of the cost of construction. This line promised great commercial advantages and a fair pecuniary return, and at the same time satisfied the condition imposed by the Imperial Government, that it should pass exclusively through British territory. The agreement thus altered was submitted to the Imperial Government for approval; but Sir John Pakington, then Colonial Secretary, in a despatch dated 20th May, 1852, intimated his disapproval of the proposed deviation from the Eastern line, and that he therefore did not feel warranted in recommending the guarantee to Parliament....The negotiations thus fell a second time to the ground."

The memorandum went on to state that the Provinces had been compelled, owing to the failure of these negotiations, to undertake various local railways on their own responsibility. They had not thought proper to press the subject again during the Russian war, but as peace had been restored, it would seem that no time should be lost in undertaking the work. While Imperial interests required the road as much as ever, the position of Canada had materially altered. Since 1852, ten lines of railway, extending over about 1,600 miles, had been constructed, at an aggregate cost of about £19,000,000 stg., by private companies, chartered and aided by money grants from the Provincial Government, to the extent of nearly five millions and a half. Preparations were also in progress for the construction of an interior line of communication, far removed from the American frontier, by a combined system of railway and canal between the river Ottawa and Lake Huron. Canada had, therefore, already assumed the full measure of pecuniary obligation which her resources rendered prudent; but as access to the ocean, and communication with England, could only be had in winter through the United States, so far as Imperial interests were concerned, the railway facilities were in a great measure incomplete. So far as the commercial wants of Canada were concerned, they were amply supplied by the existing railway communications to the American seaports, New York and Boston, and by the railway from Montreal to Portland; but this entire dependence on, and exclusive relations with a foreign country, could not but exercise an unwholesome influence on the status of Canada as a portion of the empire, and tend to establish elsewhere that identity of interest which ought to exist between the mother country and the colony. In case of a rupture with the United States, during five months of the year reinforcements could not be obtained by sea. On the other hand, seven American railways terminated directly at the Canadian boundary, by means of which the United States could concentrate all their forces upon any particular point with the utmost expedition. In conclusion, the following mode, by which the road might be constructed, was suggested:

"The question of route is one which, so far as Canada is concerned, might be left to the Imperial Government and the Lower Provinces; but the length of that which would probably be chosen may be assumed at 600 miles. By Major Robinson's report, the cost of the longest or coast route of 635 miles, is £7,000 stg. per mile, to which ten per cent. is added for contingencies, making the cost, in round numbers, £5,000,000. Now Canada has already built, or has in progress, 110, and Nova Scotia 60 miles, available for any route selected for the intercolonial road, leaving 420 to be constructed. Allowing one million stg. to be added to Major Robinson's estimate for the rise in the cost of labor and materials since 1848, the balance to be provided for is £5,000,000. This would include the cost of the whole section apportioned to and now in process

of construction by Nova Scotia, but does not include the cost of the 110 miles in Canada, on which a million, raised from other sources, will be expended."

Resolutions were adopted by both branches of the Canadian Legislature on the 16th August 1858, approving of this memorandum of the Canadian delegates.

At a meeting held at London, England, on the 5th June 1858, presided over by Lord Bury, resolutions were adopted setting forth the importance of the road in a national point of view, and recommending that measures should be adopted to carry out the views expressed by the Imperial and Colonial governments. It was further resolved that it was "advisable that application be forthwith made to Her Majesty's government upon the subject of the proposed railway from Halifax to Quebec, with a view to ascertain what encouragement and assistance they are prepared to afford to the promoters of the undertaking." The deputation appointed to wait upon the Colonial Secretary consisted of the following noblemen and gentlemen :—Viscount Bury, M.P., Chairman ; Viscount Goderich, M.P., Sir Allan N. MacNab, Hon. John Vivian, M.P., Hon. C. W. W. Fitzwilliam, M.P., Hon. S. Cunard, Messrs. Glyn, M.P., Roebuck, M.P., Neeld, M.P., Nisbet, M.P., Col. Boldero, M.P., Right Hon. S. Estcourt, M.P., Hon. F. Berkeley, M.P., Hon. Justice Haliburton, Messrs. Langton, M.P., Christy, M.P., Wyld, M.P., Collins, M.P., Nelson, Brotherhood, Masterman, Stevens, and Sewell. Among the reasons urged by speakers at the meeting, in favor of the road, were the following: Hon. John Vivian, M.P., commented upon the difficulty of sending troops to Canada in the winter, recalling the toilsome march of the 43rd, which was ordered from New Brunswick to reinforce Lord Gosford, Governor General of Canada, during the Canadian rebellion. The Hon. Samuel Cunard stated that during 20 years his steamers had never once been shut out of Halifax, whereas they had many times been kept out of Boston. The Hon. Justice Haliburton called attention to our total dependence upon the United States for the transmission of the English mails to Canada. He said British America was the only British possession where the climate suited European constitutions. The undertaking had now become much easier, as the distance had been lessened at both ends by the lines constructed by Canada and Nova Scotia.

The deputation waited upon Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, Colonial Secretary, on the 14th June 1858, and requested that the Imperial government should guarantee them the sum of £60,000 a year, which, together with the £60,000 voted by the legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, would form a guarantee equal to 4 per cent. on the estimated amount of the capital to be expended—£3,000,000 stg., deducting the cost of that portion at the extremities of the route already constructed. It was represented that the harbor of Halifax was the only harbor, even so far south as New York, which was never closed by ice. The distance from Halifax to Boston was 400 miles, so that by landing at Halifax, and proceeding upon British territory, those 400 miles by sea would be saved. The Hon. Justice Haliburton argued that the produce from the West must come by this railway to Halifax, the nearest port on the Atlantic between England and America. Only this link was wanting to complete the communication the whole way from Halifax to the head of Lake Superior, and thence to Vancouver's Island through open country. If this railway were completed, troops need not be kept in Canada, as they could be sent to any point in the province from England in 11 days.

Sir E. Bulwer Lytton said the project had received his most favorable attention. In its political aspect he thought it was a great national road, and highly advantageous to Imperial interests. But as a financial question, it pertained to the department of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to whom he recommended the deputation to apply. The same gentlemen accordingly waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the following day, making similar representations, and also pointing out that as the British government was paying nearly £30,000 a year for the conveyance of the mails to the United States (which the projected Railway Company would carry free of charge), this sum should be set off from the £60,000 asked for, so that the remaining portion would be only £30,000, against which might be set the conveyance of troops and stores, and the national importance of the undertaking. The Chancellor of the Exchequer dismissed the deputation with the assurance that he would give the undertaking an early and attentive consideration.

Since that time five years have elapsed, and the project remains unaccomplished.

In 1861, the Colonies again pressed upon the Imperial government the advantages and necessity of constructing the railway. Their delegates urged that "without that road the Provinces are dislocated, and almost incapable of defence for a great portion of the year, except at such a sacrifice of life and property, and such an enormous cost to the mother country, as makes the small contribution which she is asked to give towards its construction, sink into insignificance. With that railroad we can concentrate our forces on the menaced points of the frontier; guard the citadels and works which have been erected by Great Britain at vast expense, cover our cities from surprise, and hold our own till reinforcements can be sent across the sea."

In the speech of the Governor General, at the opening of the Session of the Canadian Legislature in March 1862, it was stated: "During the past recess a conference took place between the delegates representing the government of this province and those of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, to consider the propriety of renewing the application to the Imperial government for assistance in constructing the railway which will unite the three provinces. A joint delegation proceeded to England for the purpose of re-opening negotiations with Her Majesty's government. No answer has as yet been received."

Hon. Mr. Sicotte asked for ministerial explanations as to the negotiations carried on in reference to this subject. Hon. Att'y Gen. Cartier said the renewed negotiations had for a basis the same principles as those on which they were conducted when the Hon. Mr. Sicotte was a member of the government, viz: that New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Canada should contribute each £20,000 a year, and the Imperial Government should give the remainder. Hon. J. S. Macdonald was in favor of having a line connecting us with

the ocean, and would regret that the negotiations intended to secure its being built should prove futile. The paragraph was carried by 99 to 15.

We pass on to review the negotiations above referred to, which took place in 1861-2-3. The documents were laid before the Canadian Parliament in February 1863. There is first a letter from the Hon. Messrs. Sicotte and Howland, dated Quebec, Feb. 27 1863, addressed to the Provincial Secretary of Canada, in which they state that by order in Council, of the 22nd Oct. 1862, they were deputed to England to confer with the Imperial Government upon the matters described in that order. Immediately on their arrival in London, acting in conjunction with the delegates of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, they put themselves in communication with the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies. After several interviews with His Grace and the Officers of the Treasury, the Canadian delegates submitted, on the 2nd December, to the Colonial Secretary, a paper signed by all the delegates, being their joint proposal as to the terms and conditions upon which the guarantee offered by the Imperial Government would be most acceptable and least onerous to the Colonies. Messrs. Howland and Sicotte had all along stated their decided objection to a sinking fund, which had been admitted as just by the Colonial Office, and the simple engagement of the Provinces to repay the loan at the periods agreed upon, had been acknowledged as sufficient security for the Imperial Government. The only difference between this joint Colonial proposal and the one submitted and signed by the Canadian delegates was as to the intervals of payment, which were in the first proposal, 20, 30 and 40 years, and as to the net profits of the road being applied in extinction of the principal. On the reception of the joint Colonial proposal it was found that the Chancellor of the Exchequer strongly objected to the terms of payment, and to the absence of a sinking fund. As the Duke of Newcastle, on account of his health, had to leave London till "probably the middle of January," he advised the Canadian delegates to see the Chancellor and endeavour to overcome the difficulties which had thus arisen. An interview was accordingly had, the extent of the sinking fund discussed, and the objection to it explained and urged by Mr. Sicotte, who attended at this interview; Mr. Howland being absent through illness. The loan was represented by Mr. Sicotte as a loan to promote and protect Imperial interests as well as Colonial, and it was hoped that steps would be taken, as had been done in some other instances, for granting this loan, not of money, but of a simple guarantee, without the embarrassments and losses of a sinking fund, whether in the old form or in the new one proposed by Mr. Tilley. The Chancellor promised to consider these views, and give the delegates an early reply. The Imperial answer and conditions proposed, were communicated to them on the 13th Dec., during their temporary absence from London. The Hon. Mr. Tilley left London on the 13th, and in a letter of that date expressed his hope that the Chancellor would be induced to reconsider the matter of the sinking fund, and trusted that the Colonies would be enabled to convince the Imperial Parliament that under all the circumstances of this peculiar case, a sinking fund should not be insisted upon. The Hon. Mr. Howe, in a letter of the 19th Dec., declared that he concurred in all that Mr. Tilley had said, or that Messrs Sicotte and Howland could say on the subject of the sinking fund, and hoped that parliament would be induced to rely upon the honor and ample resources of the Provinces for the prompt payment of the instalments as they became due. These passages were particularly dwelt upon, as showing how all the Colonies were agreed in the condemnation of the sinking fund. The inconvenience, the trouble, the inevitable loss of a sinking fund, were fully discussed at the conference held in Quebec in September last, and all present agreed in their disapprobation of such an arrangement. On the return of the delegates to London, the whole subject was thoroughly discussed with Mr. Howe, and the Canadian delegates informed him that they would submit their formerly expressed views in writing to the Colonial Secretary before leaving London, which was accordingly done in their memorial of the 23rd December.

The negotiations were opened in 1861, as appears by the following despatch from the Duke of Newcastle to Lord Monck, dated 12th April, 1862.

"You are aware that I duly received your despatch of the 31st Oct. last, reporting that at a meeting in the Council Chamber at Quebec, of members of the Councils of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, it was resolved that those three Governments should renew the offer made to the Imperial Government on the 26th October 1858, to aid in the construction of an Intercolonial Railway between Halifax and Quebec, and that a delegation from the Provinces should proceed to England with the view of promoting this object. You reported to me that Hon. P. Vankoughnet was appointed to represent Canada, and not long afterwards this gentleman, associated with Hon. Joseph Howe from Nova Scotia, and Hon. S. Tilley from New Brunswick, arrived in England. I had several interviews with these gentlemen, who urged with great ability the project committed to their charge, and eventually embodied their views in a memorandum communicated to me in a letter dated Dec. 2, 1861; but owing to the urgency of business connected with the threatening aspect of affairs in the United States, I was unable to bring the subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government before the deputies were obliged to return to their homes, and other urgent matters have hitherto prevented the adoption of a decision. The subject has now been before Her Majesty's Government, and I need scarcely assure you that they have examined it with the care due to the importance of the question, to the high authorities from whom it has emanated in the Province, and the character and position of the delegates by whom it has been so powerfully presented to notice in this country.

The length of railway necessary to complete the communication between Halifax and Quebec is estimated at 350 miles, and the cost, after deducting the right of way which the Provinces will provide, is estimated at £3,000,000 Stg. Such being the data supplied by the deputation, the project is that the Imperial Government should join the three Provinces in a guarantee of 4 per cent. upon £3,000,000, in which case the Provinces are ready to pass bills of supply for £60,000 a year (£20,000 in each Province) if the Imperial Government will do the same. The selection of the route is left solely to the British Government. Should the sum of three millions be found insufficient, nothing very definite is said on the essential point of the provision to be made for the completion of the railway. I much regret to inform you that, after giving the subject their best consideration, Her Majesty's Government have not felt themselves at liberty to concur in this mode of assistance. Anxious, however, to promote, as far as they can, the important object of completing the great line of railway communication on British ground between the Atlantic and the westernmost parts of Canada, and to assist the Provinces in a scheme which would so materially promote their interests, Her Majesty's Government are willing to offer to the Provincial Governments an Imperial guarantee of

interest towards enabling them to raise by public loan, if they should desire it, at a moderate rate, the requisite funds for constructing the railway. This was the mode of action contemplated by Earl Grey in the year 1851, and is the same method which was adopted by Parliament in the Act of 1842, in order to afford to Canada the benefit of British credit in raising the money with which she has completed her great system of internal water communications. The nature and extent of the guarantee which Her Majesty's Government could undertake to recommend to Parliament must be determined by the particulars of any scheme which the Provincial Governments may be disposed to found on the present proposal, and on the kind of security which they would offer. I fear that this course will not be so acceptable to the Provincial Government as that which the delegates were authorized to propose for consideration. It is, however, the only one in which Her Majesty's Government, after anxious deliberation, feel that they would be at liberty to participate. I trust that the proposal will at all events be received as a proof of their earnest wish to find some method in which they can co-operate with the Provinces in their laudable desire to complete a perfect intercolonial communication over British territory, and it will be a source of sincere pleasure to me if, adverting to all the different bearings of the subject, and the condition of their respective finances, the Provincial Governments should end by finding it in their power to make use of the present offer, and to propound some practicable scheme for applying it to the attainment of the desired object. I have addressed a similar dispatch to the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and and New Brunswick, and I must now leave the subject in the hands of the several Provincial Governments, who will best know, in case they prosecute the subject farther, how to provide for the requisite mutual consultations."

This was followed by a despatch from Earl Mulgrave to Lord Monck, dated Halifax, May 3, 1862, enclosing a copy of a resolution which was passed by the Nova Scotian House of Assembly, by which the Government of that Province were authorized to arrange, by negotiation with the neighboring colonies, a reciprocal interchange of manufactures, duty free, if it should appear upon inquiry that it could be accomplished without serious loss of revenue.

On the 15th Aug., 1862, Lord Monck wrote to the Lieutenant Governors of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, stating that it was very desirable, in order to return a satisfactory answer to the despatch of the Duke of Newcastle inserted above, that the three Provinces interested should come to a distinct understanding as to the part which each of them would undertake in reference to the execution of the proposed work. His Lordship mentioned the expected visit of Earl Mulgrave and the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick to Canada, as a suitable time to hold a conference, members of the respective administrations assisting, and the 10th of September was named for that purpose.

The official return then gives the report of the Committee of the Executive Council of Canada, approved by the Gov. General in Council, on the 10th Sept. 1862. In this it is stated that their attentive consideration had been given to a report of the Minister of Finance, on the despatch from the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia, enclosing a copy of a resolution of the Legislative Assembly, empowering the government of that colony to arrange, by negotiation with the neighboring provinces, a reciprocal interchange of manufactures, duty free, and suggesting that delegates from the provinces should meet to consider it. The Minister of Finance submitted a series of tables, exhibiting the export and import trade with the Lower Provinces, the nature of the imports from the United States for each colony, the tariffs of the several colonies, &c., and expressed his opinion in favor of entering into negotiations, having in view the greater freedom of intercourse between the colonies; and he recommended that a proposal be made for the reciprocal free admission of all articles, the growth, produce, and manufacture of Canada, Nova Scotia, and any other province becoming a party to the agreement that may be founded on this proposal. He further submitted that the meeting of delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, to be held at Quebec, to consider the question of the Intercolonial Railway, would be a favorable opportunity to consider also the question of intercolonial trade. The committee of the Executive Council concurred in opinion with the Finance Minister, and submitted his suggestions for his Excellency's approval.

Intercolonial Reciprocity.—The report of the Canadian Finance Minister above referred to, is on the subject of trade between the colonies. But as this question was considered together with the railway, the report and annexed tables are introduced here.

Report to the Executive Council on the subject of Intercolonial Reciprocity.

Quebec, 8th September, 1862.

In reference to the despatch from the Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia to his Excellency the Governor General, which contains a copy of a resolution of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, empowering the Government of that Colony to arrange by negotiation with the neighbouring Provinces a reciprocal interchange of manufactures, duty free—invites a proposal on the subject from Canada, and suggests that delegates from the Provinces should meet to consider it—the Minister of Finance has the honor to report:

Intercolonial reciprocity commanded the attention of both the Imperial and the Canadian Governments in 1860. In that year the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade expressed an opinion somewhat adverse to it. The Finance Minister of Canada, however, stated the views of our Government in reply, and as no answer to his arguments was ever made,* it is to be hoped the Imperial authorities were thereby convinced that the project is not of the character they feared, and that no opposition need be anticipated to any measure having for its object the enlargement of Free Trade between the neighbouring dependencies of the Empire. Reciprocal freedom from intercolonial duties on a variety of articles already exists between the British North American Colonies, and future enactments can but extend a principle already sanctioned.

For the purpose of properly considering the subject of intercolonial trade, the undersigned has caused several tables to be prepared which are hereto appended. They contain statistical information to the latest available dates.

The first series of statements numbered I, II, and III, compiled from our own Trade and Navigation Returns, exhibits the extent of our import and export trade with our sister Colonies for the past four years. It seems small compared with our total commerce; but it is nevertheless worthy of consideration, and as facilities for communication with them extend, and their population increases, it will undoubtedly grow in importance.

Lest, however, the small extent of our trade with these Provinces should give rise to erroneous ideas as to their commercial activity, attention is directed to the Table No. IV., which, with the following, is made up from their official statements, and shows that, in proportion to their population, the imports and exports of each—excepting Prince Edward Island—exceed those of Canada; if, as the undersigned believes, this is due to the fact that their agricultural re-

* Subsequently to the presentation of the Report a despatch came to the knowledge of the Finance Minister, in which the principle is fully conceded.

sources and manufacturing capital are both more limited than ours, it furnishes a reason why, with increasing means of intercourse, their trade with us may be expected likewise to increase.

Table V. exhibits in contrast the Tariffs of the several Provinces. The articles selected for comparison are those on which we collected duty to the extent of $10,000 on the total imports of the year 1861, and as these comprised 94¾ per cent. of the whole, the rest may be left out of consideration. The following articles, viz: Brandy, coffee, dried fruits, gin, molasses, rum, soap, sugar, tea, tobacco and wine, are charged with specific duties in some of the Colonies, and these have been reduced to their *ad valorem* equivalents on the basis of value supplied by our own Trade and Navigation Tables.

With a more extended trade between Canada and the Lower Provinces, we should compete in their markets, not with the productions of Great Britain, but with those of the United States. Tables VI, VII, VIII, and IX, show the exact nature of the imports from the United States for each colony, and table X gives the aggregate. An examination of these statements plainly shows that a large proportion of the goods which the maritime provinces now buy in the States could be supplied by Canada. They consist mainly of agricultural produce, in raising which we excel, and of articles the manufacture of which is rapidly increasing here. It would also be manifestly advantageous to all the Provinces, if colonial merchants and forwarders could secure a share of the business which is now almost exclusively confined to the Americans.

In view of all these facts and considerations, it appears desirable to enter into negotiations having in view the establishment of greater freedom of intercourse between the Colonies. If a complete Customs union could be formed between the Provinces, under which they could interchange without restriction all goods, the produce and manufacture of whatever country, it would have a beneficial effect. But as, to carry such a union conveniently into effect, greater uniformity in the tariffs of the several colonies must be secured, which would be almost impracticable under their present political condition, the undersigned contents himself for the present with recommending, that in answer to the despatch of the Nova Scotian Government, a proposal be made for the reciprocal free admission of all articles, the growth, produce and manufacture of Nova Scotia and any other Province becoming a party to the agreement that may be founded on this proposal.

If such an arrangement can be effected, it will undoubtedly increase intercolonial trade, and open the way for the establishment of more intimate political relations between these important dependencies of the British Crown. The chief difficulty in bringing it about will probably be found in the indisposition of all the Provinces to sacrifice revenue. It is not to be expected that a large trade will spring up all at once; it will take years for its development, and ample time will be afforded to supply from other sources any deficiency which may thus arise. That the present sacrifice would be insignificant, will be seen by tables XI, XII, XIII, and XIV. Regulations would of course be framed for the protection of the revenue of each colony, to prevent the free admission of other goods than those coming within the scope of the convention.

Referring to the proposal of the Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia that a delegation should meet to consider this subject, either in Halifax or New Brunswick, the undersigned submits that the meeting of delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, about to be held here, to consider the question of an Intercolonial Railway, would be a favorable opportunity to consider also the question of Intercolonial Trade.

The whole nevertheless submitted for the consideration of the Hon. the Executive Council.

(Signed,) W. P. HOWLAND.

TABLES showing the extent of the Trade of Canada with the other British North American Colonies, for four years past.

I. IMPORTS INTO CANADA BY THE ST. LAWRENCE FROM THE OTHER BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN PROVINCES.

From	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Nova Scotia,..	$149,194	251,445	217,865	280,495
N. Brunswick..	42,984	21,634	60,786	71,939
P. E. Island...	3,807	2,024	2,544	6,463
Newfoundland	121,163	77,119	134,617	119,233
Total.....	$317,148	352,222	415,812	478,130
Total imports of Canada 29,078,527		33,555,161	34,447,935	43,054,836
Per cent.....	1.45	1.13	1.14	1.15

Of the above Imports, Fish and Sugar were the principal.

IMPORTS OF FISH.

Nova Scotia ...	$57,402	69,670	40,300	61,766
N. Brunswick..	34,330	17,334	49,520	54,626
P. E. Island....	2,845	.....	704	4,963
Newfoundland	22,265	53,186	75,739	68,438
Total	$116,902	140,190	175,263	189,793

IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

Nova Scotia ...	$53,598	69,417	46,510	101,000
N. Brunswick..	.....	.. ....	.....	36
P. E. Island....				
Newfoundland.	59,516	1,144	14,644	28,723
Total.....	$113,114	70,561	61,154	129,759

II. EXPORTS FROM CANADA TO THE OTHER COLONIES.

Produce of the Mine ..	$.....	.....	80	1,342
—— Fisheries	222,211	211,356	208,011	133,640
—— Forest...	35,766	44,696	50,637	141,964
Animals and their products	97,890	109,699	120,628	99,117
Agricultural produce.....	531,082	403,641	322,135	605,076
Manufactures ..	70,166	69,625	20,046	45,825
Other articles..	3,313	1,458	1,997	3,975
Total.....	$960,428	840,475	723,534	1,030,939
Total exports of Canada to all countries 23,472,609		24,766,981	34,631,890	36,614,195
Per cent.....	4.08	3.39	2.08	2.84

III. TOTAL TRADE WITH THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.

Total imports from B. N. A.*	$423,826	381,755	393,864	499,177
Total exports to B. N. A.....	960,428	840,475	723,534	1,030,939
Total imports and exports....	1,384,254	1,222,230	1,117,398	1,530,116
Excess of exports.....	$536,602	458,720	329,670	531,762

* Goods entered for consumption.

IV. A STATISTICAL VIEW of the whole Export and Import Trade of the British North American Colonies, for 1860 and 1861, from their own Official Returns.

Colony.	Canada.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Prince E. Island.	Newfound-land.	Four lower Provinces.	All B. N. America.
Population, 1861.....	2,507,657	330,857	252,047	80,857	124,608 *	788,369	3,296,026
1860.	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Total Imports.....	34,447,935	8,511,549	6,944,352	1,104,260	6,020,073	22,580,234	57,028,169
" Exports excluding ships	33,882,622	6,619,534	4,398,585	966,883	6,055,944	18,040,946	51,923,568
Imports and Exports..	68,330,557	15,131,083	11,342,937	2,071,143	12,076,017	40,621,180	108,951,737
Imports, per head of the population.....	$ 13·73	$ 25.72	$ 27.55	$ 13.65	$ 49.76	$ 28.65	$ 17.60
Exports, do	13.51	20.00	17.45	10.95	48,60	22.88	15.70
1861.							
Total Imports.....	43,054,836	7,613,227	5,943,039	1,007,692	5,533,713	20,097,671	63,152,507
" Exports excluding ships	35,202,715	5,774,334	4,546,039	782,949	5,244,245	16,347,567	51,550,282
Imports and Exports...	78,257,551	13,387,561	10,489,078	1,790,641	10,777,958	36,445,238	114,702,789
Imports, per head of the population.....	$ 17.17	$ 23.01	$ 23.57	$ 12.46	$ 44.41	$ 25.11	$ 19.16
Exports, do	14.03	18.34	18.03	9.68	42.08	20.71	15.64

* Estimated by authorities in Newfoundland—the last census was in 1857, when the population was 122,638.

V. COMPARISON of the Tariffs of the five British North American Colonies.

	Canada. 1862 per ct.	*N Scotia.* 1862 per ct.	*New Brunswick.* 1861 per ct.	*P. E. Island.* 1861 per ct.	*Newfoundland.* 1862 per ct.
Brandy	30	66	76	55	92
Carriages and furniture	20	12½	17½	10	11
Chinaware, &c..	20	12½	15	7½	11
Cigars	40	20	17½	30	
Clocks and watches	10 & 20	20	17½	10 & 25	11
Clothes, ready made	25	12½	15	10	11
Coffee, green	33	30	26	21	25
Copper and Brass	10	5	3½	7½	11
Cordage	20	5	3½	7½	5½
Cottons	20	12½	15	7½	11
Cottonwick	10	5	15	7½	11
Dried fruits	20	various	42½	27	60
Drugs and medicines	20 & 30	12½	3½ & 15	7½	5½
Fancy goods	20	12½	15	7½	11
Gin	100	184	160	175	328
Glass and glassware	20	12½	15	7½	11
Hats, caps and bonnets	20	12½	17½	7½	11
Hosiery	20	12½	15	7½	11
Iron and hardware	20	12½	15	7½	11
Iron, bar and rod	10	5	3½	7½	5½
" plate	10	5	15	7½	5½
Leather tanned	20	12½	16	6½	11
" boots & shoes	25	12½	17½	10	11
" manufactured, other than	25	12½	17½	7½	11
Linen	20	12½	15	7½	11
Machinery	10	5	15	2	11
Manufactures of gold, silver and plated ware	20	12½	15	7½	11
" Straw	20	12½	15	7½	11
" Wood	20	12½	17½	10	11
Molasses	37	27	2½	15	27
Musical instruments	20	12½	17½	7½	11
Oil	20	Rock oil 10 c p g. oth'r oil 12½ p. c.	2½ to 15	7½	11
Paints and colors	20	12½	15	7	11
Paper and hangings	20	12½	2½, 3½, & 15	7½	11
Rum	100	69	67	57	107
Silks, satins, velvets	20	12½	15	7½	11
Small wares	20	12½	15	7½	11
Soap	30	12½	62½ or 17*	7½	11
Spices	20	various	..	7½	11
Stationery	20	12½	15	7½	11

* The former according to our valuation—the latter according to that of New Brunswick.

	Canada. 1862 per ct.	*N. Scotia.* 1862 per ct.	*New Brunswick.* 1861 per ct.	*P. E. Island.* 1861 per ct.	*Newfoundland.* 1862 per ct.
Sugar, refined	58	25	45	39	48
" other	60	33	36	22	46
Tea	26	22	13	12	25
Tobacco, manufactured	30	40	35	44	60
Wine	20	50	44	24	various
Woollens	20	12½	15	7½	11
	(1861)	(1861)	(1861)	(1861)	(1861)
Proportion of duties collected to total value of imports	11	7¾	9½	8½	7½
Proportion of duties collected to total value of dutiable imports	19	11⅜	13⅜	10⅜	12¼

Note.—On each of the above articles we collected duty in 1861 to the extent of more than $10,000. They composed 94¾ per cent of our total imports of that year.

TABLES shewing the extent of the Trade of the Maritime Provinces with the United States.

VI. NOVA SCOTIA.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES, IN 1861.

A.—Free goods—chiefly under the Reciprocity Treaty.	
Apples	$20,748
Beef	6,901
Bread	16,564
Butter	11,186
Cheese	2,608
Corn and wheat	48,938
Corn and oatmeal	156,079
Codfish	47,112
Flour—Wheat	1,140,501
—Rye	33,363
Fruit	21,074
Furs	280
Herrings	3,312
Hides	9,543
Lime and plaster	5,761
Lard	6,477
Lumber	411
Oats and barley	424
Mackerel	14,243
Pork and hams	61,210
Potatoes and vegetables	7,578
Rice	7,034
Scale Fish	992
Shingles, &c	302
Salmon	1,460
Tobacco unmanufactured, say*	50,000
Miscellaneous, say	50,000
Total Free Goods	1,724,101

†This is not divided in the Nova Scotian Returns into manufactured and unmanufactured.

B.—Dutiable Goods.

Burning fluid	$23,163
Cabinet wares	26,365
Candles	3,609
Clocks, watches, and jewelry	5,500
China, glass, and earthenware	11,924
Cordage and canvas	45,428
Cotton, linen, silk and woollen manufactures	156,752
Drugs and apothecary ware	34,231
Fishing tackle	4,053
Hardware, iron, and cutlery	174,958
Hats and caps	24,219
Leather and leather manufactures	135,693
Paper manufactures, books, &c	54,281
Soap	3,244
Woodware and agricultural implements	36,244
Tobacco, manufactured, say	73,775
Miscellaneous, say	50,000
Total Dutiable Goods	$913,429

VII.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN 1861.

A.—Free Goods—Chiefly under the Reciprocity Treaty.

Animals, Horses	$ 150
Oxen, cows and bulls	633
Sheep and pigs	9
Ashes, pot, pearl, and saleratus	5,008
Butter and cheese	19,447
Beans and peas	2,954
Barley	570
Bran and ship stuffs	45,365
Broom corn	4,826
Coals and coal-dust	22,670
Charcoal	13
Cotton wool and waste	9,598
Fruit	13,852
Flour—Wheat	988,591
Buckwheat	1,848
Fish	1,555
Grain, viz: Wheat	5,547
Corn	24,242
Barley	63
Oats	1,440
Gypsum	96
Guano	61
Hides	8,977
Hemp, flax, &c	79
Hair and moss	93
Iron Ore	825
Lard	1,973
Marble	1,622
Meat, salted	92,501
" fresh	50
Meal, corn and rye flour	65,381
Oats and peas	1,027
Mica	10
Naval stores	4,860
Oil—Fish	9,014
Rice, unground	7,328
Seeds	10,052
Shrubs, &c	1,237
Slate	102
Sheep Skins, undressed	380
Tobacco, unmanufactured	366
Tallow	31,531
Turpentine	539
Vegetables	11,503
Wood goods	55,595
Wool	960
Miscellaneous	588
Total Free Goods	$1,455,280

B.—Dutiable Goods.

Agricultural implements	$9,417
Apothecary wares	34,172
Boots and shoes, all kinds	84,528
Books	34,365
Burning fluid	8,163
Canvas and cordage	28,424
Cotton warp	5,889
Clocks and jewelry	11,010
Carriages, &c	$11,461
Earthen and glassware	26,914
Furniture	16,100
Hats and hat bodies	21,049
Haberdashery	452,213
Hardware	70,612
Iron manufactures, iron and metals	39,046
India rubber manufactures	10,321
Leather	49,778
" manufactures	11,146
Molasses	52,050
Musical instruments	10,217
Paper and stationery	32,933
Soap	2,200
Sugar, refined	28,001
" raw	30,930
Tea	120,768
Coffee	15,460
Other groceries	40,654
Tobacco, manufactured, cigars and snuff	58,703
Machinery and printing materials	25,241
Oil and varnish	45,941
Stone, slate, and marble	3,646
Spirits, wines, ales, &c	78,428
Woods, foreign	2,972
Wood manufactures	18,244
Miscellaneous, enumerated	62,408
" unenumerated	6,051
Total Dutiable Goods	$1,559,455

VIII—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN 1861.

A.—Free Goods—chiefly under the Reciprocity Treaty.

Books	$ 1,879
Bread	1,143
Cheese	438
Corn meal	1,635
Flour	40,187
Fruit	1,499
Oakum	198
Oil	35
Pitch, tar, and rosin	334
Salt	93
Tobacco, unmanufactured	4,883
Miscellaneous	10,173
Total Free Goods	$62,497

B.—Dutiable Goods.

Ale and porter	$ 145
Apothecary ware	4,817
Boots and shoes	6,946
Candles	2,897
Chocolate	18
Coffee	500
Clocks	332
Clothing	331
Cordage and rigging	2,379
Dry goods	11,627
Earthenware and chinaware	10
Fruit	1,896
Glass and glassware	1,876
Hardware and cutlery	19,214
Ironmongery	6,319
Leather	13,817
Molasses	11,318
Oil	2,405
Paint	369
Paper, &c	940
Sail cloth	1,029
Soap	861
Spirits	6,477
Sugar, refined	1,714
" raw	7,544
Tea	11,588
Tobacco, manufactured	4,641
Wine	123
Wood wares	7,557
Miscellaneous	9,454
Omissions or errors in the P. E. I. Table	4,802
Total Dutiable Goods	$143,946

IX.—NEWFOUNDLAND.

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES IN 1861.

A.—Free Goods—chiefly under the Reciprocity Treaty.

Bacon and hams	$ 5,462
Beef—salt	12,230
Butter	101,175
Cheese	4,867
Coals	1,200
Oatmeal	245
Peas	1,267
Indian corn	2,448
Bran	787
Corn meal	19,363
Flour	837,533
Fish—Oysters	106
" Herring	1,680
Fruit—Apples	3,370
" Other kinds	1,185
Lard	1,267
Meat and poultry	264
Paper, printing	994
Pitch, tar and turf	4,333
Pork	418,939
Potatoes	86
Vegetables	1,670
Rice	672
Seeds	116
Stone	1,335
Turpentine	1,104
Board and plank	1,450
Shingles	144
Staves	1,949
Miscellaneous	566
Total Free Goods	$1,427,837

B.—Dutiable Goods.

Apothecary ware	$ 461
Medicine	1,666
Beer and cider	34
Bread	6,840
Bricks	$1,579
Cabinet wares	9,634
Candles	20,136
Chocolate and cocoa	48
Clocks and watches	1,368
Coffee	12,835
Cordage and cables	1,373
Earthenware	33
Feathers	1,162
Fishing tackle	1,738
Fruit, dried	4,517
Glassware	1,570
Hardware	14,472
Lead—Paint	86
Leather wares	35,918
Manufactures of India rubber	725
Molasses	12,105
Oakum	149
Oil—Linseed and olive	269
Paper	2,467
Printed books	2,491
Pictures	206
Salt	1,738
Seeds	86
Soap	7,123
Spirits, viz: Brandy	264
Gin	91
Rum	4,799
Sugar, refined	8,021
Do raw	5,102
Tea	55,565
Tobacco	28,790
Cigars	120
Vinegar	3,005
Wine	792
Woollen, cotton, &c.	23,520
Canvas	3,235
Wood wares	9,192
Shooks and casks	77
Miscellaneous	10,344
Total Dutiable Goods	295,651

X.—RECAPITULATION—Summary exhibit of the total trade of all the Maritime Provinces with the United States in 1861.

Imports from the United States into	*Nova Scotia.*	*New Brunswick.*	*P. E. Island.*	*Newfoundland.*	*Total.*
Wheat flour	$1,140,501	$988,591	$40,187	$837,533	3,006,812
Other Free Goods	583,600	466,690	22,310	590,304	1,662,904
Total Free Goods	1,724,101	1,455,281	62,497	1,427,837	4,669,716
Total Dutiable Goods	913,429	1,559,455	143,946	295,651	2,912,481
Total Imports	2,637,530	3,014,736	206,443	1,723,488	7,582,197
Total Exports from the Lower Provinces to the United States	1,523,555	843,141	224,522	160,665	2,751,883

TABLES shewing how small would be the immediate loss of Revenue, if the proposition contained in the preceding report were adopted.

XI.—Table showing all the dutiable Imports into Canada from the Lower Provinces, in 1861, which could probably have been manufactured there.

	Value.	*Duty.*
Patent medicines	$ 193	$ 58
Soap	134	40
Starch	12	3
Manufactures of leather—boots and shoes	240	60
Harness and saddlery	109	27
Brooms	78	15
Cabinet ware	3	
Candles	105	20
" Sperm	9	2
Crockery	319	67
Clocks	68	13
Cordage	847	169
Guns, rifles, &c	90	18
Hats, caps and bonnets	221	44
Iron and hardware	2,465	493
Leather	207	41
Manufactures of wood	1,744	348
Oils	3,120	624
Packages	254	50
Paints	$116	$23
Paper	3	
Pickles and sauces	13	2
Preserved meats, &c	60	12
Stationery	119	23
Vinegar	4	
Woollens	844	168
Unenumerated	2,225	441
Anchors	66	6
Iron, bar, rod, &c	675	67
Medicinal roots	4	
Plaster of Paris, Hydraulic cement	41	4
Total duty		$2,834

XII.—Table shewing the goods manufactured in Canada, from the products of Canada, imported into New Brunswick from Canada, in 1861, and the Revenue derived therefrom.

	Value.	*Duty.*
Ale and porter	$2,060	$655
Boots and shoes	565	98
Bread	1,466	219
Books—printed	878	22
Candles	559	110

	Value.	Duty.
Earthenware	$25	$4
Furniture	131	23
Leather	588	120
" manufactures	129	22
Pipes—tobacco	16	2
Robes and skins	110	16
Spirits—whiskey, say	500	400
Wooden ware manufactures	93	16
Total duty		$1,711

XIII.—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Manufactures imported from Canada, 1861.

Tobacco, manufactured	$42	$12

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Nova Scotian Tables do not give the imports from Canada separately.

XIV.—NEWFOUNDLAND.

Manufactures imported from Canada, 1861.

	$139	$15
Bread	690	75
Bricks	134	15
Cabinetware	38	4
Leatherware	4,507	50
Woodware		
Total duty		$159

The subject was deferred, as appears from the following memorandum, signed by Mr. J. S. Macdonald, for Canada, and Messrs. Joseph Howe and S. L. Tilley, for Nova Scotia and New Brunswick:

"The delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and the Government of Canada, having under consideration the report of the Hon. Finance Minister of Canada, of the 8th of September inst., on the subject of Intercolonial Reciprocity, agree—1st. that the free interchange of goods, the growth, produce, and manufacture of the provinces, and uniformity of tariff, are considered to be an indispensable consequence of the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. 2nd. But that in consequence of the recent diminution of the revenues of the respective provinces, arising out of the war in the neighboring Republic, and the increased liabilities incurred by the additional obligations necessary to the construction of the proposed road, the delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick regret that they are not at this moment in a position to adopt measures to carry this important principle into practical effect."

Continuation of the negotiations respecting the Intercolonial Railway.—On the 12th Sept. 1862, Lord Monck wrote to the Duke of Newcastle, stating that it was intended that a deputation of his Executive Council should proceed to England in the course of the autumn, in order to give further facilities, by means of personal communication, for completing the arrangements proposed. His lordship enclosed an approved minute of his Executive Council on the subject of the railway, which was as follows:

"The Committee of Council have given their earnest consideration to the annexed memorandum of agreement, adopted at a meeting of the delegates from the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and your Excellency's advisers in this province, on the subject of the construction of an Intercolonial Railway, and they humbly advise that the same be approved by your Excellency."

The memorandum was as follows:

"The undersigned, representing the three governments of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, convened to consider the despatch of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, of the 12th April 1862, with reference to the Intercolonial Railway, having given the very important matter contained in that despatch their attentive consideration, are agreed—1st. That while they have learned with very great regret that Her Majesty's Imperial Government has finally declined to sanction the proposals made on behalf of these provinces in December 1861, and at previous periods, they at the same time acknowledge the consideration exhibited in substituting the proposal of an Imperial guarantee of interest towards enabling them to raise by public loan, if they should desire it, at a moderate rate, the requisite funds for constructing the railway. 2nd. That with an anxious desire to bind the provinces more closely together, to strengthen their connection with the mother country, to promote their common commercial interests, and to provide facilities essential to the public defences of these provinces, as integral parts of the empire, the undersigned are prepared to assume, under the imperial guarantee, the liability for the expenditure necessary to construct this great work. 3rd. That the three governments are agreed that the proportions of liability for the necessary expenditure shall be apportioned as follows, viz: five-twelfths for Canada, and seven twelfths to be equally divided between the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. 4th. But it is understood that the liability for principal and interest shall be borne by each province to the extent only of the proportions hereby agreed upon. 5th. That in arriving at this conclusion, the undersigned have been greatly influenced by the conviction that the construction of the road between Halifax and Quebec must supply an essential link in the chain of an unbroken highway, extending through British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in the completion of which every Imperial interest in North America is most deeply involved; and the undersigned are agreed that to present properly this part of the subject to the Imperial authorities, the three Provinces will unite at an early day in a joint representation on the immense political and commercial importance of the western extension of the projected work."

Signed by Messrs. J. S. Macdonald, L. V. Sicotte, J. Morris, Wm. McDougall, Wm. P. Howland, U. J. Tessier, F. Evanturel, and T. D'Arcy McGee, representing Canada; Joseph Howe, Wm. Annaud, and Joseph McCully, representing Nova Scotia; S. L. Tilley, P. Mitchell, and William H. Steeves, representing New Brunswick.

A further memorandum was also agreed to at the conference of the delegates, that if it should be concluded that the work should be constructed and managed by a joint commission of the three Provinces, Canada was to appoint two commissioners, and the other Provinces one each; the four to select a fifth; and that a joint delegation should proceed to England to arrange the terms of the loans, &c., with the Imperial Government.

The Hon. L. V. Sicotte and Hon. William P. Howland were accordingly appointed delegates, and were charged to urge upon the Imperial Government that the contribution which Canada might make to the Intercolonial Railway should be regarded as an expenditure for defensive purposes. They were further instructed to represent that the realization of the hopes entertained in relation to the opening up of the North-west, was essential to render the construction of the railway acceptable to the Province of Canada.

The Duke of Newcastle, alluding to these points, in a despatch to Lord Monck, dated 29th November 1862, said that at the first interview with Messrs. Sicotte and Howland, he found it necessary to point out to them that the project of the railway originated with Canada and the Lower Provinces of British North America, and not with Her Majesty's Government; and that he could enter into no understanding that any payment for the railway should thereafter be taken into account as a colonial contribution for defensive purposes. His Lordship further informed these gentlemen, with reference to communication with the North-west country, that though he had for some time been, and still was,

earnestly endeavoring to establish a communication with and through that territory, no such definite results had yet been obtained as could enable him at present to enter into any arrangements with Canada for that object.

We now come to the memorial, dated London, 23rd Dec. 1862, addressed by Messrs. Howland and Sicotte to the Duke of Newcastle, after they had failed to come to terms. In this document the Canadian delegates appear to think that Canada would suffer an indignity by being obliged to show herself capable of discharging the liability she was about to incur, before the guarantee should be granted. The memorial began with a review of the opinions expressed by public men, and of the views entertained by the different Governments of Great Britain and of the Colonies since 1839. The memorandum then proceeded as follows:

"The colonies have declared their willingness to assume the whole liability of the cost of the road, provided they are assisted in raising the requisite funds for its construction, at a moderate rate of interest, by the Imperial guarantee. It may fairly be said that the proposal now is not of a loan of Imperial moneys to the colonies for colonial purposes only, but of a mode involving no actual liability to the Imperial government, to facilitate the construction of a great national work in the interest of the Empire as well as of the colonies. The only question involved, as regards Great Britain, is the sufficiency of the security offered by the colonies to cover this distant liability resulting from the Imperial guarantee. If their past condition, compared with the present, does not establish fully their ability to repay the loan at the periods proposed, such a comparison would only prove, more strongly than any other fact, that this admittedly necessary work of military defence ought to be executed by the Imperial government alone. But to make evident the ampleness of the security offered by Canada, it is sufficient to compare the revenue of the colony in 1842, when the first Imperial guaranteed loan was effected, with the revenue in 1861. In 1842 it was £300,497 stg.; in 1861 it was, after deduction of the cost of collection, £2,312,855 stg.

After several interviews with your Grace and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when the conditions of the loan, the nature of the security, and the arrangements of a sinking fund were discussed without coming to any positive understanding, the delegates have now been officially informed that the Imperial guarantee will be given on certain conditions (stated below). The delegates regret to say, that in their opinion some of these conditions are of a nature to render the Imperial guarantee of no advantage, and others to render its availableness so remote, or encumbered with such difficulties, that the colonies could not accept it as an assistance towards an undertaking and a measure to provide facilities essential to the public defence of the provinces as integral parts of the empire. The stipulation that the loan is to be the first charge after the interest of existing debts, seems to them shaped so as to operate against the payment of other debts coming due before the repayment of the loan. The annual repayment of the loan renders the period of payment much shorter than the period proposed, and besides the loss it involves, it deprives the colony of a large sum which, employed during such a period towards internal improvements, would afford a greater security than this annual payment, by the development of the resources and of the wealth of the country. In any arrangement, the colonies ought not to be fettered by conditions of payment through any form of sinking fund which would render this Imperial guarantee an impediment to future internal improvements, while by increasing the rate of interest, and by the expenses and loss incurred in its management, the Imperial guarantee would thus cease to be of any real aid and advantage. The investment of these annual payments in colonial securities will not give a better security than the engagement of the colonial government to pay a fixed sum at a fixed period.

These investments in such colonial securities as Her Majesty's government shall direct and the colonial governments shall approve, will lead to difficulties which, if not of a graver character than those that have already arisen out of the disposal of the sinking fund created for the first Imperial guarantee, fully satisfy the delegates that these arrangements are not more favorable than the former.

The experience of Canada is strongly adverse to a sinking fund. It created annoyance and difficulties, made the rate of interest higher than she would have paid by borrowing on her unassisted credit. The delegates are informed that it is of course understood that the assent of the Treasury to these arrangements presupposes adequate proof of the sufficiency of the Colonial resources to meet the charges intended to be imposed upon them. When, after more than 20 years' negotiations, the offer of an Imperial guarantee was made, the Colonies had some right to believe that the sufficiency of their revenues to meet these increased charges was known and acknowledged, as all information which they could give is already in the possession of the Treasury, and is set forth in the fullest detail in the Statistical Tables annually published by Her Majesty's Government. No survey, no legislation can take place before the Colonies are made aware that adequate proof has been made of the sufficiency of their revenues to meet the intended charges, and it would be important for the Colonies to be informed, at the earliest period, what further proof is wanted. The 8th condition is that fitting provision is to be made for the carrying of troops, &c. If it is meant that the troops are to be carried free of charge, the delegates must observe that when this was offered by the Colonies, it was a part of the scheme then proposed, that England should contribute half the cost of the construction of the road. When it is now proposed that the whole cost should be borne by the Colonies, it cannot be expected that they must also relieve the Imperial Government from all expenditure attending the transport of troops, &c. All these conditions presuppose that the Imperial Government has no interest to serve or policy to uphold in the construction of this great railway; that the Colonies must be treated as any other government asking a loan from the Imperial Treasury. Proof is required such as is exacted from any unknown debtor as to the sufficiency of his means to meet his engagements. With an ordinary debtor, when this sufficiency is established, he may do what he pleases with the money borrowed. But in this instance the funds are to be applied to an undertaking admitted by all to afford an immense development to the wealth of the creditor, enabling him to maintain efficiently his power and supremacy, with the power even of directing the location of this work where, in his opinion, it will secure all these advantages most efficiently, although the cost to the debtor may be much increased, and the pecuniary advantages made much less, if there be not a great loss thereby.

The Treasury proposes another condition, which must greatly delay all the arrangements, and may, after all the expense attending the requisite surveys, the trouble, and the difficulties of carrying the necessary legislation in the different colonial legislatures, render all this trouble, all this expenditure, all this legislation, useless and of no avail, leaving, certainly, a strong feeling of dissatisfaction in the minds of the inhabitants of the Colonies. The Imperial Government is not to be asked for this guarantee until the line and the surveys shall have been submitted to and approved by Her Majesty's Government, and until it shall have been proved to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government, that the line can be constructed without further application for an Imperial guarantee. The proposed guarantee is limited by the Treasury to £3,000,000; it is possible that the railroad may cost half a million or more above this fixed sum of £3,000,000, and this by the fact of a selection of a route chosen for its military advantages, and upon considerations certainly as Imperial as Colonial. And then the Colonies, before obtaining this guarantee, must prove to parties not always shewing too much confidence in their wealth, that the line can be constructed without further application for an Imperial guarantee. Another period of many years will probably elapse before the discussion upon this point closes. The schedule presupposes that the rate of interest is fixed by the

Treasury at 4 per cent., while it was demanded by the delegates, after consultation with the fiscal agents of the Province, that the rate should be fixed at 3½ per cent., and that the debentures should bear that rate of interest. The surveys and the selection of the route must be settled as preliminary proceedings to any legislation prepared to carry out the offer of the Imperial guarantee in the Colonial Legislature. By the proposal of the Treasury it is only after the surveys, and after the selection of the route, that the Provinces can act in regard to this guarantee, if the cost is established at no more than £3,000,000, and when information is given to the Colonies that their revenues are judged sufficient to bear the charge. If the cost of construction is above £3,000,000, proof must be made to the satisfaction of H. M. Government that the line can be constructed without further application for an Imperial guarantee. Pending the discussion which may follow during a long period to establish this fact or this possibility, no action, no legislation can be adopted. Some of these conditions and demands are a strange commentary upon the official statement made by Earl Grey in 1848: 'Her Majesty's Government fully appreciates the importance of the proposed undertaking, and entertains no doubt of the great advantages which would result, not only to the Provinces interested in the work, but to the empire at large, from the construction of such a railway. But before proceeding to consider the question whether steps should be taken by Her Majesty's Government to carry this plan into effect, it was necessary that it should be informed how the several Provinces were disposed to co-operate in its execution.' These demands rather ungracefully unsay the eloquent words of Earl Derby: 'that to grant Imperial aid was a wise, a sound, and even an economical course in the end, even though in the first instance it would involve an outlay; and sure he was it would confer immense benefits on the Colonies, and bestow incalculable advantages on this country itself, and confirm its territorial power in North America.' The question of the public defences of the Colonies, as integral parts of the Empire, the question of the maintenance, of the extension of the political and social influence of England over the whole of her immense possessions in North America, the economical questions of so vast magnitude to the welfare of the nation, the question of unemployed capital, of surplus labor, underlie every link of the great and national road which Canada is anxious to build by the largest and most liberal contributions, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. She had a just right to ask the co-operation of Great Britain, and when she only demands an advance of guarantee, which can by no eventualities involve the liability of a single halfpenny, she has certainly fair grounds to expect a prompt and liberal course of action. If the different groups of population spread over British America, and which will number at least twelve or fifteen millions in 25 years, are allowed to proceed in different directions, to have no common tendencies, without any centralization of their political existence, no other bond but their disjointed interests, fostered by different commercial policies, and settled upon principles of localities, they must continue weak and powerless, and an easy prey to the powerful republic girdled round these colonies. Bind all these small communities by closer intercourse, make a whole, strong by its unity of interests, of tendencies, of political organizations, of common views; create by commercial relations mutual interests amongst themselves and with England, direct their minds towards a general and comprehensive policy, you will thus benefit the industry, the wealth of England, extend your power of civilization, and lay the foundation of large and important States, friendly and grateful.

The Canadian Government does not press this undertaking because it is popular with their people; on the contrary, they have to encounter a strong and popular opposition; but fully appreciating the strength and the importance it will eventually give their country, and more particularly the facilities it will provide for the public defence of their part of the empire, they have not hesitated to adopt a policy which appeared to them sound, highly national, and conducive to the greatness and the defence of the empire at large. As a measure of defence, Canada will cheerfully bear her share of the large burden imposed by the construction of the road. But if the policy of the Imperial Government, in relation to this work, is practically a declaration that they are not disposed to treat it as a measure of national concern and of public defence of the empire, the enterprise will not become more popular. The views and the policy involved and following out of the conditions attached to this so distant liability of the Imperial Exchequer, are so much at variance with the views and the policy entertained by Canada, that the undersigned have considered themselves bound to review these long pending negotiations, and to contrast the views of the Colonies as to the military and Imperial character of the work, with the Imperial policy, refusing to contribute towards it, and arranging not an advance of money, but a simple guarantee, which the work alone would sufficiently protect, in a manner illiberal, obstructive, and which refuses to acknowledge any corresponding duty on the part of the mother country. They will hasten to submit to their Government the conditions and arrangements proposed by the Imperial Government to carry out the offer of an Imperial guarantee, with the hope that upon the pressing instance of the Colonies, this aid of an Imperial guarantee will be given in the manner explained by the delegates at their different interviews with your Grace and the Treasury. The conditions urged by the delegates (which appear below) in enabling the Colonies to borrow the requisite funds at the low rate of 3½ per cent, would render the Imperial guarantee a real and tangible assistance, accepted as an equivalent to the contribution of the Imperial Government towards a work of national concern and a measure of public defence. The actual and future wealth of the Colonies are ample and sufficient securities to the Imperial Exchequer against the possibility, even the most remote, of any loss, and a satisfactory proof that the road would be constructed if these conditions were accepted.

Proposals of the Delegates referred to above.—1. That the loan shall be for £3,000,000 Stg.; 2. That the liabilities of each colony shall be apportioned as follows: £1,250,000 for Canada, £875,000 for New Brunswick; and the same sum for Nova Scotia; 3. The debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent; 4. The interest shall be paid half yearly in London, on the 1st May, and 1st November; 5. That the sum borrowed shall be repaid in four instalments; £250,000 in 10 years; £500,000 in 20 years; £1,000,000 in 30 years, and £1,250,000 in 40 years; 6. The net profits of the road shall be applied towards the extinction of the debt; 7. The loan shall be the first charge upon the revenue of each colony after the existing debts and charges; 8. The Imperial government shall have the right to select one of the engineers to be appointed to make the surveys for the location of the road; 9. The selection of the line shall rest with the Imperial government; 10. If it is concluded that the work is to be constructed and managed by a joint Commission, Canada shall appoint two of the commissioners, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, each one; these four to name a fifth before entering upon the discharge of their duties; 11. Such portions of the railways now owned by the Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which may be required to form part of the Intercolonial road, shall be worked under the above commission; 12. That all net gain or loss resulting from the working and keeping in repair of any portions of the roads constructed by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and to be used as a part of the Intercolonial road, shall be received and borne by these Provinces respectively, and the surplus, if any, after the payment of interest, shall go in abatement of interest of the whole line between Halifax and Rivière-du-Loup; 13. The rates shall be uniform over each respective portion of the road; 14. The Crown lands required for the railway or stations shall be provided by each Province.

Proposal on the part of the Imperial Government.—1. That Bills shall be immediately submitted to the Legislatures of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, authorizing the respective Governments to borrow £3,000,000 under the guarantee of the British Government in the following proportions: five-twelfths Canada; three and one.half-twelfths Nova Scotia; three and one-half-twelfths New Brunswick.

2. But no such loan to be contracted on behalf of any one Colony until corresponding powers have been given to the Governments of the other two Colonies concerned, nor unless the Imperial Government shall guarantee payment of interest on such loan until repaid.

3. The money to be applied to the completion of a Railway connecting Halifax with Quebec on a line to be approved by the Imperial Government.

4. The interest to be a first charge on the consolidated Revenue Funds of the different Provinces after the Civil List and the interest of existing debts, and as regards Canada, after the rest of the six charges enumerated in the 5 and 6 Vic. cap. 118, and 3 and 4 Vic. cap. 35 (Act of Union).

5. The Debentures to be in series as follows, viz:

£250,000 payable 10 years after contracting loan.
£500,000 " 20 years.
£1,000,000 " 30 years.
£1,250,000 " 40 years.

In the event of these Debentures or any of them not being redeemed by the Colonies at the period when they fall due, the amount unpaid shall become a charge on their respective revenues, next after the loan, until paid. The principal to be repaid as follows:

1st decade, say 1863 to 1872 inclusive, £250,000 in redemption of the 1st series at or before the close of the 1st decade from the contracting of the loan.

2nd decade, say 1873 to 1882 inclusive, a sinking fund of £40,000 to be remitted annually, being an amount adequate, if invested at 5 per cent. compound interest, to provide £500,000 at the end of the decade, the sum to be remitted annually to be invested in the names of Trustees in Colonial securities of any of the three Provinces prior to or forming part of the loan now to be raised, or in such other Colonial securities as Her Majesty's Government shall direct and the then Colonial Government approve.

3rd decade, say 1883 to 1892 inclusive, a sinking fund of £80,000 to be remitted annually, being an amount adequate, if invested at 5 per cent. compound interest, to provide £1,000,000 at the end of the decade, the amount when remitted to be invested, as in the case of the sinking fund for the preceding decade.

4th Decade, say 1893 to 1902 inclusive, a sinking fund of £100,000 to be remitted annually, being an amount adequate, if invested at 5 per cent. compound interest, to provide £1,250,000, being the balance of the loan at the end of the decade. This amount, when remitted, to be invested as in the preceding decade.

Should the sinking fund of any decade produce a surplus, it will go to the credit of the next decade. And in the last decade the sinking fund will be remitted or reduced accordingly.

It is of course understood that the assent of the Treasury to these arrangements presupposes adequate proof of the sufficiency of the Colonial revenues to meet the charges intended to be imposed upon them.

6. The construction of the railway to be conducted by five commissioners, two to be appointed by Canada, one by Nova Scotia, and one by New Brunswick. These four to choose the remaining commissioner.

7. The preliminary surveys to be effected at the expense of the Colonies, by three engineers or other officers nominated, two by the commissioners and one by the Home Government.

8. Fitting provision to be made for carriage of troops.

9. Parliament not to be asked for this guarantee until the line and surveys shall have been submitted to and approved of by Her Majesty's Government, and until it shall have been shown to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government that the line can be constructed without further application for an Imperial guarantee.

CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK, AND NOVA SCOTIA INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY LOAN.

CANADA.	1st Decade	2nd Decade	3rd Decade	4th Decade
To pay annually for interest	£50,000	£45,833⅓	£37,500	£20,833⅓
At the end of the first 10 years a principal sum of	104,583⅓			
After the first ten years a sinking fund per annum	.....	16,666⅔	33,333⅓	41,666⅔
Per annum	50,000	62,500	70,83⅓	62,500
At the end of the first 10 years a principal sum of	104,583⅓			
NEW BRUNSWICK.				
To pay annually for interest	35,000	32,083⅓	26,250	14,583⅓
At the end of the first 10 years a principal sum of	72,708⅓			
After the first 10 years a sinking fund per annum	.....	11,666⅔	23,333⅓	29,166⅔
Per annum	35,000	43,750	49,583⅓	43,750
At the end of the first 10 years a principal sum of	72,708⅓			
NOVA SCOTIA.				
To pay annually for interest	35,000	32,083⅓	26,250	14,583⅓
At the end of the first 10 years a principal sum of	72,708⅓			
After the first 10 years a sinking fund per annum	.....	11,666⅔	23,333⅓	29,166⅔
Per annum	35,000	43,750	49,583⅓	43,750
At the end of the first 10 years a principal sum of	72,708⅓			

The difference of opinion between the negotiating parties was chiefly as to the sinking fund. From a letter written by Hon. S. L. Tilley, dated London, 13th Dec. 1862, it appears that while he hoped that Mr. Gladstone might be induced to reconsider the matter of the sinking fund, yet he would not assume the responsibility of perilling or delaying the enterprise by rejecting what the Chancellor of the Exchequer and cabinet might regard as an indispensable condition. The Hon. Joseph Howe also concurred in the objections to the sinking fund, but while he hoped that the Imperial Parliament might be induced "to rely upon the honor and the ample revenues of the Provinces for the prompt payment of the instalments," yet, if the Imperial Government should refuse to concede this point, he was quite prepared to submit the measure to his colleagues with strong recommendations that it be sanctioned by legislation at the approaching session.

The Canadian delegates therefore stood alone in their determination not to yield in the matter of a sinking fund. The Duke of Newcastle, in a despatch to Lord Monck, dated 17th January 1863, seems to complain of this obstinacy, and to derogate from the full powers vested in them. The letter is as follows:

MY LORD,—You will no doubt have received from Messrs. Howland and Sicotte a copy of a memorandum which they have addressed to me respecting the proposed loan for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. My first impression derived from the language and general character of that document, was that it amounted to a final though indirect rejection, on the part of Canada, of the terms offered by Her Majesty's Government, and thus required no present notice from me. As, however, the act of the Canadian delegates is not necessarily to be taken as that of the Government, and as, therefore, the question will probably be further agitated in the Colony, I have thought it best to inform you generally of the circumstances under which this memorandum was sent to me.

The whole question of the loan was very fully canvassed at this office in repeated interviews between the four delegates and myself; and I was certainly under the impression that, with a single exception, the very numerous objections interposed by Mr. Sicotte had been successively removed by explanation or concession. The exception related to the mode of securing repayment of the principal sum borrowed,

but I collected that even on this head the substantial objection to a sinking fund was admitted to have been removed, by providing that the payments to that fund might be employed in extinguishing the debt, or invested in other Colonial securities. At this period of the negotiation, the Canadian delegates left London for Paris, where I presume they received a copy of the memorandum embodying the terms which Her Majesty's Government were prepared to sanction, and which the delegates of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have signified their readiness to accept. On their return to England, Messrs. Sicotte and Howland sought no further communication with or explanation from this department, but on the day on which they embarked for Canada, left this statement, repudiating the terms which had been accepted by their colleagues, and which I had been led to suppose contained little that was unacceptable to themselves.

Some of the grounds alleged for that repudiation would, I think, hardly have been advanced had the objectors thought it advisable to ascertain by further conference the intentions of Her Majesty's Government. I will myself only observe upon them, first, that the repudiation by Messrs. Sicotte and Howland of any fixed arrangement for securing payment of the principal borrowed, does not appear wholly consistent with the sixth article of their own counter proposal; and next, that the British Treasury, in proposing four per cent. as the rate of interest, can hardly be supposed to insist on that rate being offered, if it should appear that the money could be obtained at par on more advantageous terms. I shall of course wish to be informed whether the views set forth in the delegates' paper are accepted by the Canadian Government, and whether I am to understand that the offer of her Majesty's Government is finally rejected."

The inquiry contained in the above despatch was answered in effect by the following report of a committee of the Executive Council of Canada:

Your Excellency's advisers concur in the views urged upon the Imperial authorities by the Canadian delegates who were lately in England. They also observe by the papers in their possession, that the Hon. Messrs. Howe and Tilley, although consenting as a last resort to accept the conditions proposed by the Lords of the Treasury, fully concurred in the objections entertained by this Government and its delegates against the proposed sinking fund. Without entering into further discussion of the difference existing between the Imperial and Colonial proposals, your Excellency's advisers consider it due to the delegates from the other Provinces to call attention to their last communication to the Colonial office before leaving England, in which "the hope is expressed that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will re-consider the matter of the sinking fund, and that the Colonies may be enabled to convince the Imperial Government and Parliament that under all the circumstances of this particular case a sinking fund should not be insisted upon, and that the Imperial Authorities may be induced to rely upon the honor and the ample revenues of the Provinces for the prompt payment of the instalments as they become due." The Committee are of opinion that a more exact survey than any yet made is indispensable, in order to ascertain the proximate cost of the road, before a final decision or legislation can be had on the different proposals of the Imperial and Colonial Governments. The Hon. Mr. Tilley made known in London to the Imperial Government and the other delegates, that he had instructions not to pledge New Brunswick to a greater expenditure for the whole road than three millions and a half, and that if the estimated amount was to exceed that sum, he would have to submit the whole question again to his Government. The last Imperial proposal restricted the Imperial guarantee of interest to a capital of three millions stg., and even this guarantee was not to be asked of the Imperial Government until the sufficiency of the Colonial revenues to meet the charges to be imposed upon them was established to the satisfaction of the Treasury, until the route and surveys had been submitted to and approved by the Imperial Government; and till it could be shown to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government that the whole work could be done without application for any Imperial guarantee over and above that to be given on the three millions sterling. As the survey might establish the fact that the road would cost more than three or three and a half millions, and as in that event further conference would be necessary with the Imperial Government and the other Provinces, your Excellency's advisers have agreed that an appropriation shall be asked from the legislature of Canada, in the present session, for the purpose of making such a survey as is necessary for the final determination of the several proposals. They have acquainted the other Provinces with their intention in this respect in a conference had with Hon. Mr. Tilley, last month at Quebec, and they are gratified to learn since, that the Duke of Newcastle is prepared to appoint an Imperial officer to co-operate with those of the Provinces, for the joint survey." The report concludes with an expression of confidence that the Government and Parliament of Great Britain will grant the proposed guarantee of interest on the most liberal terms, in view of the importance of the work as a measure of defence, and a means of extending and securing the political and commercial influence of England over an immense territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The following letter was addressed by Hon. S. L. Tilley to Sir Frederic Rogers, at the Colonial Office, on the subject of the proposed loan:

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Fredericton, N. B., Jan. 5, 1863.

DEAR SIR,—Just before leaving London I received a copy of the paper you read to me at the Colonial Office, on the morning of the 13th December last, as embodying the terms on which the Duke of Newcastle and Mr. Gladstone would be prepared to propose to Parliament an Imperial guarantee of the railway loan of £3,000,000. In the letter accompanying the memorandum, you state that the fourth clause is not altered so as to meet my objections, as Mr. Hamilton thought it best that I should receive the paper as it stood, and that I could make my observations upon that section. As worded, the provisions of section 4, if embodied in an act of our Legislature, would change the character of our debentures now outstanding. Such a measure could not be sanctioned by the Government or Legislature, and I am confident it will not be insisted upon when understood by Mr. Gladstone. The proposed loan must stand as a first charge on the Consolidated Revenue after the Civil List and existing legal liabilities, including *principal* as well as interest. During one of the interviews with which Mr. Howland and I were favored by Mr. Hamilton, it was understood that if the Imperial guarantee was given, the debentures would be issued by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and these Commissioners would act as trustees of this loan and the sinking fund. This arrangement is only indirectly referred to in the memorandum transmitted to me on the 13th December. You will please obtain the sanction of the Treasury to an additional section containing this proposal.

The following is the minute by the Secretary to the Treasury on the two points submitted above:

"With reference to the two questions raised by Mr. Tilley upon the stipulations embodied in the memorandum relating to the proposed loan for the construction of an Intercolonial Railway, the Treasury considers that an answer should be sent to the following effect: 1. Her Majesty's Government never contemplated acquiring a precedence over existing engagements of the Colonial Government, whether for interest or principal, but the assent of the Treasury to the arrangement presupposes adequate proof of the sufficiency of the Colonial revenues to meet the charges imposed upon them, which charges would comprise not only the civil list, and the accruing interest of any existing debt, standing in priority to the proposed railway loan, but also any payment of principal standing in the same priority, which may fall due within the period at the expiration of which the railway loan is required to be fully liquidated, as well as the current interest, and the decennial accumulations for extinction of the principal of the proposed railway loan. No statement of revenue or liabilities which would afford this evidence has as yet been exhibited to Her Majesty's Government. 2. In the event of the proposed arrangement being carried into effect, the Treasury will not object to issue the debentures upon the precedent

of the Canadian Guaranteed Loan of 1843, made under the hand of the Lords Commissioners, and to authorize one of their officers to act as trustee, together with a nominee of the Colony for the investment in their joint names of the instalments remitted from time to time on account of sinking fund, provided such a course should be deemed advisable by the Colonial Government.

Present position of the Project.—The Canadian Government having approved of the course pursued by their delegates, the agreement of September 1862 has been considered at an end. This will appear from the following document recently published:

Report of a Committee of the honorable the Executive Council of Canada, approved by the Governor General in Council, on the 29th Sept., 1863.

The Committee of the Executive Council having had referred to them the despatch of the 18th September, instant, of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, transmitting copy of a minute of his Executive Council on the subject of the contemplated survey for an Intercolonial Railway, have the honor to submit for your Excellency's consideration the following observations in relation thereto: The Committee find that whilst the Executive Council of New Brunswick advise the appointment of a surveyor to act in conjunction with the surveyor appointed by this Province, to conduct the proposed survey, they would seem to qualify the recommendation by associating with it a hope that, the survey being accomplished, the basis agreed upon by the convention held in Sept. 1862, will be adhered to, if the construction of the railway be hereafter found practicable. The Committee learn with pleasure that, so far as the survey is concerned, their plans are cordially acquiesced in by the Executive of New Brunswick; and they look forward with satisfaction to the consummation of the important undertaking of which the survey is the preliminary step. In order that there may be no misapprehension, however, between the Governments of the Provinces having a common interest in this matter, the Committee think it right to call to mind the manner in which the negotiations, conducted in London, terminated and the general position in which the question of an Intercolonial Railway at present stands in this Province. The Committee would remind your Excellency that the conditions proposed by the Imperial Government, in connection with the assistance to be rendered towards the construction of the railway, differed in some important particulars from the agreement of Sept. 1862, and from the instructions which the delegates sent on the part of Canada were charged to carry into effect. The Committee may refer to the distinct refusal, on the part of the Imperial Government, to regard the contribution which Canada might make to the Intercolonial Railway as being to that extent an expenditure for defensive purposes, to the proposed sinking fund, and to the condition set forth in the ninth of the series of propositions presented by the Imperial Government—Parliament not to be asked for this guarantee until the line and surveys shall have been submitted to and approved by Her Majesty's Government, and until it shall have been shown to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government, that the line can be constructed without further application for an Imperial guarantee; the Imperial Government thus making the proposed assistance by way of loan contingent upon the results of a previous survey establishing the sufficiency of a guarantee for the full purposes for which it was to be granted. The delegates were therefore constrained to decline the acceptance of a proposal fettered by conditions so much at variance with their instructions, and their decision received the approval of their colleagues, as being in harmony with the spirit of the agreement arrived at by the Quebec Convention, and in entire conformity with the unequivocal tone of public opinion in the Province. The negotiations founded upon the understanding entered into by the convention of Sept. 1862, were regarded as terminated with the return of the delegates to this Province, and it was hoped that the report of this Council, of 25th February last, would have sufficed to prevent misconception as to the necessary abandonment of the basis upon which the negotiations up to that time had been founded, and to show that any further action by the Government of this Province must be the subject of subsequent consideration. It is further to be observed, that the carrying out of the agreement of Sept. 1862, necessarily depended upon the success of the negotiations with the Imperial Government, and the assent of the Legislatures of the three Provinces being obtained. These negotiations having failed, and it being manifest that the construction of the railway could not be attempted without Imperial aid—the Canadian Government did not feel that they were in a position to invite any action on the part of the Canadian Legislature beyond making a provision for a preliminary survey—the results of which may lead to further negotiations, and on a different basis from that agreed to by the convention. In order to promote the construction of a work which the events of each succeeding year invest with greater importance, the Committee addressed themselves to the task of devising plans whereby the attainment of the object might be secured in a manner consistent with the interests and resources of this Province. They found that the examination of the route, and the satisfactory completion of a survey were also indicated by the Imperial Government as conditions precedent of any negotiations, and they then informed your Excellency that they had decided upon recommending an appropriation, by the Legislature of Canada, for the purpose of making such a survey as is necessary to the final determination of the several proposals. In conformity with this determination, they have asked an appropriation of $10,000 during the present session, and they have also appointed an engineer to proceed with the survey, so soon as the requisite arrangements can be completed. The action of the Legislature has proceeded so far as that it may be regarded as having rendered the appropriation a certainty, and the immediate commencement of the survey is therefore dependent only upon the unqualified concurrence of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The necessity of a prompt decision on the part of the Government of New Brunswick, with a view to an early commencement of the survey, is obvious, inasmuch as the season during which this survey may be most advantageously performed, is rapidly passing away.

The sum of $10,000 has been voted for the survey. (See Chronicle of Events, Sept. 23rd, 1863.) The arguments for and against the execution of the project have now been before the public for many years. The arguments in its favor have already been set forth at length in the various documents cited. We may, however, add here, that in an address delivered at Halifax some months ago, Hon. Mr. McGee, a warm advocate, not only of the intercolonial railway, but of British American nationality, recapitulated them in part as follows: 1st. The argument from association; 2nd. The commercial argument in favor of intercolonial free trade; 3rd. The immigration argument; 4th. The patriotic argument, drawn from the absolute necessity of cultivating an enthusiastic patriotism; 5th. The argument of political necessity, arising from the state of our neighbors. On the other hand, it has been strongly urged by an influential portion of the press of Canada, 1st. That the revenue is already two or three millions less than current expenditure, and the expense of this undertaking would vastly swell the deficit; 2nd. That besides the loss of the interest on the capital sunk, the road could not pay the working expenses, thereby entailing a heavy additional loss upon the Province; 3rd. That the road is only necessary in winter, and during this season the snow would block it up to such an extent that an enormous outlay would be required to keep it in running order; 4th. That the freight traffic between Canada and the Lower Provinces is not of a description to pay railroad rates, and would continue to be interchanged almost exclusively by water as at present; 5th. That judging from past experience in Canada, the construction of such a great work would bring on a repetition

of the corruption and jobbery which have already exhausted the public purse; 6th. That the Grand Trunk line from Richmond to Rivière du Loup would be forced upon the hands of the Province, and an additional outlay required to maintain this unproductive line; 7th. That as a military road it might easily be rendered useless, inasmuch as running for a considerable distance along the enemy's frontier, a few squadrons of cavalry could in a few hours render it impassable.

Notwithstanding these and other grounds, we believe the general conviction is that the construction of the road is only a question of time, and that its successful accomplishment will be a source of almost universal gratification.

We regret to observe an announcement which has appeared since the above was in type, to the effect that the Lower Provinces have declined to proceed with the survey, in consequence of the Canadian Government having withdrawn from the agreement of 1862. We trust that this difficulty may be only temporary. The respective Governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are anxious to proceed with the undertaking, and are prepared to accept the terms offered by Great Britain, as appears by the annexed despatch of the Earl of Mulgrave to Lord Monck, with which we close the review of this project;

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, HALIFAX, N. S.,
29th April, 1863.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to enclose the copy of a minute of my Executive Council, in which I am requested to forward to your Excellency a copy of an Act which has passed the Legislature of this Colony, by which the pledges given by the Provincial delegates at the convention held in Quebec, in September last, have been ratified, and provision has been made for the acceptance of the terms offered by Her Majesty's Government for the construction of an Intercolonial Railroad.

As I understand that a similar Act has already passed the Legislature of New Brunswick, the responsibility of finally accepting or refusing the guarantee offered by Her Majesty's Government, and consequently the completion or abandonment of the Intercolonial Railroad, at any rate for many years, now rests entirely with Canada.

Although I am aware that some hesitation at present exists on the part of your Excellency's Government as to accepting the terms offered by Her Majesty's Government, I sincerely trust that those difficulties may be overcome, and that this great work, the advantage of which has been so long and so universally admitted, may be at last undertaken.

CANADA.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

Canada, the most populous, wealthy and important of the British possessions in the New World, was discovered in the year 1534 by Jacques Cartier, a navigator in the service of the French king. The origin of the name is uncertain, various explanations being given. Some suppose it to be aboriginal, deriving it from a dialect of the Iroquois language, in which a town or village is called *Kanathaje*. They suppose that Jacques Cartier, who first used the term "Canada," having heard the natives apply the Iroquois word to their primitive village, Stadacona, mistook it for the name of the country. Others would derive the name from the Spanish or Portuguese, by putting together the words, *Ca*, here, and *nada*, nothing, supposed to have been uttered by the first explorers when they found no precious metals in the country.

In 1534, Jacques Cartier coasted part of Newfoundland, entered the gulf of the St. Lawrence by the strait of Belle Isle, and having taken possession of the country around the Bay of Chaleurs, returned to France. The following year he re-visited America, and ascended the St. Lawrence as far as Quebec, then called Stadacona by the natives. Here he moored his vessels, resolving to winter in the country. On the 19th September, Cartier, with a small party, ascended as far as the native settlement called Hochelaga, where he was welcomed with manifestations of joy. The expedition, as may be imagined, suffered greatly during the long winter, and in spring, Cartier hastily returned to France.

It is not within the province of this brief sketch to dwell upon the vicissitudes of the colonists, or to mark the lengthened struggle between civilization and barbarism. A few leading events only can be noticed. Canada continued under the rule of the French king, but harassed by wars at home, France was unable to bestow that continuous attention upon the colony which its importance deserved. In 1549, Roberval, being allowed to organize another expedition, set out for Canada, but the brave soldier and enterprising explorer was lost during the passage, with all his followers,—a melancholy accident, which led to the temporary abandonment of the settlement. In 1603, however, France again had leisure to direct her attention to the New World, and in this year, Champlain, a navigator whose name is honorably connected with Canadian discoveries, sailed up the St. Lawrence as far as Sault St. Louis. The footing then obtained was not lost till 1628, when a small fleet was equipped in England for the purpose of attacking Quebec and other settlements of New France. On the 29th July of the following year, Quebec surrendered to Admiral Kertk who commanded the English expedition; but the colony was restored to France by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, signed three years afterwards.

At this time the population was very small. In 1663, when the Sovereign Council was established at Quebec, the inhabitants of this place did not number a thousand. The mode of colonization was semi-religious. Bands of Jesuit and Recollet missionaries penetrated the country in all directions, endeavouring to convert the Indians to the Christian faith. Garrisoned forts were erected at all the prominent points, and the ensuing century was chequered by contests with the Indians, especially the Iroquois, a fierce tribe which continually harassed the French, the latter being aided by the less powerful Hurons. The old feudal system of France was established, the seigniories being at first of comparatively small value. As time rolled on the system was found detrimental to the interests of the country, and in 1854 the Legislature made provision for its abolition.

Notwithstanding the numerous difficulties and dangers that beset the infant colony, it made no inconsiderable progress. The year 1663 was marked by the

establishment of a supreme council at Quebec, composed of the principal officers of civil government residing in the Province, and other high personages. This council acted as a court of appeal, and also registered edicts and ordinances of the French kings. The province was divided into three districts,—Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, in each of which there was a king's judge, who sat twice a week to hear causes, civil and criminal. Besides these regular courts, there was a very high judicial power vested in the *intendants* and their deputies. The seigniors were also authorized, under certain restrictions, to administer justice within their seigniories.

After the appointment of M. de Laval, first bishop of Quebec, serious dissensions broke out between the church and state, which harassed the colony for many years, the contending parties meeting with alternate success. And soon, a new danger from without menaced the country. In 1690, a squadron of 35 sail, with 2,000 militia men on board, left Boston under the command of Sir Wm. Phipps, and on the morning of the 16th October, the garrison of Quebec was summoned to surrender. The place was bombarded, but without success, and the fleet was finally obliged to retire. Other attempts were subsequently made, but it was not till 1759 that the power of France in the New World sustained a severe shock by the taking of Quebec, under circumstances which are too well known to require repetition. The blow was followed up, and in 1763, the era of French supremacy was ended by the cession of Canada to Britain.

Canada continued for some years under military rule. The ancient laws were at first abrogated, but were subsequently re-introduced, though it has been doubted whether they ever ceased to be in force. The French Canadians were also guaranteed the free exercise of their religion, and their clergy remained in the enjoyment of their former rights. The ancient criminal law was, however, superseded by the criminal law of England. Finally the legislative council was established in 1774.

The American revolution soon after convulsed the continent, and Canada was again the theatre of contending hosts. The American army of invasion advanced without much difficulty over large tracts of the country, but received a check at Quebec, where Montgomery fell.

For some years the government was unsettled, but in 1791 the province was divided into two, Upper and Lower, and representative government introduced, an event which, though far from satisfying the French Canadian party, was, nevertheless, a step in that direction. This party seemed strongly impressed with the belief that the destiny of Canada depended on the maintenance of their religion, language and laws—a belief which did much to embitter the contests of political parties, and intensify the rivalry between races.

In 1812, Canada was again disturbed by the war between Great Britain and the United States, but at its close the colony still remained in close connection with the mother country.

In 1822, the first project for re-uniting the Canadas was started. Attempts were made to render the advisers of the governors responsible to the popular branch of the Legislature. For some time these efforts were unsuccessful, and the fierceness of the struggle greatly excited the colony. In 1837, the agitation was fanned into open violence, and several conflicts ensued between the insurgents and royalists. But the years 1840 and 1841 restored tranquillity, the two Canadas being re-united in 1840, by an Imperial Act, under one administration, and responsible government being definitively established in 1841. There is now a legislative council, to which the elective principle has been applied; a legislative assembly composed of 130 members, 65 from each section of the province, a cabinet responsible to the legislature, and a governor general, appointed by the Queen, but paid by the colony. The parliament buildings in Montreal being burned by a mob in 1849, the sessions of the legislature have since been held for four years alternately in Toronto and Quebec. Ottawa was some years ago selected by the Queen as the capital, and as soon as the parliament buildings, now in course of erection there, are completed, the sessions of the legislature will be held in that city. The following are the cabinets which have existed since the union, and the dates of their formation:—

Ogden—Sullivan	Feb.	13, 1841.
Lafontaine Baldwin	Sept.	16, 1842.
Viger—Draper	Sept.	2, 1844.
Sherwood—Badgley	May	29, 1847.
Lafontaine—Baldwin	March	11, 1848.
Hincks—Morin	Oct.	28, 1851.
McNab—Morin	Sept.	10, 1854.
McNab—Taché	Jan.	27, 1855.
Taché—Macdonald (J. A.)	May	24, 1856.
Macdonald (J. A.)—Cartier	Nov.	26, 1857.
Brown—Dorion	Aug.	2, 1858.
Cartier—Macdonald (J. A.)	Aug.	6, 1858.
Macdonald (J. S.)—Sicotte	May	24, 1862.

In May 1863, the Macdonald (J. S.)—Sicotte government being defeated, the House was dissolved, and a general election took place. The names of the members elected appear elsewhere. The ministry was at the same time re-constructed, Hon. J. S. Macdonald still being Premier, and Hon. A. A. Dorion being associated with him as Attorney General for Canada East. In Sept. 1863, Hon. Mr. Sicotte was elevated to the Bench.

GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Province of Canada extends in an easterly direction from near the Red River settlement to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and from Michigan to New Brunswick. It extends northward from the Canadian lakes and the St. Lawrence to the high ridge of land which separates the rivers of Canada from those of the Hudson-Bay section of the Hudson-Bay Territory. It is bounded N. by the Hudson-Bay Territory; E. by the Gulf of St. Lawrence; S. by the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, and Lakes Erie and Ontario; and W. by Lakes St. Clair, Huron and Superior, and the North-West Indian territories.

The area is 390,000 square miles, of which 210,000 are included in Canada East, and 180,000 in Canada West. By the census of 1861, the population of Canada East was 1,110,664; Canada West, 1,396,091.

The principal rivers are the St. Lawrence, which drains an area of 565,000 square miles; the Ottawa, 450 miles long, which forms a central boundary between the two sections of the Province; the St. Maurice, nearly 400 miles in length; the Saguenay, 100 miles long, noted for its fine scenery; the Richelieu, the Niagara, and others. Upper Canada has for its southern

and western boundaries five great lakes—Superior, Huron and Georgian Bay, St. Clair, Erie, and Ontario, of which the total length is 1,085 miles, and area 80,000 square miles. In some parts of the Province, especially in the Eastern Townships, the scenery is extremely picturesque. In Upper Canada the surface is undulating rather than mountainous. A main water shed separates the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Ottawa. (For further details of geographical information, which hardly come within the scope of this work, the reader is referred to Lovell's General Geography.)

The commercial importance of the Province is already well established. Every effort to develop its resources and to extend its trade has been attended by the most satisfactory results. The system of inland navigation is the most extensive and perfect in the world; and in the event of a confederation of the British colonies on this continent, and the completion of a grand line of railway communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Canada would occupy a central and commanding position, the importance and influence of which can hardly be exaggerated. The financial statements show a considerable annual deficit for several years back, but this is an embarrassment which the present Government have undertaken to remove, by greater economy on the one hand, and an adequate system of taxation on the other. The fine climate and fertile soil which Canada possesses are beginning to be properly appreciated abroad. The old idea, which is said to have been prevalent, that this Province was a desolate and chilly place, the almost exclusive abode of the lumberman and fur-trader, is now, it may safely be presumed, entertained by few intelligent persons in the mother country. If any impressions of this kind still exist, it is hoped that the circulation of this work, and the diffusion of the statistical information contained in it, may not be wholly ineffectual in removing them. "It is quite unnecessary," said Hon. Mr. Evanturel, ex-minister of Agriculture and Statistics, "to dwell at any length upon "the great value of a systematic collection of facts in "figures, or statistics, in the administration of the "affairs of the State, for the furtherance of political "science, and for the general information of the coun-"try. Its importance is now universally acknow-"ledged; and it is certainly a matter for much regret "that, in the collection and analysis of statistical "information, Canada, at the present moment, stands "far behind most civilized countries."

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Right Honorable Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytramnon, in the County of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c., son of Charles Joseph Kelly, 3rd Viscount. Born 10th Oct. 1819. Attended Trinity College, Dublin. Called to the bar in 1841. Succeeded his father as 4th Viscount 20th April 1849. Married 22nd July 1844, his cousin Lady Elizabeth Louise Mary Monck, 4th daughter of Henry Stanley, Earl of Rathdowne. Was a Lord of the Treasury. Sat for Portsmouth, in the House of Commons, from July 1852 till the general election in 1857. Was appointed Governor General 2nd Nov. 1861.

Denis Godley, Governor's secretary; Captain Retallack, 63rd Regt., military secretary and aide-de-camp; lieut. colonel I. Irvine, provincial aide-de-camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President of the Council	Hon. I. Thibaudeau.
Attorney General East	Hon. A. A. Dorion.
Attorney General West	Hon. J. S. Macdonald.
Commissioner of Crown Lands	Hon. W. McDougall.
Commissioner of Public Works	Hon. M. Laframboise.
Provincial Secretary	Hon. A. J. F. Blair.
Postmaster General	Hon. O. Mowat.
Minister of Finance	Hon. L. H. Holton.
Receiver General	Hon W. P. Howland.
Solicitor General of L. C.	Hon. L. S. Huntingdon.
Solicitor General of U. C.	(*Vacant.*)
Minister of Agriculture	Hon. L. Letellier de St. Just.

Officers:—W. H. Lee, clerk of Executive Council; W. A. Himsworth, confidential clerk; M A Higgins, F. Vallerand, O. Coté, F. H. Himsworth, H. Alexander, W. H. Lee, clerks; M. Naughten, doorkeeper; J. Ryan, C. Baker, William E. Morgan, messengers.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HON. U. J. TESSIER, Speaker.

Hon. John Hamilton	Kingston.
" Adam Ferrie	Hamilton.
" Philip H. Moore	Philipsburgh.
" George J. Goodhue	London.
" James Morris	Brockville.
" James Gordon	Toronto.
" James Ferrier	Montreal.
" Roderick Matheson	Perth.
" George S. Boulton	Cobourg.
" Sir Etienne P. Taché	Montmagny.
" James Leslie	Montreal.
" Frederick A. Quesnel	Montreal.
" George Saveuse de Beaujeu	Coteau du Lac.
" John Ross	Toronto.
" Samuel Mills	Hamilton.
" Louis Panet	Quebec.
" Sir Narcisse F. Belleau	Quebec.
" Charles Wilson	Montreal.
" Benjamin Seymour	Port Hope.
" David M. Armstrong	Sorel.
" Ebenezer Perry	Cobourg.
" Walter H. Dickson	Niagara.

ELECTIVE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS.

Upper Canada.

Hon. James Shaw	Bathurst.
" A. J. Ferguson Blair	Brock.
" Harmaunus Smith	Burlington.
" Alex. Campbell	Cataraqui.
" David Christie	Erie.
" Geo. Alexander	Gore.
" David Reesor	King's.
" J. Simpson	Queen's.
" James Skead	Rideau.
" John McMurrich	Saugeen.
" Alex. Vidal	St. Clair.
" Geo. Crawford	St. Lawrence.
" Donald McDonald	Tecumseth.
" Billa Flint	Trent.
" G. W. Allan	York.
" Thomas Bennett	Eastern.
" Asa A. Burnham	Newcastle.
" William McMaster	Midland.
" E. Leonard	Malahide.
" James C. Aikins	Home.
" James G. Currie	Niagara.
" Robert Read	Quinté.
" Oliver Blake	Thames.
" Walter McCrea	Western.

Lower Canada.

Hon. J. Armand	Alma.
" A. B. Foster	Bedford.
" François Lemieux	De LaDurantaye.
" L. A. Olivier	De Lanaudière.
" J. O. Bureau	De Lorimier.
" J. B. G. Proulx	De La Vallière.
" L. Renaud	DeSalaberry.
" L. Letellier de St. Just	Granville.
" Ulric J. Tessier	Gulf.
" John Hamilton	Inkerman.
" Charles Cormier	Kennebec.
" A. J. Duchesnay	La Salle.
" M. P. de S. LaTerrière	Laurentides.
" Elzear H. J. Duchesnay	Lauzon.
" E. Masson	Mille Isles.

Hon. Louis Lacoste	Montarville.
" P. U. Archambault	Repentigny.
" Eustache Prudhomme, jun.	Rigaud.
" ———	Rougemont.
" J. B. Guévremont	Saurel.
" Charles Malhiot	Shawenegan.
" François Baby	Stadacona.
" Thomas Ryan	Victoria.
" John S. Sanborn	Wellington.

PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

J. F. Taylor, clerk of the house, master in chancery; also cashier and accountant.
Robert LeMoine, deputy clerk and clerk assistant, master in chancery, and chief French translator.
Fennings Taylor, deputy clerk and clerk assistant; master in chancery, and chief office clerk.
J. E. Doucet, additional clerk assistant, additional French translator, and clerk of private bills.
W. Anstruther Maingy, additional clerk assistant and second office clerk.
James Adamson, clerk of the English journals.
R. G. Belleau, clerk of the French journals.
A. A. Boucher, French translator.
A. Garneau, additional French translator.
C. W. Taylor, assistant accountant.
Neil W. McLean, English writing clerk.
Rev. W. Agar Adamson, D.C.L., chaplain and librarian.
E. L. Montizambert, A.M., law clerk, English translator, and clerk of committees.
René Kimber, gentleman usher of the black rod.
O. Vallerand, sergeant-at-arms.
E. Botterell, doorkeeper.
M. Keating, housekeeper and chief messenger.
S. Skinner, assistant housekeeper and messenger.
N. Boulet, L. J. Casault, J. Pageau, A. Lachance, J. Doherty, J. Hanley, R. Greer, P. Rattey, Peter Dunn, Patrick Maddigan, J. B. Myrand, S. Fraser, messengers.
A. Douaire and C. Young, pages.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

HON. L. WALLBRIDGE, Speaker.

Argenteuil	Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.
Bagot	Hon. M. Laframboise.
Beauce	H. E. Taschereau.
Beauharnois	Paul Denis.
Bellechasse	Ed. Remillard.
Berthier	Anselme H. Paquet.
Bonaventure	T. Robitaille.
Brant (East Riding)	John Y. Bown.
Brant (West Riding)	A. B. Wood.
Brockville (Town)	F. H. Chambers.
Brome	Christ. Dunkin.
Carleton	Wm. F. Powell.
Chambly	C. B. de Boucherville.
Champlain	John J. Ross.
Charlevoix	Adolphe Gagnon.
Chateauguay	Hon. L. H. Holton.
Chicoutimi and Saguenay	David E. Price.
Compton	John Henry Pope.
Cornwall (Town)	Hon. J. S. Macdonald.
Dorchester	Hector L. Langevin.
Drummond and Arthabaska	J. Bte. Eric Dorion.
Dundas	John S. Ross.
Durham (East Riding)	John S. Smith.
Durham (West Riding)	Henry Munro.
Elgin (East Riding)	Leonidas Burwell.
Elgin (West Riding)	John Scoble.
Essex	
Frontenac	Wm. Ferguson.
Gaspé	John LeBoutillier.
Glengarry	D. A. Macdonald.
Grenville (South Riding)	Walter Shanly.
Grey	George Jackson.
Haldimand	David Thompson.
Halton	John White.
Hamilton (City)	Isaac Buchanan.
Hastings (North Riding)	T. C. Wallbridge.
Hastings (South Riding)	Hon. L. Wallbridge.
Hochelaga	Hon. A. A. Dorion.
Huntingdon	Robt. B. Somerville.
Huron and Bruce	James Dickson.
Iberville	Alex. Dufresne.
Jacques Cartier	François Z. Tassé.
Joliette	H. Cornelier dit Grandchamp.
Kamouraska	Jean C. Chapais.
Kent	Arch. McKellar.
Kingston (City)	Hon. J. A. Macdonald.
Lambton	Alex. Mackenzie.
Lanark (North Riding)	Robert Bell.
Lanark (South Riding)	Alex. Morris.
Laprairie	A. Pinsonneault.
L'Assomption	Louis Archambault.
Laval	Joseph H. Bellerose.
Leeds and Grenville (N. Riding)	Francis Jones.
Leeds (South Riding)	— Jones.
Lennox and Addington	R. J. Cartwright.
Levis	J. G. Blanchet.
Lincoln	W. McGiverin.
L'Islet	L. B. Caron.
London (City)	Hon. John Carling.
Lotbinière	Henri G. Joly.
Maskinongé	Moïse Houde.
Megantic	George Irvine.
Middlesex (East Riding)	Crowell Willson.
Middlesex (West Riding)	Thomas Scatcherd.
Missisquoi	James O'Halloran.
Montcalm	Joseph Dufresne.
Montmagny	Jos. O. Beaubien.
Montmorency	Hon. Jos. Cauchon.
Montreal (City) East	Hon. G. E. Cartier.
Montreal (City) Centre	Hon. John Rose.
Montreal (City) West	Hon. T. D. McGee.
Napierville	Sixte Coupal dit la Reine.
Niagara (Town)	John Simpson.
Nicolet	Joseph Gaudet.
Norfolk	Aquila Walsh.
Northumberland (East Riding)	James L. Biggar.
Northumberland (West Riding)	James Cockburn.
Ontario (North Riding)	Hon. W. McDougall.
Ontario (South Riding)	Hon. Oliver Mowat.
Ottawa (City)	J. M. Currier.
Ottawa (County)	Alonzo Wright.
Oxford (North Riding)	Hope F. Mackenzie.
Oxford (South Riding)	Hon. G. Brown.
Peel	Hon. J. H. Cameron.
Perth	Robert Macfarlane.
Peterborough	W. S. Conger.
Pontiac	John Poupore.
Portneuf	Jean D. Brousseau.
Prescott	T. Higginson.
Prince Edward	W. Ross.
Quebec (City) East	Pierre G. Huot.
Quebec (City) Centre	Hon. I. Thibaudeau.
Quebec (City) West	Hon. Chas. Alleyn.
Quebec (County)	Hon. F. Evanturel.
Renfrew	Robert McIntyre.
Richelieu	Joseph Perrault.
Richmond and Wolf	W. H. Webb.
Rimouski	George Sylvain.
Rouville	Jos. N. Poulin.
Russell	Robert Bell.
St. Hyacinthe	Rémi Raymond.
St. Johns	F. Bourassa.
St. Maurice	Charles Lajoie.
Shefford	Hn. L. S. Huntington.
Sherbrooke (Town)	Hon. Alex. T. Galt.
Simcoe (North Riding)	T. D. McConkey.
Simcoe (South Riding)	T. R. Ferguson.
Soulanges	W. Duckett.
Stanstead	Albert Knight.
Stormont	Samuel Ault.
Temiscouata	J. Bte. Pouliot.
Terrebonne	L. Labrèche Viger.
Three Rivers (City)	J. E. Turcotte.
Toronto (East)	A. M. Smith.
Toronto West	John McDonald.
Two Mountains	Jean B. Daoust.
Vaudreuil	A. C. De L. Harwood.
Verchères	Felix Géoffrion.
Victoria	J. W. Dunsford.
Waterloo (North Riding)	Hon. M. H. Foley.
Waterloo (South Riding)	James Cowan.
Welland	Thomas C. Street.
Wellington (North Riding)	T. S. Parker.
Wellington (South Riding)	David Stirton.
Wentworth (North Riding)	Wm. Notman.
Wentworth (South Riding)	Joseph Rymal.
Yamaska	Moïse Fortier.
York (North Riding)	J. P. Wells.
York (East Riding)	Amos Wright.
York (West Riding)	Hon. W. P. Howland.

PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

CHIEF DEPARTMENT.—William Burns Lindsay, clerk; George M. Muir and Alfred Patrick, clerk's assistants.

LAW DEPARTMENT.—Gustavus W. Wicksteed, Q.C., law clerk; Frank Badgley, B.C.L., and Eugène P. Dorion, assistant law clerks.

ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT.—Thomas Vaux, accountant; Joshua Stansfield, assistant accountant and bookkeeper.

DEPARTMENT OF ROUTINE AND RECORDS.—Wm. Spink, clerk of routine and records.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—William Poyntz Patrick, chief office clerk; Henry Hartney, assistant office clerk, and clerk to printing committee; Henry Boulton Stuart, English writing clerk; Edouard Denéchaud, French writing clerk; Alexander G. D. Taylor, Théodule Blais, H. R. Smith, O. C. De Lachevrotière, N. Gingras, H. Lindsay, J. S. Sloan, Paul E. Smith, and John Notman, junior clerks.

COMMITTEE DEPARTMENT.—Alfred Patrick, chief clerk of committees and controverted elections; Jean P. Leprohon, 1st assistant ditto; François X. Blanchet, 2nd ditto.

PRIVATE BILL DEPARTMENT.—Alfred Todd, clerk of votes and chief clerk of private bills; Thaddeus Patrick, assistant clerk of private bills and clerk of railway committee; Herman Poetter, assistant clerk of votes.

TRANSLATOR'S DEPARTMENT.—Eugène P. Dorion, chief French translator; William Fanning, French translator of the journals and votes and proceedings; Toussaint G. Coursolles, assistant French translator; J. F. Gingras, Jos. Royal and A. Mondelet, assistants ditto; Frank Badgley, chief English translator; Wm. Wilson, Finbar Hays, and Wm. Wilson, jun., assistant English translators.

JOURNAL DEPARTMENT.—Wm. H. Lemoine, French journal clerk; Pierre Rivet, assistant French journal clerk; Wm. B. Ross, English journal clerk; Henry McCarthy, assistant English journal clerk.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT.—Alpheus Todd, librarian; A. Gérin Lajoie, assistant librarian; Augustin Laperrière, clerk.

DEPARTMENT OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—Donald W. Macdonell, sergeant-at-arms; W. C. Burrage, deputy ditto; Robert Defries, postmaster; Joseph Blais, assistant ditto; John O'Connor, doorkeeper; Robert Baillie, assistant ditto; A. Leroux-Cardinal, chief messenger; Michael McCarthy, assistant ditto; Olivier Vincent, messenger of library; Pierre Laliberté, Jos. Lemonde, Edouard Pelletier, William Graham, James Hoy, Edward Stacy, Joseph Asselin, messengers; Edward Storr, assistant doorkeeper.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Denis Godley, secretary; Henry Cotton, chief clerk; John Kidd, 2nd clerk; Philip Hill, office keeper; Geo. Boxall, messenger; George Smith, extra messenger.

Lieut. col. the hon. R. Monck, Coldstream Guards, military secretary.

MILITIA.

Commander in chief.—His Excellency the Governor General.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.—Minister of militia—Hon. J. S. Macdonald.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.—Deputy adjutant general, L. C.—Lt. col. the hon. M. A. de Salaberry. Deputy adjutant general, U. C.—Lt. col. Walker Powell. Chief clerk and accountant—Robert Berry. Senior clerk—W. R. Wright. Chief superintendent of stores—Thomas Wily. Clerks—F. X. Lambert, C. H. O'Meara, Cyrille Junot, Grant Seymour, T. Larose, D. McLennan.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—Hon. A. J. F. Blair, provincial secretary; Etienne Parent, assistant secretary, east; Edmund A. Meredith, assistant secretary, west; Thomas Ross, accountant of the contingencies and receiver of marriage license fees; S. Tetu, W. H. Jones, (first class clerks (east); G. Powell, H. E. Steele, and C. J. Birch, first class clerks (west); J. Gow, office keeper; J. Dorr and J. N. Fradet, messengers.

PROVINCIAL REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.—Hon. A. J. F. Blair, provincial registrar; William Kent, deputy provincial registrar; G. H. Lane, first clerk; Amable Bélanger, second ditto; J. A. Bélanger, third ditto; Wm. J. Goodeve, Robert A. Kent, L. A. Catellier, extra clerks; Maxime Valliquet, messenger.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE.—Hon. W. P. Howland, receiver general; T. D. Harrington, deputy ditto; C. C. Reiffenstein, chief or debenture clerk; T. C. Bramley, bookkeeper; I. B. Stanton, warrant clerk; Wm. Hedge, bank account clerk; J. F. Pellant, general clerk; L. F. Dufresne, clerk in charge of Municipal Loan fund of Upper and Lower Canada; Chas. W. Shay, F. Lewis, and F. Hunter, accountants; F. L. Casault, messenger; F. McCaffrey, assistant messenger.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MINISTER OF FINANCE.—Hon. L. H. Holton, minister of finance; Wm. Dickinson, deputy ditto; Norris Godard, chief clerk and provincial bookkeeper; John Drysdale, bookkeeper; Archibald Cary, ditto; F. G. Scott, Duncan McPherson, C. J. Anderson, G. S. Lay, R. W. Baxter, R. H. Mackay, clerks; P. Ryan, extra clerk; David Ryan, housekeeper; J. Pender, messenger.

Auditor's Branch.—John Langton, auditor of public accounts; Thomas Cruse, bookkeeper; Thomas D. Timms, assistant ditto; C. Cambie, registrar of free banks; James Patterson, Edward C. Barber, G. Murray Jarvis, clerks; Ed. Sixsmith, messenger.

Customs Department.—R. S. M. Bouchette, commissioner; Thomas Worthington, assistant commissioner; J. W. Peachy, corresponding clerk; J. R. Audy, clerk of seizures and forms; T. P. Robarts, statistical clerk; H. H. Duffill, P. E. Sheppard, Dr. L. O'Brien, G. A. Mailleau, H. C. Hay, W. Bell, check clerks; J. Walls, messenger.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.—*Those marked thus* are Warehousing Ports—Amherst,** J. J. Fox; *Amherstburg,** E. Anderson; *Bath,* W. J. Fairfield; *Bayfield,* ———; *Beauce,* T. J. Taschereau; *Belleville,** W. F. Meudell; *Brantford,** D. Curtis, jr.; *Brighton,* D. Y. Leslie; *Brockville,** E. Webster; *Burwell,* E. Dunham; *Bytown,** D. Graham; *Chatham,** Wm. Cosgrove; *Chippewa,** P. Bennett; *Clarenceville,* Chas. Stewart; *Clifton,* W. Leggett; *Coaticook,** J. Thompson; *Cobourg,** H. Easton; *Colborne,** W. Pring; *Collingwood,** J. McWatt; *Cornwall,** R. K. Bullock; *Coteau du Lac,* P. E. Waiter *Cramahe,** J. M. Merriman; *Credit,** Thomas Cotton; *Dalhousie,** Thos. Park; *Darlington,** A. Dixon; *Dover,** W. H. Higman; *Dundas,** W. B. Gwyn; *Dundee,** E. D. Phillips; *Dunnville,* W. A. Macrae; *Elgin,* A. McMillan: *Fort Erie,* R. Graham; *Frelighsburgh,* A. Kemp; *Gananoque,** W. Robinson; *Gaspé,** J. C. Belleau; *Georgeville,* ———; *Goderich,** S. S. Walsh; *Guelph,** E. Carthew; *Hamilton,** W. H. Kiltson; *Hemmingford,* Moses Sweet; *Hope,** M. Whitehead; *L'Isle Verte,* J. W. Heath; *Kingston,** W. B. Simpson; *Kingsville,* J. King; *Lacolle,* T. Gordon; *London,** J. R. Strathy; *Maitland,** D. Jones; *Milford,* J. O'B. Scully; *Montreal,** Benj. Holmes; *Morrisburg,* A. McDonnell; *Napanee,* ———; *New Carlisle,** John Fraser; *Newcastle,* H. Farncomb; *Niagara,** J. W. Taylor; *Oakville,** R. K. Chisholm; *Oshawa,** C. Walsh; *Owen Sound,* W. Stephens; *Paris,** F. H. Haycock, *Penetanguishene,* W. Simpson; *Philipsburg,* J. Henderson; *Picton,** J. Roblin; *Potton,* H. J. Parker; *Prescott,** A. Jones; *Quebec,** J. W. Dunscomb; *Queenston,** P. B. Clement; *Rimouski,** P. L. Gauvreau; *Rondeau,* Hugh Calder; *Rowan,* C. St. Geo. Yarwood; *Russeltown,* R. Rogers; *Sarnia,** ———; *Saugeen,* W. Keith; *Sault Ste. Mary,** J. Wilson; *Stanley,** M. Child; *Stanstead,* C. Bullock; *St. Johns,** W. McCrae; *Stratford,* Wm. Watson (acting); *Sutton,* B. Seaton; *Three Rivers,** C. H. Goodby; *Toronto,** Hon. R. Spence; *Trenton,** A. Macaulay; *Wallaceburgh,* J. Menton (acting); *Whitby,** W. Warren; *Windsor,** J. F. Elliott; *Woodstock,** Jordan Charles.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE, STATISTICS, AND COLONIZATION.—Minister of Agriculture, Hon. L. Letellier de St. Just: acting secretary, Evelyn Campbell; 2nd and

patent clerk, N. F. Laurent; 3rd ditto, A. J. Cambie; 4th ditto, J. A. Walsh.

Census Department.—Chief clerk, T. Macider.

Colonization Roads, L. C.—B. de la Bruère, Chs. Lespérance; messengers, T. Fiset, J. Johnstone, S. Dunn, J. Boily.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—Hon. M. Laframboise, commissioner; Samuel Keefer, deputy ditto; Toussaint Trudeau, secretary.

Engineering Branch.—John Page, chief engineer; F. P. Rubidge, assistant ditto; Chas. McCarthy, John LeB. Ross, James H. Rowan, Thos. Munro, draughtsman.

Corresponding Branch.—J. W. Harper, clerk and paymaster; F. Braun, corresponding clerk.

Financial Branch.—J. Bain, bookkeeper and accountant; Felix Hamel, assistant ditto; G. Drolet, assistant bookkeeper; Thomas G. Ready, J. F. N. Bonneville, Henry Jackson, J. R. Arnoldi, James Walsh, clerks; Patrick Owens, messenger; M. Walsh, assistant ditto.

Official Arbitrators.—Thomas Kirkpatrick, Laurent Auguste Moreau, hon. Philip Vankoughnet; Geo. Tudor Pemberton, acting secretary.

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT.

Attorney General, U. C.—Hon. John S. Macdonald.
" " *L. C.*—Hon. A. A. Dorion.
Solictor General, U. C.—A. N. Richards, Q. C.
" " *L. C.*—Hon. L. S. Huntington.
Clerk of Department.—George Futvoye.
Clerks: Atty. gen. U.C.: H. Bernard & Alex. Gordon.
" L. C.: Joseph A. Defoy.
Messengers.—Patrick Lynch and John W. Gow.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT. — *Officers.* — Hon. Wm. McDougall, commissioner; Andrew Russell, assistant commissioner; Joseph Bouchette, deputy surveyor general; William Ford, accountant and cashier.

Surveyors and Draughtsmen.—E. T. Fletcher, surveyor and draughtsman; Thomas Devine, ditto, and head of surveys, C. W.; G. G. Dunlevie, surveyor and draughtsman; J. W. Bridgland, ditto; Edwd. Fox, ditto; J. F. Bouchette, draughtsman; S. P. Bauset, ditto.

Woods and Forests Branch.—P. M. Partridge, superintendent.

Clerks, first Class.—Thomas Hector, H. J. Jones, J. C. Turbutt, W. F. Collins, F. T. Judah, E. A. Genereux, Jeremiah Alley, John Morphy, John Tolmie, T. Hammond, F. A. Hall, John V. Gale.

Second Class.—W. F. Whitcher, V. E. Tessier, A. Kirkwood, A. J. Taylor, F. D. Dugal, F. Chasse, L. A. Robitaille, D. A. Grant, J. J. Pendergast, G. B. Cowper, L. D. Lemoine, Deverd Fischer.

Third Class.—J. Innis, T. Morkill.

Extra Clerks.—W. E. Collins, D. C. Mackedie, J. M. Grant, G. Vanfelson, J. Nickinson, jun., D. G. B. Ross, H. B. Dufort, G. Lindsay, L. Berthelot, A. J. Scott, F. Norton, W. Ebbs, R. H. Brown.

Extra Draughtsmen.—E. Cayley, E. E. Taché, H. F. Hayward, A. Russell.

Office Keeper.—John Bradshaw.

Messengers.—Geo. Fisher, P. Potvin, P. Cahill.

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Ottawa.—A. J. Russell, agent; Edward Smith, collector of slide dues; C. S. McNutt, clerk; Baron Von Koerber, draughtsman; R. Quinn, messenger.

Montreal.—C. E. Belle, agent; J. C. Coursolles, clerk.

Belleville.—J. F. Way, agent; J. A. Macinnes, clerk.

Three Rivers.—L. A. Dubord, agent; Wm. Lamb, clerk.

Windsor.—A. M. Powell, agent.

St. Hyacinthe.—G. J. Nagle, agent.

Chicoutimi.—G. Duberger, agent.

Rivière du Loup en bas.—C. Dawson, agent.

Trois Pistoles.—C. T. Dubé, agent.

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EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT OF UPPER CANADA.—Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., L.L.D., chief superintendent of Education; J. Geo. Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S., deputy superintendent of Education, and assistant editor of the Journal of Education for U. C.; Alexander Marling, LL.B., senior clerk of department, and accountant; A. Johnstone Williamson, M.D., clerk of correspondence; Francis Joseph Taylor, clerk of statistics; John T. R. Stinson, assistant clerk of statistics; James Moore, messenger of department.

Map and Library Depository Branch.—Sam'l Passmore May, M.D., clerk of libraries; W. H. Atkinson, depository salesman; J. W. Rolph and Edward B. Cope, assistant clerks; Christopher Alderson, packer and messenger; Charles Parsons, assistant do.

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Catholic.—Rev. L. V. L. Villeneuve, rev. A. F. Trudeau, Pierre Garnot, William Doran, Pierre Beaubien, M.D.; rev. Charles Lenoir, F. X. Valade, secretary.

Protestant.—Rev. John Flanagan, president; rev. W. Snodgrass, vice president; rev. A. F. Kemp, rev. J. Irwin, rev. professor Cornish, W. Lunn, A. N. Rennie, T. A. Gibson, secretary.

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Protestant.—Rev. W. Snodgrass, president; Wm. Lunn, secretary treasurer; rev. Canon Bancroft, D.D.; rev. A. F. Kemp, John Frothingham, Hector Munro.

FINANCES OF CANADA.

GENERAL STATEMENT FOR 1862.

The following is extracted from the report of the Minister of Finance, submitted April 6, 1863:

The total expenditure of the year 1862, including payments on account of redemption of public debt, amounted to.....	$11,395,923	
The total receipts.....	10,629,204	
Excess of payments over gross receipts...		776,719
This difference has been met by changes in the cash balances and bankers' accounts.		
From the gross expenditure.....		11,395,923
Deduct the amount of debentures redeemed.....	$279,830	
And debentures charged as redeemed in 1861, but paid in 1862.....	144,412	
		424,242
Making the net expenditure...		10,971,681
On the other side, deducting the debentures issued.....	$2,220,760	
And investments realized.....	201,298	
	2,422,058	
The net receipts are reduced to.....		8,207,145
Exhibiting as the actual deficiency.....		$2,764,536

To bring out this result, the undersigned has proceeded upon a principle different from that which has ordinarily governed the official statement of the financial position of the Province at the close of each year. Adopting the accounts for 1861 as an example, it may be remarked that, had the balance sheet for that year been constructed on the basis accepted by the undersigned, it would have stood as follows:

Total expenditure		$14,742,834
Less debentures redeemed....	$2,738,872	
And less sum paid on account of redemption for previous year.....	179,945	
		2,918,817
		11,824,017
Total receipts.....	12,655,581	
Less debentures issued and stock subscribed.....	$2,756,305	
Less amount unpaid on acct. of debentures redeemed...	145,521	
Investments realized.....	901,049	
	3,802,876	
		8,852,705
Actual deficiency in 1861.....		$2,971,311

It will be seen that the undersigned has proceeded on the assumption that, from one source or another, the Province should, year after year, meet its expenditure, whatever that is; the only allowable exceptions being expenditure incurred in the construction of important public works, permanent, and, it may be, remunerative in their character, and payments on account of engagements already contracted, and standing in the shape of actual debt. He has consequently abstained from making several deductions which it has been usual to make in the statement of the yearly deficiency. He has preferred to state it as it really is, that the Province may understand the full extent of the demand upon its resources which it may properly be called to meet. Thus, from the gross expenditure and receipts he has taken the redemption of debt and the issue of debentures, and also such receipts and repayments as were on account of redemption, which, had they come into the same year, would not have appeared at all. He has further deducted investments realized, which may be generally characterized as in fact equivalent only to a transfer from one banking account to another. The result he calls the net expenditure and the net receipts, the difference between which forms the actual deficit of the year, which we must provide for either by borrowing or by increasing the revenue. The borrowing process has unfortunately been employed too generally and too long, encouraging unnecessary expenditure, and relieving the community from the burdens which it should be made to bear as the consequence of its own acts. The time has come when another method must of necessity be pursued. Instead of taxing our credit, and so transferring burdens from ourselves to posterity, it is desirable that we should now tax our available resources to an extent indicated by the deficiency; and the first step towards the change is to present the true result of the year's financial transactions, that the entire deficiency may be known.

Referring to the items composing the principal sources from which the ordinary income of the Province is derived, the undersigned may remark, that although the receipts from customs duties have not quite realized the expectations he entertained in May last, it is satisfactory to know that the changes then made in the tariff led to a large increase in the revenue during the latter half of the year. In the first half there was a deficiency, as compared with the receipts in the corresponding period of 1861, amounting to $439,724, whilst the increase in the second half amounted to $317,345, showing a falling off in the receipts of the year of only $122,379. The excise revenue exhibits an increase in the year of $155,648, the receipts of the first six months amounting to $188,604, or an increase of $39,112; and during the second six months to $311,708, or an increase of $116,476. The latter increase was not proportionate to the augmentation of duties under the legislation of the last session; a circumstance which may be explained by reference to the fact that the intention to levy higher duties was known considerably in advance of the legislative action, and that the manufacturers interested were therefore stimulated to produce largely prior to the imposition of the new duties. The item of ocean postage exhibits a diminution which may seem remarkable without a word in explanation. The receipts from this source were only $17,274 in 1862; a decrease which is mainly attributable to the non-payment by the Government of the United States of the sums due the Province, for postal services rendered within the year. The difference should, perhaps, be set down as a payment deferred, rather than an actual falling off. Apart from this item, the Post Office receipts advanced from $357,015 to $391,443, being an increase of $34,427. Public Works again yielded $305,658, which, as compared with the receipts in 1861, shows an increase of $37,573; the sums stated being exclusive of tolls refunded, amounting in 1862 to $78,046. The Territorial Revenue declined from $678,922, in 1861, to $629,886 in 1862.

Turning to the expenditure side of the account, the inability of Government to effect sudden and very large reductions becomes apparent. Over the greater proportion of the expenditure, Ministers exercise little or no control. Speaking roundly, more than one half of the whole is in fulfilment of obligations already incurred. Other large amounts are expended in pursuance of engagements which cannot be summarily terminated. And yet another large expenditure takes place under annual grants of the Legislature, to which the Government of the day simply gives effect. Time, and the substitution of a more wholesome system of financial management, are required to bring about marked reductions in these branches of the expenditure.

What may justly be classed as Administrative expenses, amounted in 1862 to $2,079,278, to which, perhaps, should be added $1,326,732, expended under the head of Collections. The charges against Civil Government advanced from $437,285, in 1861, to $486,620, in 1862. But the increase is susceptible of ready explanation. The operation of the Civil Service Act entailed an increase in the shape of arrears and additions to salaries exceeding $21,000; very large amounts were paid at the commencement of the year for contingencies; and there are charges amounting to $10,943, which formerly appeared under other heads.

The Penitentiary and Prison expenses show an increase from $148,046 to $155,612; but of the latter sum, about $10,000 are chargeable to the Reformatory at Penetanguishene, which, though established in 1861, did not come into full operation until 1862.....

Reverting to the statement of the net expenditure and income, it is the duty of the undersigned to explain that the actual deficiency of the year was met as follows:

Debentures issued	$1,796,517
Investment realized	201,299
Changes in cash and bankers' balances	766,719
	$2,764,535

The amount which is shewn to be due the London Agents of the Province, ($2,254,258) was increased to the extent of $876,000, by the payment on their part, in 1862, of that amount, which was borrowed in 1861, from the City Bank of London.

Of the debentures issued, the sum of $773,900 was in Exchequer bills, negotiated in the Province; and $1,446,860 were Sterling debentures, issued in England.

The addition to the funded debt during the year, amounted to $1,940,929, and to the net debt, after deducting sinking fund, to $1,773,954. The former now amounts to $67,567,407, and the net debt, after the deduction indicated, to $59,946,973.

The Report of the Board of Audit shows that from 1856 to 1862, inclusive, the increase in the funded debt was $21,712,190. Within the same term, the increase to the net funded debt was $16,703,810, being an average yearly increase to the latter of $2,387,258. It will be seen, therefore, that the addition to the funded debt in 1862, was much less (viz., $1,773,954,) than the average yearly addition during the period over which the comparison extends.

The continuance of the civil war in the United States, with which Canada has such intimate and extended commercial relations, has necessarily operated prejudicially upon our finances during the year to which this report refers. A diminished demand for our staple products has produced a corresponding check upon the purchasing power of our people, and a corresponding loss to the principal sources of our revenue. These tendencies have been widened and strengthened by the derangement in the currency of our neighbors, creating, as it has done, irregularity and uncertainty in the various branches of industry and commerce, and bringing certain of them within very narrow compass. So long as these disturbing influences exist, we cannot anticipate an increase of our revenues to the extent which, under more auspicious circumstances, we might confidently expect.

Notwithstanding these unfavorable causes, however, the undersigned sees nothing in the general monetary and business position of the Province to warrant misgivings or despondency as to its future. The trade of the year has been contracted; but that is all. No crisis has occurred to jeopardize its progress. Although limited, it has been conducted on a sound basis, and is now in a healthy condition. The undersigned feels no apprehension, therefore, with regard to the willingness or the power of the Province to sustain just and well-considered measures for preserving public credit unimpaired, and for adjusting its income and expenditure on the only basis which is compatible with economy in administration, and lasting prosperity in public affairs.

Extracts from the Report of the Board of Audit, referred to above.

The Public Accounts for the year 1862 present few important features which call for remark, excepting the falling off in almost every branch of the revenue, a result which had been anticipated from the general disturbance of all commercial relations on the North American continent.

The interest upon some of the securities held in the Trust Fund Investment account, has fallen into arrears; and as it is considered that the funds, on behalf of which the securities were taken, should not be the sufferers, we have been instructed to give them credit for the whole interest accrued, and to open accounts against the defaulters for the deficiency. The principle thus established, which appears to be only just, places the Trust Fund Investment account upon the same footing as the Consolidated Fund Investment account; and there appears no longer any reason why the two should be kept separate. This was, in fact, the course which was pursued when the Indian fund came under the control of the Provincial Government, the Province assuming the responsibility of all the former investments and holding them for the Consolidated fund; and the same reasons apply with still greater force to the other Trust funds, which have always been managed, and the investments made, by the Provincial authorities. The amount for which we have become thus liable to the ordinary Trust funds, in 1862, has been $8,100.

There has been a further redemption of Lake St. Peter debentures during the past year, to the extent of $54,600, which has been treated, like the previous payments, as an advance to the Harbor Commissioners, there being no Legislative authority for the assumption of the debt. It is, however, well understood that Parliament did in effect sanction the arrangement made with the Commissioners; and we would respectfully submit, that provision should be made for carrying it out in the estimates of the current year.

We have added to the Public Accounts a statement intended to embrace similar payments, which have been made without direct authority of the Legislature. The ordinary statement of unprovided items has not been interfered with, as they are annually submitted to Parliament, and a vote is taken in the estimates to make good the expenditure. But besides these, there are often sums advanced, which it is not intended to provide for by a subsequent vote charging them to Consolidated fund; but which have to be re-paid hereafter by the parties to whom the advance was made. It appears desirable that all payments of this character should be submitted in one view, instead of being scattered under different heads in the general details of expenditure. This statement will embrace all loans, whether they are only temporary, and to be re-paid, or whether they are in the nature of investments in securities, or of advances made to Trust funds beyond the amount at their credit, to be covered hereafter by the revenues of the fund.

We had expected to have been able to have closed the account of the Seigniorial fund, and to have made all those alterations in the Municipal Loan funds, East and West, and in the U. C. Building fund, which would be consequent upon the final settlement of that account; but we are not as yet in possession of the necessary data, and in the meantime this fund has been treated as formerly.

We have thought that in the present financial position of the Province, it might be satisfactory to submit a comparative view of the increase of the debt for some years back. Such large additions to it were made from 1852 to 1855, for Railway enterprises and the Municipal Loan funds, that, for the purpose of comparison, it appears to us that it will be more useful to confine ourselves to the years subsequent to the latter date, which alone are included in the following tables. Some difficulty presents itself as to the mode of representing the true indebtedness of the country, and we have, therefore, given it in three different forms.

I. Statement of the funded debt, embracing all debentures, whether chargeable against the Province directly, or against any fund under the Provincial control:

Funded debt.

1855	$45,855,217	1859	$54,142,044
1856	48,757,619	1860	65,592,469
1857	52,334,911	1861	65,626,478
1858	54,892,405	1862	67,567,407
Aggregate increase			21,712,190
Average annual increase			3,101,741

II. Statement of the net funded debt, showing the amount of debentures outstanding in excess of the Sinking funds held for their redemption:

Net debt.

1855	$43,243,163	1859	$50,134,196
1856	45,822,043	1860	58,258,403
1857	49,016,949	1861	58,173,019
1858	51,139,561	1862	59,946,973
Aggregate increase			16,703,810
Average annual increase			2,386,258

It appears to us that neither of these statements represents the true liability of the Province, beyond its

present means of meeting it. The unfunded debt, and the available assets, must also be taken into consideration; and, as differences of opinion may exist as to the items which should properly be included on either side of the account, we desire to explain the principles upon which we have prepared the third comparative table.—We have included amongst our liabilities everything which appears as such in the books of the Province, with three exceptions: 1st. We have excluded the Consolidated fund, which stands on that side of the balance sheet, and all other accounts in which no other party than the Province is interested; such accounts being in fact branches of the Consolidated fund, which, for special reasons are kept under separate heads. 2nd. We have excluded any account by which we appear to be debtors to any party, when there is a larger amount at the debit of the same party, against which we are authorized to set it off. 3rd. We have excluded two of the Trust funds. The Common school fund differs from all other funds, inasmuch as there is no expenditure chargeable against it; it is, in fact, only a branch of the Consolidated fund, and the only object in keeping it separate as a constantly accumulating fund, (of the policy of which we entertain great doubts) is as a sort of pledge to posterity, that we will never spend less than the interest of it on education, whilst we always have expended for that object six or eight times as much as its income can ever amount to. The Seigniorial fund, as it is called, has been omitted, partly because it is more in the nature of an appropriation, and partly because it was treated differently in different years of the period under consideration; but principally because the fund, as it stands in the books only very partially represents the liability of the Province in this respect, from the legislation of 1854 and 1859. Had we treated it as a Trust fund, it would have appeared as if our liability had been annually diminishing, and had now nearly ceased, from the exhaustion of the fund, whereas it remains exactly what it was at the passing of the Seigniorial acts. The gradual increase of the debt has arisen from the excess of expenditure over income, amongst which expenditure that for the Seigniorial tenure is included; and it will continue henceforward a permanent charge, not probably much less than the average annual expenditure on that account since 1855. The compensation for the Seigniorial tenure has not therefore sensibly affected the *increase* of our liabilities since 1855, but it does materially add to the permanent annual expenditure to which we became virtually liable in 1854, and which was confirmed by the Act of 1859. This annual expenditure, to which we are pledged, may be estimated to represent a capital of not less than $4,000,000, by which our net liabilities in all these years should be increased.

Amongst the assets we have included the cash and banking accounts, and amounts due to us, which we may make a set-off against amounts included in the liabilities as due by us to the same parties. As to other assets which appear as such in the books, it would not be proper for us to pronounce an opinion as to which we may expect to realize, and which may be looked upon as bad debts; we have therefore, only included the Sinking funds, and the Trust fund, and Consolidated fund investment accounts—on account of which we hold securities. These we have assumed to be all available; and if the failure to pay interest, above alluded to, may throw a doubt upon some of the investments, there are, on the other hand, unsecured debts due to us which will certainly be available, but which are left out of the account. Upon the whole, we believe the amount of available assets to be somewhat understated. If in the year 1862 there were investments which yielded no interest (in some cases certainly only temporarily) to the amount of $391,333, there were also unsecured debts in the same year to the amount of $767,227, having permanent receipts connected with them under our control from which we received, besides full interest on the debt, $98,393 in reduction of the principal. These are, therefore, solvent debtors, and more than equivalent to the investments of a doubtful character.

III. Statement of liabilities and available assets:

	Liabilities.	Assets.	Net Liabilities.	Increase.
1855.....	$49,159,884	$7,359,843	$41,800,041	
1856.....	52,120,394	7,832,266	44,288,128	2,488,087
1857.....	57,507,241	8,577,964	48,929,277	3,641,148
1858.....	$59,344,399	$8,336,840	$51,007,558	$2,078,281
1859.....	58,613,670	6,140,755	52,472,915	1,465,356
1860.....	69,211,194	11,949,224	57,261,969	4,789,044
1861.....	71,201,131	11,490,724	59,710,407	2,448,437
1862.....	72,666,172	10,462,833	62,203,339	2,492,931
Aggregate increase.....				20,403,298
Average annual increase.....				2,914,756

Part of this sum of $20,403,298, which may be taken as the true increase of the liabilities of the Province during the last seven years, has been incurred on account of permanent improvements.

Issued on acc't of Municipal Loan fund U.C.	$1,374,133
Do. do. L.C.	1,595,115
	$2,969,248
Less—Repaid by Great Western R.R.....	936,833
	$2,032,415
Expenditure on account of Public Works of a permanent character.....	3,948,325
	$5,980,740

Leaving $14,422,558, or an average annual increase of indebtedness of $2,060,365, which appears to represent the excess of ordinary expenditure over ordinary income. We have not included in the above deductions from the gross increase, the expenditure on account of the redemption of the Seigniorial tenure, amounting in all to $1,629,057, or averaging $232,722 per annum; because, although the Act of 1854 authorized capital to about that amount to be raised by the issue of debentures, subsequent legislation has entailed upon the Province a permanent annual expenditure of nearly equal amount.

Assuming the increase of our liability since 1855 to be as above stated, it is important to observe that the annual interest payable has not increased in the same ratio. The interest at the two periods was as follows:

	1855.	1862.
Payable on Funded debt.....	$2,575,120	$3,504,727
Paid on Unfunded debt.....	4,296	258,778
Payable to Trust funds.....	... ...	35,388
	$2,579,416	$3,798,893
Received on investments and deposits.....	103,402	394,745
Net interest.....	$2,476,013	$3,404,148

The difference, $928,135, at 5 per cent., only represents an increase of debt of $18,562,701, and as we have only given credit for the interest actually received, this latter estimate is independent of the doubtful character of some of the investments.

Comparative Statement of the entire payments and receipts of the Province, in the years 1860, 1861, 1862.

Payments.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Interest on Public debt	$3,767,887	3,735,789	3,774,314
Chargesof manag'ment	216,880	67,298	52,076
Exchange.....	3,917	26,666	20,754
Sinking fund—Imperial loan.....	6,453,200		
Do. —Consolidated Canadian loan	34,066	119,391	166,975
Redemption of Public debt.....	15,885,086	2,738,872	279,830
Premium and discount	1,775,020	13,441	7,098
Civil Government.....	423,100	437,285	486,620
Admin. of justice, C.E.	338,168	350,557	346,375
Do. C.W.	313,884	320,176	318,312
Police.....	30,850	30,548	31,179
Penitentiary, Reformatories, &c.....	101,721	148,046	155,612
Legislation.....	472,553	463,124	432,048
Education, East.....	259,600	259,601	260,298
Do. West.....	263,171	247,192	273,271
Literary and Scientific institutions.....	17,220	17,900	16,800
Hospitals & charities..	274,097	272,041	307,686
Geological Survey....	22,000	20,315	17,400
Militia & enroll'd force	107,380	84,687	98,444
Art, agriculture and statistics.....	27,216	2,317	17,472

Payments.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Census	$1,224	118,393	24,648
Agricultural societies.	101,507	102,620	108,348
Emigration & quarantine	36,022	48,435	54,323
Pensions	36,890	34,509	42,473
Indian annuities	35,270	35,420	26,620
Public works & build.	811,641	1,036,240	421,053
Rents, repairs, &c., do.	61,674	39,572	97,041
Roads and bridges	188,520	181,668	259,582
Ocean & River Steam service	766,822	432,022	507,944
Light house and coast service	120,921	110,462	103,522
Fisheries	22,488	27,342	25,215
Redemption of Seigniorial rights	213,036	224,133	379,849
Culling timber	63,089	68,399	68,576
Railway & steamboat inspection	12,984	15,113	15,020
Advances	1,278,236	411,668	223,462
Commutation with clergy	3,716		
Municipalities fund, East and West	374,145	445,314	313,384
Indian fund	150,015	99,726	112,819
New coinage	10,727		
Subsidiary lines	.....	340,000	80,590
Removal of seat of Government	5,978		
Reception of H. R. H. Prince of Wales	204,884	63,225	
Miscellaneous	57,536	45,849	64,099
Collection of Revenue.			
Customs	351,619	363,401	379,402
Excise	34,064	31,779	35,173
Post Office	633,516	442,521	436,586
Public Works	235,627	279,006	313,823
Territorial, including Ordnance lands	152,426	277,503	135,797
Fines and forfeitures.	11,598	14,380	11,716
Minor revenues	1,246	1,092	754
Special funds	119,139	97,777	91,523
	36,882,597		
Less—Debentures not redeemed in cash	886,849		
Total payments	$35,995,747	14,742,834	11,395,923

Receipts.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Ordinary Revenues.			
Customs	$4,756,724	4,774,562	4,652,183
Excise	306,536	344,665	500,313
Post Office	330,865	357,015	391,443
Ocean postage	48,455	100,709	17,274
Do. old account	25,996		
Public Works	264,230	324,619	383,704
Provincial steamers	21,995	30,578	37,756
Territorial	644,806	678,922	629,886
Casual	88,948	22,124	11,201
Quebec loan	448	685	6
Interest on investmt's and advances	448,814	489,304	394,745
Premium & discount.	1,907	18,932	3,373
Bank imposts	49,478	52,374	26,421
Law fees	40,879	32,514	30,267
Fines and forfeitures.	19,749	24,283	22,340
Special Revenues.			
Law fees, U. C.	60,193	40,826	44,198
Do. L. C.	77,504	82,480	70,276
Mariners' fund	11,135	14,255	11,778
Passenger duty (Emigration & quarant'e)	9,830	19,112	21,341
River police	11,154	12,890	10,645
Railway & steamboat inspection	9,328	28,372	10,265
Fisheries	4,091	7,371	8,824
Shipping office fees	1,164	860	826
Cullers' office fees	60,504	67,304	73,940
Debentures, &c.			
Debentures sold	24,937,857	2,231,526	2,039,204
Inscription of stock	2,826,154	524,778	181,555
Sinking fund—Imperial loan	3,158,614		
Receipts from sales of Public Works	1,184	7,696	362

Guaranteed and advance accounts.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Mun. Loan Fund, U.C.	$217,577	186,309	123,849
Do. L.C.	88,970	93,078	6,224
Quebec Fire loan	10,761	4,814	3,489
Law Society, U.C.	19,239	19,936	16,312
Court Houses, L.C.	21,606	24,224	28,163
Upper Canada Building fund, Debenture account	10,716	12,693	7,676
G.T.R.—Advance acc't	.....	1,000	
G.T.R.—Special do.	.....	.....	2,567
G.W.R.—Interest do.	143,747	24,160	24,150
North'n R.—Do. do.	.....	475	
New coinage	149,178	4,803	
Tug service, below Quebec, — Advance account	12,000		
Consolidated Canadian Loan Interest acc't; advance to G. T. R.	113,144		
Do. do. on Toronto bonds	132,568		
Consolidated fund—Investment account.	.....	8,900	124,898
Investment ex Consolidated loan	.....	867,749	60,000
Ocean Steam comp'y.	.....	189,619	1,225
Improvement fund—Advance account	.....	.....	3,486
Building & Jury fund	.....	.....	2,892
Trust Funds.			
U. C. Building fund	17,433	16,475	20,062
Municipalities fund W.	385,426	298,049	177,021
Do. East	34,130	26,976	24,916
Education West	34,390	22,110	14,668
Do. East	32,416	27,750	18,167
Common School, Land fund	114,644	111,594	207,393
Tavern licenses, applicable to Municipalities, L.C.	1,992	3,400	3,386
Indian fund	160,899	256,629	165,789
Copyright duties	790	999	826
Montreal Dist. council	118		
Compensation to Revenue inspectors	356	141	
Trust Fund—Investment account	18,200	24,400	16,400
Bursar of University	176,800	1,109	
Quebec Bishopric	.....	41,878	
Provident Savings B'k	.....	102,533	
Total receipts	39,615,664	12,655,581	10,629,204

STATEMENT of Affairs of the Province of Canada, on the 31st December 1862.

Liabilities.

Imperial Guaranteed Loan		$7,300,000
Debentures (Principal and Interest payable in London) Consolidated Canadian 5 per cent. Loan	$31,930,200	
Less—Amount cancelled and inscribed	979,660	
Do. amount unsold in hands of London agents and the Receiver General	2,515,851	
	3,495,511	
		$28,434,688
Amount of inscriptions, Consolidated Canadian 5 per cent. Loan		3,032,488
Debentures (old, principal and interest payable in London)		25,784,235
Do. do. do. Canada		1,813,255
Do. New 5 per cent do.		773,900
Total amount		67,138,567
Prov. Debentures, 13 & 14 Vic., caps. 2 & 68		21,200
Do. 9 Vic., cap. 61, & 12 Vic. cap. 34		68,000
Do. 12 Vic., cap. 112		21,674
Do. 12 Vic., cap. 112, & 18 V., c. 164.		95,600
Do. 12 Vic., cap. 112		8,955
Do. 9 Vic., cap. 33		25,410
Do. Various Acts		188,000
		428,839

Court Houses, L. C.	Aylmer	$418
	Chicoutimi	873
	Bonaventure	1,044
	Gaspé	1,682
		16,666
Great Western R. Co. Sinking fund		886
Great Western Railway Company		3,912
Montreal District Council		643
Copyright duty		481,361
Consol. Municipal Loan sinking fund, U. C.		97,174
Do. do. do. L. C.		97
Seamen's penalties		850
Interest on investments, special account		605,609
Total amount		145,338
Municipalities fund, U. C.		56,857
Widows' pensions and uncommuted stipends, U. C.		3,311
Do. do. L. C.		1,027,557
School Land fund, Common, (12 V., c. 200)		313,670
U. C. Grammar school fund		47,358
Do. do. Income fund		4,049
Superannuated School Teachers' fund, L. C.		21,515
Normal school building fund, L. C.		346,793
Upper Canada building fund		16,348
Do. Improvement fund		1,482,554
Indian fund		3,778
Do. Special account		261,562
Seigniorial Tenure redemption		236,933
Total amount		3,967,629
Consolidated fund		3,598,339
Less—Unprovided items		189,606
Total amount		3,408,733
Glyn, Mills & Co.		1,095,603
Baring, Brothers & Co.		1,158,654
Crown Lands Department suspense acc't		166,395
Total amount		2,420,653
Grand total		77,970,033

Assets.

Sinking fund, (East India 4 per cent Debentures)		$ 846,800
Do. (do. 5 per cent. stock)		6,453,200
Total amount		7,300,000
Do. (Consolidated Canadian Loan)		320,433

Loans to Incorporated Companies.

Desjardins canals		120,263
Grand River Navigation Company		3,302
Grantham academy		1,752
Oakville Harbor Company		9,071
Tay Navigation Company		7,764

Provincial Works.

St. Lawrence canals		7,346,434
Welland canal		7,246,427
Chambly canal and River Richelieu		433,807
Lake St. Peter		358,235
Burlington Bay canal		308,328
Ottawa works	$1,147,812	
Less—Sales	1,362	
		1,146,449
Harbors and Light Houses	$2,474,968	
Montreal Harbor	481,426	
		2,956,394
Improvement of the Trent		558,506
Roads and bridges, Upper Canada		565,366
Do. Lower Canada		1,163,829
Provincial Penitentiary		136,831
Government buildings, Ottawa		1,106,083
Custom houses, Upper and Lower Canada		133,708
Post offices, do. do.		87,662
Miscellaneous Public buildings, U. & L. C.		52,423
Miscellaneous works		1,267,824
Total amount		25,020,468
U. C. Building fund.	Lunatic asylum	15,200
	Normal school	6,000
	Lunatic asylum	68,000
Court houses, L. C.	Aylmer	$21,674
	Montreal	96,600
	Kamouraska	8,955
Law Society, Upper Canada		25,410
Montreal Turnpike Trust		188,000
		428,839
Court House, Montreal		97,011
Do. Kamouraska		172
University permanent fund		1,220
Royal Institution		7,990
Grand Trunk R. Co. Debenture account		15,142,633
Do. do. Special do.		19,428
Do. do. Interest do.		6,368,947
Great West'n do. Debenture do.		2,810,500
Do. do. Interest do.		520,060
Northern do. Debenture do.		2,311,666
Do. do. Interest do.		838,335
Consol. Mun. loan fund, U. C. Deben. acct.		7,294,800
Do. do. Int. do.		2,131,368
Do. do. L. C. Deben. do.		2,279,115
Do. do. Int. do.		468,145
Agricultural Society, U. C.		4,000
Lower Canada Legislative Grant		28,494
Law fees Consol. Stat. U. C., cap. 11, &c.		158,115
Quebec Fire Loan		371,657
Montreal Harbor Company		21,757
Do. do. Advance account		179,600
Tug service below Quebec do.		132,000
Upper Canada Improvement fund do.		813
Grand Trunk Railway Co. Special do.		119,000
County of Temiscouata, do.		3,000
Advance account		17,874
Advances of official salaries		1,151
Investment acc't, ex Consol. Canadian loan		21,368
Building and Jury fund, L. C.		71,989
Grand Trunk R. Co., interest on loans		850
Indemnity to Revenue Inspectors, U. C.		2,769
Quebec Turnpike Trust Advance account		33,920
Consol. Mun. Loan fund L. C. adv. acc't		4,150
Subsidiary Lines, U. & L. C., G. T. R. Co.		170,260
City of Hamilton interest account		8,100
Total amount		41,642,266
Municipalities fund, L. C.		230,406
L. C. Superior Education Income fund		161,546
Investments on account of Trust funds		213,600
Consolidated fund Investment account		700,017
Bank of England Agency account		916
Total amount		1,306,480
Cash	$1,839,553	
Less—Unpaid warrants	638,821	
		1,200,732
Bank of Upper Canada Special account		486,666
New coinage, cash account		303
Baring, Bros. & Co., Consol. Can. Loan acc't		372
Consolidated Can. Loan, Advance account		21,413
Glyn, Mills & Co., Dividend account		7,883
Crown Lands Department		234,170
Total amount		1,951,543
Grand total		$77,970,033

STATEMENT of Consolidated Fund, including various items, transferred to that account, as enumerated, to 31st December, 1862.

Dr.

To this amount,		
Authorized per estimates		$490,510
Less—This amount chargeable against Provincial works		224,754
		265,755
To balance of interest to 31st Dec. 1862, on amount at credit of Seigniorial fund		26,429
To balance of School Land fund "Common"		45,127
To do. U. C. Gram. school, Income fund		15,433
To balance of Normal school building fund		715
To do. of Lower Canada Superannuated School Teachers' fund		198

To balance of widows' pensions and uncommuted stipends, U. C.		$2,796
To do. do. do. L. C.		157
To do. of Upper Canada Building fund.		16,926
		107,785
To this amount short credited Upper Canada Improvement fund in 1861		63
To amount of advance paid W. F. Whitcher, 1853, by Crown Land Department		300
To amount of loss on sale of $50,000 Provincial bronze coin to Bank of U. C.		21,124
To do. do. of $4,000, Provincial bronze coin, to Gov. of N. B. in 1861	$2896	
Less this amount charged	1095	
		1,801
		22,925
To amount of expenditure		9,235,837
To balance carried down		3,598,339
Total		13,231,008
Cr.		
By Balance as per public accounts, 1861		$3,864,488
By one year's interest to 31st Dec. 1862, on $7,294,800, amount of Deb. issued on account of Cons. Mun. Loan fund, U. C.		437,688
By do. on $2,279,115 do L. C.		136,746
By do. on $15,142,633 do. Grand Trunk Railway Co.		908,558
By do. on $2,810,500 do. Great Western Railway Co.		168,630
By do. on $2,311,666 do. Northern Railway Co.		138,700
By balance of int. to 31st Dec. '62, on am't at debit of Municipalities fund L. C.		9,638
By do. of Court house, Montreal		5,023
By do. of Law Society, U. C.		8,039
By do. Lower Canada Superior Education Income fund		839
By 2 years' interest to 1st Aug. 1862, on £50,000 stg., amount of debenture taken from Northern Railway Co. at 6 per cent. per annum		29,200
		1,843,064
By amount of redemption Public debt, 1862		166,975
By amount of warrant issued in 1854, in favor of late J. B. Clench, Revenue Inspector, Middlesex and Elgin, as indemnity for loss of emoluments now transferred, he being a defaulter to Government		665
By amount of interest received in 1861, on investments on account of Sinking fund C. C. Loan		2,798
By amount of receipts		7,353,015
Total		13,231,008
By balance brought down		3,598,339

STATEMENT of the entire receipts and payments of the Province, from all sources, during 1862, together with the cash balances on the 1st. Jan. and 31st Dec.

Dr.		
1862—Jan. 1.—Cash	$2,437,399	
Less—Unpaid warrants	305,972	
		2,131,426
Bank of U. C.—Special account		486,666
New coinage—Cash account		80,512
Consolidated Canadian loan—Advance ac.		21,413
Baring Brothers & Co.—Consolidated Canadian Loan account		372
do. —Dividend account		15,086
Glyn, Mills & Co.		16,704
Balance at credit of Crown Lands Depart.		250,659
Balance of cash and Banking accounts brought forward from 1861		3,002,842
Dec. 31.—Receipts of Consolidated fund		7,353,015
Do. Debentures, &c.		2,222,122
Do. Advance accounts		404,934
Do. Trust funds		649,131
		10,629,204
Glyn, Mills & Co.		1,095,603
Baring, Brothers & Co.		1,158,654
Crown Lands—Suspense account		166,395
Balances of Banking accounts carried forward to 1863		2,420,653
Sinking Fund Dividend account credited to Consolidated fund		$2,798
Total		16,055,498
Cr.		
Sterling Loan account		$876,000
Baring, Brothers & Co.		846,342
Glyn, Mills & Co.		796,801
Sinking Fund Dividend account		2,798
Niagara District Bank		717
Crown Lands Department—Suspense ac.		159,098
Balances of Banking accounts brought forward from 1861		2,681,758
Expenditure charged on Consolidated fund		9,235,837
Do. unprovided		189,606
Do. authorized to be met by Debent's charged to Advance accounts		558,659
Do charged to Trust funds		367,377
		1,044,443
		11,395,923
1862—Dec. 31.—Cash	$1,889,553	
Less—Unpaid warrants	638,821	
	1,200,732	
Bank of Upper Canada		486,666
New coinage account		303
Baring, Brothers & Co.—Consolidated Canadian Loan account		372
Consolidated Canadian Loan advance acc't		21,413
Glyn, Mills & Co.—Dividend account		7,883
Crown Lands Department		234,170
Balances of cash and Banking accounts carried forward to 1863		1,951,543
New coinage account transferred from statement of affairs, Dec. 31, 1861, to New Coinage Cash account		3,047
New coinage charged to Consolidated fund		22,925
Charged to Consolidated fund from Crown Lands Department		300
		26,273
Total		16,055,498

ESTIMATE of Expenditure and Receipts for 1863:

	Expenditure.	Receipts.
Interest on public debt	$3,738,000	$219,000
Charges of management	75,000	
Sinking fund	178,000	
Redemption of debt	4,192,000	3,153,600
Civil government	440,600	
Administration of justice, East	341,850	75,000
Do. West.	318,050	50,000
Police	31,120	14,700
Penitentiary, reformatories, and prison inspection	184,540	
Legislation	435,000	
Education, East	256,000	12,500
Do. West	277,000	23,000
Literary and scientific institutions	14,800	
Hospitals and charities	265,000	12,000
Geological survey	22,600	
Militia and enrolled force	613,500	
Arts, agriculture, and statistics	9,600	
Census	13,800	
Agricultural societies	83,000	
Emigration	47,000	20,000
Pensions	40,000	
Indian annuities	44,020	
Public works and buildings	890,000	
Rents and repairs of do.	65,000	
Roads and bridges	263,000	
Ocean and river steam service	497,000	45,000
Light houses and coast service	107,000	
Fisheries	25,300	8,000
Redemption of Seigniorial rights	600,000	
Culler's office	68,000	70,000
Railway and steamboat inspection	12,200	14,000
Municipalities fund, West	145,000	150,000
Indian fund	115,000	180,000
Miscellaneous	90,000	1,500
Collection of Customs	320,000	
Excise	60,000	
Post office	405,000	
Public works	231,200	
Territorial	158,300	
Unprovided items		
Total	$15,672,480	

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—CANADA.

The total value of the imports in 1862 was $48,600,633, being an increase of $5,545,797 over the value in 1861. The value of *dutiable goods* in 1862 was $23,971,370, being a decrease of $1,123,378 from the value in 1861. The customs receipts in 1862 were $4,652,748, being $115,444 less than in 1861. The falling off, which occurred chiefly during the first six months of 1862, was attributed by the Finance Minister to the continuance of the civil war in the United States, and more especially to the apprehensions excited by the "Trent" affair. The increased value of the total imports in 1862 was, therefore, altogether due to the importation of *free goods*, of which the value in 1862 was $24,624,263, being an increase of $6,664,175 over the value in 1861. Of this increase, $2,130,054 was due to imports of naval and military stores, and clothing; $679,105 to unmanufactured tobacco, and $2,886,571 to the increased importation of cereals. The duty collected on spirits and malt liquors in 1862 was $480,848, an increase of $194,901 over that collected the preceding year.

The value of exports in 1862 was $33,596,125, a decrease of $3,018,070, compared with 1861. This falling off was owing to the deficiency of the harvest in 1862, the decrease in exports of wheat alone being $2,119,519, and in flour $770,581.

The movement of property on the Welland and the St. Lawrence canals shows a steady increase. The movement on the Welland canal increased in 1861 by 7½ per cent. over 1860; and in 1862 by 15 per cent. over 1861. On the St. Lawrence canals, the movement of tonnage increased in 1861 by 22 per cent. over 1860, and in 1862 by 6 per cent. over 1861. Hon. W. P. Howland, the late Minister of Finance, in his report for 1862, adduced comparative tables of the movements of produce to show that in proportion to the greatly increased production of cereals in the Western States, and to the whole volume of agricultural produce moved from Lakes Erie and Michigan to tide water, Canada had not obtained so large a traffic since the removal of the canal tolls, as prior to the adoption of that measure. His report concluded with the following words:

"Whatever else may be urged in favor of free canals, it certainly cannot be said that the policy of 1860 has been productive of benefit, either to the producer or consumer of Western breadstuffs; and from the advance which has taken place in the freights by the St. Lawrence route, as well as in both tolls and freight, by the competing route to tide water at Albany, it is abundantly manifest that the forwarder can pay a moderate toll without unduly trenching upon his profits. It can be shown from reliable data that in so far as the actual cost of transport (including therein the canal tolls recently imposed) is concerned, western produce can be carried to tide water much cheaper by the St. Lawrence than by any competing route; and we must trace our failure to obtain for our canals a greater proportion of the western trade, to other causes than the charges heretofore imposed for the use of those works. I am persuaded that the chief cause of that failure lies in the absence of sufficient competition among forwarders engaged in the St. Lawrence trade, in the financial relations between shippers engaged in the western trade and the capitalists of New York, and finally and chiefly in the lower rates of ocean freights from New York to Europe, occasioned by the greater competition at that port than is to be found at Quebec or Montreal. It is gratifying to know that the Canadian forwarder has been able to obtain the advanced rates above quoted, but we cannot find therein a justification of that policy which, in addition to other advantages, would give him the free use of costly works which complete the grandest system of inland navigation in the world, and have not been constructed without imposing heavy burthens on the country. If it could be shown that the tolls remitted had gone in mitigation of the comparatively high rate of ocean freight to which our trade is subject, we might find in that fact some reason for making our canals absolutely free. But it has been shown that this has not been the result. The tolls have gone to enhance the profits of the forwarder whose freight tariff has been regulated, not by the cost of doing his work, but by the competition with which he has had to contend. There is but one course open for securing that quota of the western trade which the advantages of the St. Lawrence route gives us reason to anticipate. If we can give to the owners of the largest vessels now profitably engaged in the trade of Lake Michigan, the option of trading to Kingston and the St. Lawrence or to Buffalo, as may be found most profitable, we shall have thrown down the barrier which now forces the main current of trade into the Erie canal. We shall have more than balanced the greater insurance and freights charged from our sea ports to Europe over the corresponding charges from New York, and we may thereafter expect Quebec and Montreal to take rank amongst the greatest grain marts of this continent."

The canal tolls were subsequently (in 1863) re-imposed.

IMPORTS.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the value of the principal articles of British and Foreign merchandise entered for consumption during the year 1862.

Merchandise paying specific duties.	
Whiskey	$19,751
Oil—coal, kerosene and petroleum—distilled, purified or refined	18,270
**Specific and ad valorem.*	
Coffee, green	275,703
Coffee, ground or roasted	2,095
Confectionery	22,655
Sugar refined	91,024
Sugar, other than refined	1,869,751
Molasses	249,682
Tea	2,691,600
100 *per cent. ad valorem.*	
Gin	66,989
Rum	18,145
Spirits and strong waters, including spirits of wine and alcohol	50
Cordials	2,377
40 *per cent. ad valorem.*	
Cigars	39,030
30 *per cent. ad valorem.*	
Ale, beer, and porter, in casks	8,796
in bottles	21,844
Blacking	4,021
Brandy	114,336
Cinnamon, mace, and nutmegs	14,684
Spices, including ginger, pimento, and pepper—ground	2,064
Packages	14,055
Patent medicines and medicinal preparations	45,046
Snuff	5,729
Soap	40,832
Starch	13,743
Tobacco, manufactured	202,654
25 *per cent. ad valorem.*	
Manufactures of leather—boots and shoes	74,178
harness and saddlery	9,559
Clothing or wearing apparel, made by hand or sewing machine	119,686
20 *per cent. ad valorem.*	
Bagatelle boards and billiard tables, and furnishings	6,592
Brooms and brushes of all kinds	12,359
Cabinet ware or furniture	32,894
Candles—Tallow	3,756
do. and tapers, other than tallow	17,676
Carpets and hearth rugs	168,790
Carriages	28,073
Coach and harness furniture	34,569
Chandeliers, girondoles, gas fittings	5,120
Chicory	20,141
Chinaware, earthenware, and crockery	221,138
Cider	2,937
Clocks	28,246
Cocoa and chocolate	3,521
Cordage	107,181
Corks	25,441

*Articles under this head, are those affected by the change in the tariff on 9th June, 1862.

Cottons	$4,453,085
Dried fruits, and nuts	234,234
Drugs, not otherwise specified	204,426
Essences and perfumery	31,528
Fancy goods and millinery	305,197
Foreign newspapers	20,293
Fireworks	2,102
Gunpowder	19,938
Guns, rifles, and firearms of all kinds	7,395
Glass and glassware	365,386
Hats, caps, and bonnets	234,031
Hat plush	2,502
Hay	2,583
Hops	58,165
Hosiery	102,624
Inks of all kinds except printing ink	4,987
Iron and hardware	1,409,478
Lumber or plank, manufactured	13,799
Leather	274,210
Sheep, calf, goat, and chamois skins —dressed	10,188
Linen	322,844
Locomotive engines and railroad cars	35,915
Maccaroni and vermicelli	2,982
Manufactures of marble	5,149
of caoutchouc or India rubber or gutta percha	33,218
of fur, or of which fur is principal part	86,507
of hair	10,403
of papier maché	1,004
of grass, osier, palm-leaf, straw, whalebone, or willow	56,753
of bone, shell, horn, pearl, ivory	8,387
of gold, silver, or electro-plate, argentine, albata and German silver, and plated and gilded ware, of all kinds	65,780
of brass or copper	34,365
of leather, or imitation of leather	91,280
of varnish, other than bright and black	32,105
of wood, not elsewhere specified	101,348
Mowing, reaping and threshing machines	9,440
Musical instruments, including musical boxes and clocks	111,247
Mustard	28,515
Other machinery	161,203
Oil cloths	39,706
Oils, in any way rectified or prepared	235,624
Opium	54
Packages	10,793
Paints and colors	133,695
Paper	68,993
Paper hangings	59,320
Parasols and umbrellas	27,385
Playing cards	4,766
Pickles and sauces	25,662
Preserved meats, poultry, fish, vegetables, &c.	14,597
Printed, lithographed, or copper plate bills, &c., advertising pamphlets	15,352
Silks, satins, and velvets	716,362
Spices, including ginger, pimento, and pepper—unground	53,223
Stationery	114,738
Steam engines—other than locomotive	5,597
Small wares	468,967
Tobacco pipes	15,317
Toys	22,154
Vinegar	23,845
Wine of all kinds—in casks	242,022
in bottles	48,331
Woollens	3,837,928
Unenumerated articles	181,324
15 per cent. ad valorem.	
Book, map, and news printing paper	2,540
10 per cent. ad valorem.	
Anchors—6 cwt. and under	2,726
Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets—editions of which are printed in Canada	1,035
Brass in bars, rods, or sheets	3,749
Brass or copper wire, and wire cloth	4,889
Copper in bars, rods, bolts or sheets	56,459
Copper, brass or iron tubes and piping, when drawn	37,446
Cotton—Candle wick	23,583
Yarn and warp	71,949
†Drain tiles for agricultural purposes	15
Engravings and prints	11,492
Jewelry and watches	130,507
Iron—Canada plates and tinned plates	$263,243
Galvanized and sheet	91,954
Wire, nail, and spike rod	54,970
Bar, rod, or hoop	649,409
Hoop or tire for locomotive wheels, bent and welded	27,771
Boiler plate	23,160
Railroad bars, wrought iron chairs and spikes	130,783
Rolled plate	11,970
Lead in sheet	18,682
Litharge	894
Locomotives and engine frames, cranks, crank axles, railway car and locomotive axles, piston rods, guide and slide bars, crank pins, connecting rods	9,843
Maps, charts, and atlases	13,243
Medicinal roots	6,663
Phosphorus	2,431
Plaster of Paris and hydraulic cement—ground and calcined	9,674
Red lead—white lead—dry	36,656
Sails, ready made	4,053
Silk twist, for hats, boots and shoes	19,223
Steamboat and mill shafts and cranks, forged in the rough	677
Steel, wrought or cast	94,225
Straw, tuscan and grass fancy plaits	2,159
Spirits of turpentine	35,766
Tin, granulated or bar	2,021
Zinc or spelter in sheet	16,764
FREE GOODS.	
Acids of every description, except vinegar	47,582
Alum	4,231
Anatomical preparations	59
Anchors, weighing over 6 cwt	9,058
Animals—Horses	114,266
Horned cattle	152,659
Sheep	13,944
Pigs	67,729
Other animals	1,075
Poultry, and fancy birds	4,185
Antimony	876
Argol	95
Articles for the public uses of the Province	28,240
Articles imported by, and for the use of, the Governor General	6,297
Articles for the use of Foreign consuls	4,661
Ashes—Pearl	3,952
Pot	20,525
Bark, berries, nuts and vegetables, woods and drugs,—used solely in dyeing	80,078
Bark, tanner's	4,113
Bibles, Testaments, prayer books, and devotional books—and printed books not elsewhere specified	425,574
Bleaching powders	13,024
Bolting cloths	9,975
Borax	7,037
Bookbinder's tools and implements	1,380
Bristles	16,319
Broom corn	32,307
Busts, casts and statues	6,978
Burrstones and grindstones—wrought and unwrought	20,491
Butter	104,452
Biscuit and bread from Great Britain and B. N. A. Provinces	1,886
Cocoa paste from Great Britain and B. N. A. Provinces	331
Cabinets of coins	10
Cables—iron chain—over ¾ of an in. diameter	23,926
hemp and grass	2,318
Caoutchouc or India rubber and gutta percha, unmanufactured	33,748
Carriages, and vehicles of travellers, &c.	78,628
Cement—marine or hydraulic, unground	866
†Cigars for officers' mess	1,373
Cheese	193,612
Coal and coke	781,855
Clothing and arms for military	204,474
Corkwood, or bark of the corkwood tree	550
Cotton and flax waste	33,345
Cotton wool	199,019
Cream of tartar, in crystals	26,155
Diamonds and precious stones	151

†Declared free by change in the tariff on 9th June '62.

Donations	$452
Drain tiles—for agricultural purposes—since 9th June 1862	27
Drawings	14,597
Earths, clays, sand, and ochres	6,856
Eggs	1,270
Emery—Emery, glass, and sand paper	7,610
Farming utensils and implements—when specially imported for encouragement of agriculture	1,601
Felt hat-bodies, and hat felts	8,650
Flax, hemp, and tow undressed	151,096
Firewood	47,292
Fire-brick and clay	10,400
Fish—fresh	105,679
salt	143,602
oil—crude	146,666
Fishing nets, and seines, hooks, lines, and twines	42,820
Fruit—green	373,472
dried, from United States only	61,157
Furs and skins, pelts or tails, undressed	175,644
Flour	1,102,376
Grains—Barley and rye	123,891
Bran and shorts	4,391
Buckwheat	2,470
Oats	62,001
Beans and pease	2,602
Indian corn	1,706,909
Wheat	5,974,968
Meal of the above grains	44,822
Gems and medals	542
Gold beaters' brim moulds and skins	158
Grease and scraps	14,373
Gravels	2,035
Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, ground or unground, but not calcined	17,414
Hair—Angola, goat, Thibet, horse or Mohair, unmanufactured	8,866
Hides and horns	837,044
Indigo	52,541
Junk and oakum	31,015
Lard	53,895
Lime—from British American Provinces only	310
Manilla grass, sea grass and mosses, for upholstery purposes	3,485
Manures	9,618
Marble in blocks or slabs—unpolished	35,865
Meats, fresh, smoked, and salt	1,047,656
Menageries—horses, cattles, carriages, and harnesses of	46,180
Military and naval stores	2,919,184
Models	4,588
Musical instruments for military bands	3,109
Nitre or saltpetre	12,710
Oil cake, or linseed cake	$8,705
Oils—Cocoanut, pine, and, palm—in their crude, unrectified, or natural state	50,049
Ores of all kinds of metals	12,516
Osiers or willow, for basket-makers' use	547
Packages	5,619
Philosophical instruments and apparatus—globes	3,527
Pig iron, pig lead, and pig copper	243,416
Pitch and tar	23,893
Printing ink and printing presses	23,067
Rags	12,055
Resin and rosin	38,450
Rice	131,545
Sail cloth	110,757
Sal ammoniac—sal soda—soda ash	49,837
Salt	442,088
*Scrap brass	2,465
Seeds, for agricultural, horticultural, or manufacturing purposes only	105,578
Settler's goods	728,769
*Silver or plated ware, chinaware and glassware—for officers' mess	573
Spirits, wines and malt liquors—for officers' mess	33,101
Ship's water casks in use	321
blocks, binnacle lamps, bunting, sail-canvas Nos. 1 to 6, compasses, cordage, dead eyes, dead lights, deck plugs, shackles, sheaves, signal lamps, travelling trucks	26,639
Specimens	1,687
Slate	1,989
Stone, unwrought	8,321
Stereotype blocks, for printing purposes	2,714
Sulphur and brimstone	3,489
Tallow	129,516
Teasels	982
Timber and lumber of all sorts, unmanufactured	94,380
Tin and zinc—or spelter—in blocks or pigs	25,653
Trees, plants, and shrubs—bulbs and roots	95,246
Treenails	2,810
Tobacco unmanufactured	842,876
Type metal in blocks or pigs	66
Varnish, bright and black, for ship-builders	2,137
Vegetables	65,020
Wood of all kinds	22,315
Wool	444,533
Coin and bullion	2,619,694
Foreign reprints of British copyright works, (subject to a duty of 12½ per cent. payable to the Imperial government, for the benefit of the copyright holder)	6,612

RECAPITULATION.

Articles.	Total Value.	From what Country imported.					Amount of Duty.
		G. Britain.	British Colonies.		U. States.	Other Foreign countries.	
			N. America.	W. Indies.			
Goods paying specific duty	†$38,021	$14,369	$444	.....	$23,208	.....	‡$10,202
" " spec. and *ad val.* duties	5,202,510	1,879,252	245,797	$37,188	2,297,495	$742,778	1,022,142
" " 100 per cent. *ad valorem*	87,561	57,409	5,507	1,263	3,258	20,124	71,568
" " 40 " "	39,030	5,978	12	.....	28,459	4,581	15,585
" " 30 " "	487,804	112,725	8,661	.....	273,180	93,238	138,975
" " 25 " "	203,423	117,692	1,340	.....	81,588	2,803	42,605
" " 20 " "	16,038,785	12,244,900	22,155	.....	3,129,270	642,460	3,165,071
" " 15 " "	2,540	422	.....	.....	2,118	.....	381
" " 10 " "	1,870,084	1,556,387	499	.....	283,595	29,603	186,215
Free goods—Coin and bullion	2,619,694	89,397	.....	.....	2,530,297		
Other free goods	22,004,569	5,100,781	251,054	400	16,514,077	138,257	
Totals	$48,594,021	$21,179,312	$535,469	$38,851	$25,166,545	$1,673,844	$4,652,748
Foreign reprints of British copyright works	6,612				6,612		
Grand totals	$48,600,633	$21,179,312	$535,469	$38,851	$25,173,157	$1,673,844	$4,652,748

*Declared free by change in the tariff on 9th June 1862.

†The column of values includes goods imported into the free ports of Gaspé and Sault Ste. Marie.

‡The column of duties represents the actual amounts received at all the ports in this Province, and includes fractions, but not duties on goods imported into the free ports.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, showing in contrast the values of the principal articles of British and Foreign merchandise entered for consumption in Canada, during 1861 and 1862—alphabetically arranged.

	1861.	1862.
Ale, beer, and porter	$15,127	$30,640
Blacking	3,011	4,021
Brandy	92,823	114,336
Brooms and brushes of all kinds	16,957	12,359
Candles	36,227	21,432
Carriages, and coach and harness furniture	81,389	62,642
China ware, earthenware, and crockery	274,369	221,138
Cigars	38,874	39,030
Clocks	28,216	28,246
Clothes, ready made	125,695	119,686
Coffee—Green	212,163	275,703
Other	2,047	2,095
Confectionery	23,899	22,655
Copper and brass, in bars, rods or sheets	107,209	102,543
Cordage	75,544	107,181
Cordials	1,976	2,377
Cottons	5,690,777	4,453,085
Cotton wick, yarn and warp	147,234	95,532
Dried fruits and nuts	159,236	234,234
Drugs and medicines	200,334	249,472
Essences and perfumery	32,827	31,528
Fancy goods	328,391	305,197
Gas fittings, girondoles and chandeliers	2,226	5,120
Gin	66,663	66,989
Glass and glassware	344,527	365,386
Guns, rifles, and fire-arms	5,142	7,395
Gunpowder and fireworks	24,881	22,040
Hats, caps, and bonnets	334,979	234,031
Hops	45,749	58,165
Hosiery	124,822	102,624
Iron and hardware	1,489,645	1,409,478
Bar, rod, sheet, hoop, and galvanized	845,835	796,333
Boiler plate, rolled plate, Canada plate, &c	285,303	298,373
Hoops, or tires for railroad purposes	30,885	27,771
Bars & wrought iron chains and spikes, for railroad purposes	58,935	130,783
Other articles for do	17,650	10,520
Jewellery and watches	182,877	130,507
Lead in sheet	12,262	18,682
Leather—Tanned	281,373	284,398
Manufactured — boots and shoes	157,547	74,178
Manufactured — other than boots and shoes	123,701	100,839
Linen	341,942	322,844
Locomotive engines and railroad cars	30,305	35,915
Machinery	156,158	176,240
Macaroni and vermicelli	1,687	2,982
Manufactures of brass or copper	28,145	34,365
Fur	45,199	86,507
Gold, silver, and plated ware	60,634	65,780
India rubber, or gutta percha	26,102	33,218
Marble	8,903	5,149
Papier-maché, bone, shell, horn, pearl, and ivory	9,450	9,391
Straw, grass, osier, and palm leaf, &c	89,431	58,912
Wood	159,367	154,633
Maps, charts, &c	10,313	13,243
Molasses	235,034	249,682
Musical instruments	139,766	111,247
Mustard	17,686	28,515
Oil	328,463	253,894
Oil cloths	43,846	39,706
Packages	47,985	30,467
Paints and colours	139,020	170,351
Paper and paper hangings	137,233	128,313
Parasols and umbrellas	38,346	27,385
Pickles and sauces	26,378	25,662
Rum	14,367	18,145
Silks, satins, and velvets	939,052	735,585
Small wares	$542,894	$544,172
Snuff	5,026	5,729
Soap	50,604	40,832
Spices	47,968	69,971
Spirits and strong waters	273	50
Spirits of turpentine	33,099	35,766
Starch	18,441	13,743
Stationery	148,674	114,738
Steel	107,124	94,225
Sugar, refined and white bastard	47,360	91,024
" other kinds	1,627,781	1,869,751
Tea	1,867,025	2,691,600
Tin and zinc	31,049	44,438
Tobacco, manufactured	315,620	202,654
Varnish	34,071	34,242
Vinegar	25,043	23,845
Whiskey	17,929	19,751
Wine of all kinds	230,807	290,353
Woollens	4,411,304	4,006,718
Unenumerated articles	348,192	311,655
Free Goods.		
Animals—horses, horned cattle, sheep, pigs, other animals, poultry and fancy birds	341,758	353,858
Articles for public uses of the Province	19,859	28,240
Articles imported by, and for the use of, the Governor General	—	6,297
Articles for the use of Foreign consuls	—	4,661
Ashes, pearl and pot	30,046	24,477
Bark, berries, nuts, and vegetables, woods and drugs—used solely in dyeing	64,049	80,078
Bleaching powders	3,295	13,024
Books	530,233	433,221
Bristles	18,379	16,319
Broom corn	50,887	32,307
Burr stones and grind stones	18,956	20,491
Busts, casts, and statues	3,053	6,978
Butter	69,650	104,452
Cables—iron chain	24,819	23,926
Caoutchouc	23,394	33,748
Carriages and vehicles of travellers	92,385	78,628
Cheese	185,930	193,612
Coal and coke	732,212	781,855
Cotton wool	55,406	199,019
Donations	1,020	452
Drawings	26,089	14,597
Farming implements	900	1,601
Felts	5,394	8,650
Fire bricks	21,903	10,400
Fire wood	57,014	47,292
Fish	371,522	249,281
Fishing hooks, nets, lines, &c	50,347	42,820
Flax, hemp, and tow, undressed	91,793	151,096
Fruit—green	245,259	373,472
Fruit—dried, from U. S. only	64,932	61,157
Furs and skins—undressed	126,770	175,644
Flour	711,935	1,102,376
Grains—barley and rye	53,346	123,891
Beans and peas	2,254	2,602
Bran and shorts	1,338	4,391
Indian corn	1,087,277	1,706,909
Oats	3,814	62,001
Wheat	4,260,384	5,977,438
Meal of the above grains	17,511	44,822
Grease and scraps	11,681	14,373
Hides and horns	545,578	837,044
Indigo	22,786	52,541
Junk and oakum	23,044	31,015
Lard	14,928	53,895
Manures	7,520	9,618
Marble in blocks, unpolished	31,556	35,865
Meats of all kinds	507,472	1,047,656
Military clothing	114,596	204,474
Military and naval stores	879,018	2,919,184
Models	3,211	4,588
Oil—Cocoanut, pine, and palm	57,019	50,049
Fish	100,688	146,666
Philosophical instruments	6,045	3,527
Pig iron, pig lead, pig copper	257,633	243,416
Pitch and tar	11,238	23,893
Printing implements	26,750	25,847
Resin and rosin	25,928	38,450
Rice	105 022	131,545

Salt	$305,705	$442,088
Sail cloth	55,692	110,757
Seeds	129,962	105,578
Settlers' goods	608,537	728,769
Silver and plated ware, china and glass ware, &c., and cigars,—for officers' mess	—	1,946
Spirits, wines, &c., for officers' mess	14,248	33,101
Soda ash	42,654	49,837
Specimens	1,259	1,687
Stone and slate	44,759	10,310
Sulphur and brimstone	4,340	3 489
Tallow	$242,474	$129,516
Timber and lumber	199,506	119,505
Tobacco, unmanufactured	163,771	842,876
Trees and shrubs, bulbs and roots	64,794	95,246
Vegetables	28,979	65,020
Wool	295,126	444,533
Other articles	217,606	324,820
	$39,750,161	$45,980,939
Coin and bullion	3,304,675	2,619,694
Totals	$43,054,836	$48,600,633

RECAPITULATION.

Articles.	1861.		1862.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Goods paying specific duty, and 100 per cent., 40 per cent., 30 per cent., 25 per cent., and 20 per cent., ad valorem	$2,642,535	$616,591	$5,854,926	$1,258,474
Goods at 25 per cent., ad valorem	295,752	67,242	203,423	42,605
" at 20 per cent., and 15 per cent., ad valorem	20,196,874	3,890,269	16,041,325	3,165,452
" at 10 per cent., ad valorem	1,951,574	194,089	1,870,084	186,215
Free goods—Coin and bullion	3,304,675		2,619,694	
Other free goods	14,655,413		22,004,569	
Foreign reprints of British copyrights	8,013		6,612	
Totals	$43,054,836	$4,768,192	$48,600,633	$4,652,748

STATEMENT of the Importation of the following articles into Canada from Foreign West Indies, distinguishing whether such importations have been direct or through any British possession, or Foreign country, during the year 1862.

Articles.	Total.		From Foreign West Indies, via the St. Lawrence.	Through other countries.	
	Quantity.	Value.		United States.	N. Scotia, N. Brunswick, Newfoundl'd, or P. E. Island.
Coffee	lbs.117,568	$16,547		$16,547	
Spices		1,302		1,302	
Sugar	lbs.5,627,342	230,601	$72,232	136,376	$21,993
Molasses	galls.369,942	61,124	17,950	21,377	21,797
Rum	do. 1,508	454	164	290	
Cigars	lbs.210	343	40	303	
Mahogany		88	88		
Other articles		4,553	4,553		
Totals		$315,012	$95,027	$176,195	$43,790

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the value of the principal articles imported into Canada from sea, *via* the St. Lawrence, during the years 1861 and 1862:

	1861.	1862.
Animals	$5,587	$1,527
Coals	268,839	335,991
Coffee	56,602	143,657
Coin and bullion	2,364,840	—
Cordage	37,890	69,392
Drugs and medicines	76,336	108,834
Fish	124,297	53,328
Fruits	33,608	147,221
Iron—not manufactured	890,788	945,556
Leather—tanned	92,572	77,992
Liquors	327,901	416,183
Manufactures—Candles	19,868	10,097
Cottons	2,565,551	3,120,371
Furs	41,216	27,360
Glass, glassware, and earthenware	414,132	331,207
Iron and hardware	926,404	1,101,595
Jewellery, clocks & watches	39,441	79,279
Leather	49,891	51,640
Linen	170,394	188,987
Lace and fancy goods	109,679	134,795
Silks	387,545	392,208
Soap	44,305	24,006
Woollens	3,443,726	2,849,981
Military and naval clothing, and stores	983,071	1,518,469
Molasses	32,404	55,347
Oil	212,511	107,394
Paints and colors	232,273	99,258
Paper, stationery, and books	$82,993	$244,601
Railroad iron	34,664	125,239
Rice	100,626	129,364
Salt	111,539	168,018
Spices	23,229	61,296
Steel	77,009	71,291
Sugar	206,346	214,989
Tea	695,017	1,938,841
Tobacco	15,174	16,864
Tin, zinc, copper, and lead	202,439	223,192
Other articles	1,225,804	2,015,649
	$16,726,541	$17,601,019
Add goods in transitu for U. S.	522,514	490,298
Totals	$17,249,055	$18,091,317

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the value of goods enumerated in the Reciprocity Treaty; being the growth and produce of the United States, and imported into Canada during the years 1861 and 1862:

	1861.	1862.
Animals	$333,519	$347,936
Ashes	30,042	24,477
Bark	3,693	4,113
Broom corn	50,887	32,299
Burr and grind stones	16,199	15,088
Butter	68,545	104,082
Cheese	177,776	174,456
Coal	458,665	437,391
Cotton wool	55,406	56,460
Dye stuffs	53,739	60,976

	1861.	1862.
Eggs	$1,156	$1,259
Fish	145,833	158,415
Fish oil	65,061	109,630
Fish—products of	127	
Firewood	57,012	47,232
Fruit—Dried	64,932	61,113
Undried	244,924	370,511
Flax, hemp, and tow—unmanufactured	75,416	106,666
Flour	701,713	1,088,679
Furs, skins, and tails, undressed	103,295	119,896
Grain of all kinds	5,408,183	7,876,919
Gypsum	11,742	15,333
Hides, horns, and pelts	230,000	350,000
Lard	14,881	53,381
Manures	7,512	9,618
Meal	17,114	44,563
Meat of all kinds	500,991	1,040,269
Ores of metals	$5,021	$12,516
Pitch and tar	8,639	13,925
Plants and shrubs	63,561	93,665
Poultry	2,214	3,852
Rags	10,793	8,991
Rice	5,259	2,746
Seeds	108,155	80,643
Slate	5,058	1,819
Stone and marble—unwrought	69,858	43,267
Tallow	242,474	129,516
Timber and lumber	171,232	91,772
Tobacco—unmanufactured	163,549	842,364
Turpentine	59	
Vegetables	28,807	61,218
Wool	197,895	333,570
Totals	$9,980,937	$14,430,626

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of goods in warehouse, under bond, in Canada, for the years ending 31st Dec. 1860, 1861 and 1862, and showing the amount of duty chargeable thereon at these dates.

	1860.	1861.	1862.		1860.	1861.	1862.
Value,	$1,529,446	$2,021,350	$1,891,953	*Duty,*	$354,222	$374,562	$529,132

RETURN of the value of goods imported, first into the United States, and thence into Canada, distinguishing goods *passing through* under bond, from those *purchased* in the United States; also goods the produce or manufacture of the United States,—during the year 1862.

Articles.	Passing through the United States under bond.	Purchased in the United States.	
		Produce of the United States.	Not the produce of the United States.
Oil—coal, kerosene and petroleum	.....	$17,837	
Whiskey	$121	5,371	
Brandy	1,766	1,477	$4,677
Gin	863	486	1,533
Rum	231	288	504
Spirits and strong waters, not included above	.....	32	18
Cordials	207	254	143
Cigars	7,235	19,561	8,898
Confectionery	239	14,062	
Sugar—refined	3,240	50,586	12,452
" other kinds	396,465	154,717	1,167,442
Molasses	20,987	69,942	92,565
Ale, beer and porter	1,018	3,666	
Blacking	.....	1,846	
Tea	442,017	.....	571,897
Coffee	17,778	1,796	163,005
Cinnamon, mace and nutmegs	337	.....	4,644
Spices—including ginger, pimento and pepper, gr'd	.....	.....	1,655
Dried fruits	13,175	.....	72,312
Patent medicines and medicinal preparations	653	39,584	
Snuff	.....	5,688	
Soap	1,117	6,180	
Starch	.....	8,616	
Tobacco, manufactured	.....	194,178	
Wine of all kinds, in wood	13,460	10,993	15,599
" " in bottles	5,714	3,084	7,333
Goods paying 25 per cent	36,708	81,588	
" " 20 "	4,212,880	2,061,034	958,645
" " 15 and 10 per cent	99,724	207,331	78,382
Free goods—coin and bullion	.....	2,530,297	
Other free goods	232,492	15,637,313	883,376
Totals	$5,508,427	$21,128,077	$4,045,080

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of imports, exhibiting in contrast the value of, and amounts of duties collected on goods entered for consumption in Canada, during the years 1859, 1860, 1861 and 1862, respectively.

Whence imported.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Great Britain	$14,786,084	$15,859,980	$20,386,937	$21,179,312
North American Colonies	381,755	393,864	499,177	535,469
West Indies	533	15,802	371	38,851
United States	17,592,916	17,273,029	21,069,388	25,173,157
Other Foreign countries	793,873	905,260	1,098,963	1,673,844
Total values	$33,555,161	$34,447,935	$43,054,836	$48,600,633
Duties	4,437,846	4,758,465	4,768,192	4,652,748

EXPORTS.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the quantity and value of the principal articles of Canadian produce and manufacture exported during the year 1862—and indicating to what country exported.

Articles.	Total Exports.		To what Country Exported.				
				British Colonies.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Great Britain.	North America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.
The Mine:							
Copper.....tons.	27	$4,268	.....	.....	.....	$4,268	
Copper ore..... "	5,963	399,688	$186,166	.....	.....	213,522	
Iron ore..... "	3,141	10,197	.....	.....	.....	10,197	
Pig and scrap iron..... "	2,408	47,750	.....	.....	.....	47,750	
Mineral (or earth) oil.....galls.	1,744,140	236,792	197,464	$90	.....	22,143	$17,095
Stone.....	.....	4,211	115	664	.....	3,432	
The Fisheries:							
Fish—Dried and smoked.....cwt.	187,599	570,390	68,784	64,577	$4,557	229	432,143
Pickled.....brls.	29,168	50,241	4,887	18,793	1,100	25,416	45
Fresh.....	.....	19,203	.....	.....	.....	19,203	
Oil.....galls.	111,527	48,742	14,432	28,847	.....	5,363	100
Furs or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.....	.....	15,320	.....	15,117	.....	203	
The Forest:							
Ashes—Pot.....brls.	29,759	985,801	835,854	733	.....	149,214	
Pearl..... "	8,098	250,610	208,524	.....	.....	42,086	
Timber—Ash.....tons.	2,496	12,770	12,637	.....	.....	.....	133
Birch..... "	4,159	32,424	32,158	6	.....	.....	260
Elm..... "	27,689	202,573	199,756	124	.....	901	1,792
Maple..... "	139	882	64	.....	.....	818	
Oak..... "	57,436	527,317	363,019	634	.....	134,185	29,479
White pine..... "	430,257	2,110,046	1,954,200	800	.....	150,032	5,014
Red pine..... "	65,663	452,113	435,654	1,733	.....	13,336	1,360
Tamarack..... "	14,861	33,301	8,429	912	.....	23,960	
Walnut.....M ft.	1,456	38,443	18,229	.....	.....	13,104	7,110
Basswood, butternut & hickory..... "	1,477	17,687	1,423	.....	.....	15,913	351
Standard staves.....mille.	2,008	254,641	209,384	.....	.....	35,796	9,461
Other staves..... "	4,207	164,543	137,907	2,374	.....	23,357	905
Knees.....pieces.	17,584	14,648	603	.....	.....	13,755	290
Scantling.....	.....	20,210	50	1,066	.....	18,971	123
Treenails.....	.....	433	433				
Deals.....stand. hund.	50,118	1,375,309	1,258,399	15	.....	111,416	5,479
Deal ends..... "	2,528	75,032	75,022	.....	.....	.....	10
Plank and boards.....M ft.	246,203	2,335,726	44,588	3,914	.....	2,279,567	7,657
Spars.....pieces.	2,522	42,296	19,400	384	.....	22,399	113
Masts..... "	1,127	74,175	58,099	1,050	.....	13,780	1,246
Handspikes..... "	4,371	1,650	1,580	.....	.....	.....	70
Lath and lathwood..cords.	7,429	32,571	26,893	12	.....	5,498	168
Firewood..... "	114,203	186,481	.....	.....	.....	186,475	6
Shingles.....mille.	24,508	44,462	.....	12,599	.....	31,658	205
Railroad ties.....pieces.	79,674	15,304	.....	.....	.....	15,304	
Oars.....pairs.	22,630	31,091	30,865	26	.....	200	
Other woods.....	.....	74,705	7,741	55	.....	66,481	428
Saw logs.....number.	47,331	75,653	.....	.....	.....	75,653	
Animals, and their produce:							
Animals—Horses.....number.	8,608	664,333	.....	250	.....	664,083	
Horned cattle... "	14,711	299,901	.....	60	.....	299,795	46
Swine..... "	12,477	59,427	.....	.....	.....	59,427	
Sheep..... "	88,141	217,724	.....	.....	.....	217,724	
Poultry.....	.....	20,546	.....	.....	.....	20,546	
Produce of animals—Bacon and hams.....cwt.	10,648	81,602	49,210	828	.....	31,564	
Beef..... "	1,236	7,297	4,069	1,418	.....	1,810	
Beeswax.....lbs.	4,289	1,304	766	.....	.....	538	
Bears' grease..... "	700	730	.....	.....	.....	730	
Bones.....	.....	1,912	980	.....	.....	932	
Butter.....lbs.	8,905,578	1,132,772	770,494	64,329	.....	297,115	834
Cheese.....cwt.	4,390	49,226	46,334	828	.....	2,064	
Eggs.....doz.	556,305	53,940	50	338	.....	53,552	
Feathers.....lbs.	284	115	.....	.....	.....	115	
Furs—Dressed.....	.....	2,646	.....	2,273	.....	373	
Undressed.....	.....	262,028	198,552	2,521	.....	60,955	
Hides.....	.....	29,740	.....	.....	.....	29,740	
Horns and hoofs.....	.....	2,349	120	.....	.....	2,229	
Honey..... .....lbs.	666	64	20	.....	.....	44	
Lard.....brls.	1,043	28,853	17,985	1,906	.....	8,853	109
Pork.....cwt.	34,681	170,218	23,860	47,064	.....	98,684	610
Sheeps' pelts.....	.....	105,008	.....	.....	.....	105,008	
Tallow.....brls.	257	6,344	1,116	48	.....	5,180	
Tongues.....kegs.	31	112	40	18	.....	54	
Venison.....num.	124	569	.....	.....	.....	569	
Wool.....lbs.	2,066,230	724,830	.....	15	.....	724,815	

EXPORTS.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the quantity and value, &c.—*Continued.*

Articles.	Total Exports.		To what Country Exported.				
	Quantity	Value.	Great Britain.	British Colonies. North America.	British Colonies. West Indies.	United States.	Other Foreign Countries.
Agricultural Products:							
Balsam	.....	$3,220	$1,639	.....	.....	$1,581	
Barley and rye.....bus.	2,147,977	1,534,957	450	$826	.....	1,533,681	
Barley—pot and pearl.....lbs.	37,980	1,613	.....	578	.....	1,035	
Beans.....bus.	24,920	31,381	.....	19	.....	31,362	
Bran.....cwt.	28,591	14,088	.....	14	.....	14,074	
Flax..... "	483	5,530	.....	.....	.....	5,530	
Flax seeds.....bus.	15,410	27,783	.....	.....	.....	27,783	
Flour.....brls.	1,201,819	5,843,884	2,891,739	416,883	.....	2,513,125	$22,137
Fruit—green..... "	7,490	18,032	13,460	1,219	.....	3,353	
Hay.....tons.	791	5,101	.....	1,000	.....	4,101	
Hops.....lbs.	69,670	9,769	6,240	.....	.....	3,529	
Indian corn.....bus.	2,371,214	410,698	6,178	4,613	.....	399,907	
Malt.....bus.	160	162	.....	120	.....	42	
Maple sugar.....lbs.	5,245	375	12	.....	.....	363	
Meal.....brls.	17,650	72,365	14,628	11,406	.....	46,331	
Oats.....bus.	1,905,980	642,688	12	1,115	.....	641,318	243
Other seeds..... "	44,243	92,037	3,409	503	.....	88,125	
Peas..... "	1,093,169	735,927	515,815	8,854	.....	211,146	112
Tobacco.....lbs.	190,682	72,030	63,185	7,248	.....	1,597	
Vegetables.....	.....	4,072	34	209	.....	3,789	40
Wheat.....	5,741,479	5,515,290	2,958,456	4,974	.....	2,551,860	
Manufactures:							
Books.....	.....	2,254	270	73	.....	1,911	
Biscuits.....cwt.	3,242	12,679	.....	12,555	.....	.....	124
Candles.....lbs.	5,745	661	.....	597	.....	64	
Carriages.....num.	256	12,880	395	.....	.....	12,485	
Cottons.....	.....	18,387	90	.....	.....	18,297	
Furs.....	.....	58	.....	.....	.....	58	
Glass.....	.....	375	.....	.....	.....	375	
Ground plaster and lime.....	.....	7,567	.....	.....	.....	7,567	
Hardware.....	.....	9,403	.....	1,629	.....	7,598	176
India rubber.....	.....	34,780	.....	6,346	.....	28,434	
Indian barkwork.....	.....	527	235	5	.....	287	
Leather.....	.....	6,398	900	1,763	.....	3,735	
Linen.....	.....	890	.....	.....	.....	890	
Machinery.....	.....	11,053	200	100	$2,950	7,803	
Musical instruments.....	.....	925	100	.....	.....	825	
Oil cake.....	.....	41,733	38,833	.....	.....	2,900	
Rags.....	.....	65,101	390	.....	.....	64,711	
Soap.....lbs.	17,265	682	.....	578	.....	44	60
Starch..... "	90,250	6,629	6,629	.....	.....	.....	
Straw.....	.....	1,245	.....	.....	.....	1,245	
Sugar boxes.....	.....	28,401	.....	.....	.....	28,401	
Wood.....	.....	41,765	560	8,977	5,168	22,834	4,226
Woollens.....	.....	91,408	.....	43,775	.....	47,633	
Liquors—Ale, beer, and cider..galls.	14,257	3,281	53	1,967	.....	1,261	
Whiskey..... "	13,620	7,802	60	2,745	.....	4,997	
Other spirits..... "	4,862	8,420	.....	1,950	.....	6,470	
Vinegar..... "	68	23	.....	23			
RECAPITULATION.							
Produce of the Mine.....		702,906	383,745	754	.....	301,312	17,095
Fisheries.....		703,896	88,103	127,334	5,657	50,514	432,288
Forest.....		9,482,897	5,940,911	26,437	.....	3,443,889	71,660
Animals, and their products.....		3,923,590	1,113,596	121,896	.....	2,686,499	1,599
Agricultural products.....		15,041,002	6,475,257	459,581	.....	8,083,632	22,532
Manufactures.....		415,327	48,715	83,083	8,118	270,825	4,586
Coin and bullion.....		178,997	178,997				
Other articles.....		242,002	6,665	7,786	.....	227,059	492
Total value of exports.....		$30,690,617	$14,235,989	$826,871	$13,775	$15,063,730	$550,252
Twenty-eight vessels built at Quebec during the year—35,534 tons—at $42 per ton.....		988,428	988,428				
Total value of exports as reported.....		$31,679,045	$15,224,417	$826,871	$13,775	$15,063,730	$550,252

Value of exports from Quebec.....	$6,813,164	
Montreal.....	8,765,594	
Gaspé and outports.....	691,075	
Rimouski.....	40,988	
Isle Verte.....	31,581	
Total from Sea ports.....	$16,342,402	
Inland ports, as reported.....	15,336,643	
		$31,679,045
Estimated amount not reported at Inland ports.....		1,917,080
Grand total of exports.....		$33,596,125

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the value of the principal articles of Canadian produce and manufacture, exported during the years 1860, 1861, and 1862.

Articles.	Total value.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.
Produce of the mine	$558,306	$463,118	$702,906
" " fisheries	832,646	663,700	703,896
" " forest	11,012,253	9,572,645	9,482,897
Animals and their products	4,221,257	3,681,468	3,923,590
Agricultural products	14,259,225	18,233,476	15,041,002
Manufactures	502,037	289,130	415,327
Coin and bullion	89,228	244,513	178,997
Other articles	137,240	154,718	242,002
Total value of exports	$31,612,192	$33 305,768	$30,690,617
Value of ships built at Quebec	749,268	1,411,480	988,428
Estimated amount of exports, short returned at Inland ports	2,270,430	1,896,947	1,917,080
Grand total of exports	$34,631,890	$36,614,195	$33,596,125

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the total value of the articles exported from Canada, *seaward, via* the St. Lawrence, during the years 1861 and 1862.

	1861.	1862.
Total value	$17,607,744	$14,411,849
Add goods *in transitu* from United States	3,505,511	5,198,920
Total exports seaward, *via* St. Lawrence	$21,113,255	$19,610,769

RECAPITULATION of imports and exports *via* St. Lawrence.

	1861.	1862.
Imports	$16,726,541	$17,601,019
Goods *in transitu* for United States	522,514	490,298
Exports	17,607,744	14,411,849
Goods *in transitu* from United States	3,505,511	5,198,920
Value of ships built at Quebec	1,411,480	988,428
Total value of imports and exports *via* St. Lawrence	$39,773,790	$38,690,514

STATISTICAL VIEW of the commerce of Canada, exhibiting the value of exports to and imports from Great Britain, her colonies, and Foreign countries,—together with the tonnage of vessels arriving and departing during the year 1862,—including in such tonnage the vessels engaged in the Inland trade.

	Commerce.		Shipping.					
			Tonnage of British Vessels.		Tonnage of Foreign Vessels.		Total.	
	Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Entered Inwards.	Cleared Outwards.	Entered Inwards.	Cleared Outwards.	Entered Inwards.	Cleared Outwards.
Great Britain	$15,224,417	$21,179,312	2,618,708	2,603,384	2,403,917	2,255,634	5,022,625	4,859,018
North Am. Colonies	826,871	535,469						
British West Indies	13,775	38,851						
United S. of America	16,980,810	25,173,157						
Other For. Countries	550,252	1,673,844						

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the value of imports and exports of Canada, during the years 1861 and 1862.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total imports and exports.
1861	$36,614,195	$43,054,836	$79,669,031
1862	33,596,125	48,600,633	82,196,758
Increase in 1862			$2,527,727

STATEMENT of British and Foreign vessels cleared outwards, *for sea* and *seaward*, during 1862, from the undermentioned six ports.

Ports.	With cargoes.					
	British.			Foreign.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Quebec	1,165	544,058	17,804	154	75,048	2,129
Montreal	478	241,223	9,218	37	15,705	485
Gaspé and Outports	215	17,619	1,357	26	1,781	159
New Carlisle	1	37				
Isle Verte	3	1,817	47			
Rimouski	10	4,755	140			

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the value of the exports of domestic produce and manufactures—value of goods entered for consumption—and amount of duties collected at each port in Canada—during 1860, 1861, and 1862.

Ports.	1860.			1861.			1862.		
	Exports.	Imports.	Duty.	Exports.	Imports.	Duty.	Exports.	Imports.	Duty.
Amherst	$264,432	$43,281	$3,373	.....	$11,867	$610	.....	$6,524	$201
Amherstburgh	83,457	46,919	4,869	$77,744	58,998	4,418	$78,053	54,988	3,685
Bath	58,439	5,427	568	45,547	2,811	337	7,861	2,781	134
Bayfield	109,747	1,467	85	80,163	1,266	126	53,383	2,205	14
Beauce	2,593	4,787	64	2,401	5,604	75	2,116	5,886	54
Belleville	400,008	172,949	22,260	291,594	173,955	23,027	276,225	150,279	13,675
Brantford	466,674	184,852	27,605	379,844	205,777	28,985	324,058	155,766	20,344
Brighton	147,102	19,488	1,443	110,364	15,558	1,743	80,180	10,519	770
Brockville	81,528	215,900	23,547	88,045	167,351	13,796	141,455	178,700	9,177
Burwell	183,915	16,444	2,272	128,223	11,889	1,469	133,314	18,217	1,140
Bytown	398,225	381,329	62,760	102,192	464,146	67,418	271,624	442,813	45,393
Chatham	208,560	87,409	11,358	152,217	77,353	7,979	300,909	92,615	7,871
Chippawa	125,530	188,890	2,514	47,888	160,549	1,260	67,502	247,805	1,515
Clarenceville	57,254	9,904	798	44,373	7,245	852	85,639	6,676	392
Clifton	577,295	263,446	21,912	556,746	314,437	21,927	561,667	345,857	32,193
Coaticook	2,575,222	286,094	15,281	2,548,550	222,450	10,848	2,209,407	296,436	7,203
Cobourg	325,186	224,114	29,074	122,908	206,362	26,431	78,007	176,860	18,934
Colborne	5,792	12,182	1,157	6,134	24,427	1,921	11,229	19,769	1,559
Collingwood	18,368	348,087	1,272	12,731	201,927	565	19,535	731,261	1,144
Cornwall	48,774	38,026	2,092	40,645	36,286	1,672	24,263	27,911	1,655
Côteau-du-Lac	22,738	3,170	142	2,906	2,820	166	10,887	1,873	35
Cramahe	84,215	23,286	2,270	59,588	22,828	1,831	37,938	21,614	2,123
Credit	215,207	13,506	1,674	301,657	30,778	1,178	205,554	24,994	538
Dalhousie	153,284	370,192	38,332	144,882	347,027	35,112	165,450	418,857	37,306
Darlington	125,582	45,287	6,033	146,664	67,451	9,001	102,829	40,990	5,345
Dover	326,620	37,783	5,498	176,282	37,025	4,293	130,640	49,108	2,389
Dundas	239,263	61,361	8,718	113,696	114,713	13,904	133,708	91,841	4,831
Dundee	21,854	59,252	1,159	50,381	138,468	2,564	48,533	115,984	1,567
Dunnville	197,442	24,656	1,603	151,083	29,973	1,942	202,300	31,967	1,759
Elgin	643	7,110	494	2,970	8,308	216	3,966	16,326	93
Fort Erie	664,266	109,107	11,445	698,019	138,809	12,925	673,685	132,680	9,938
Frelighsburgh	70,534	26,969	1,977	69,991	29,248	2,222	76,066	22,955	1,452
Gananoque	22,872	28,438	2,776	15,841	29,569	2,172	13,995	17,963	799
Gaspé	273,094	106,253	14,659	630,477	374,729	.....	691,075	420,180	
Georgeville	68,440	14,926	2,298	26,951	6,888	1,132	34,519	5,700	642
Goderich	161,407	42,640	3,542	306,254	169,015	9,092	150,946	271,836	7,687
Guelph	164,927	136,236	20,744	220,695	137,617	17,995	209,285	111,357	11,149
Hamilton	1,353,948	2,376,804	418,149	1,674,297	2,656,639	434,457	1,710,637	2,894,200	432,788
Hemmingford	63,717	17,427	2,421	48,989	32,237	1,366	67,343	42,045	1,503
Hope	198,732	108,191	12,408	175,665	118,615	12,506	344,470	145,788	10,929
Huntingdon	9,270	10,639	361						
Isle Verte	65,072	.....	.....	69,600	.....	.....	31,581		
Kingston	432,598	2,016,979	97,701	415,081	4,487,587	102,415	455,192	6,560,211	72,060
Kingsville	34,197	6,523	662	22,841	5,136	492	32,703	5,465	577
Lacolle	68,743	7,588	823	54,616	9,083	976	51,571	5,732	608
London	476,726	744,086	129,696	380,450	882,002	145,943	290,109	841,101	141,893
Maitland	.....	18,026	79	2,400	11,516	45	2,903	6,368	47
Milford	58,534	2,568	241	38,803	2,225	152	25,906	3,224	189
Montreal	6,020,715	15,334,010	2,453,853	10,415,738	16,197,574	2,393,486	8,765,594	20,183,836	2,490,557
Morrisburgh	33,600	29,185	859	30,694	30,852	869	43,351	23,575	345
Napanee	199,893	38,627	4,080	189,014	31,805	3,955	163,729	39,764	2,443
New Carlisle	253,363	137,024	14,708	35,468	5,472	198	.....	2,187	372
Newcastle	65,291	19,581	3,029	78,600	23,645	3,824	35,140	12,428	2,198
Niagara	66	35,440	5,798	.....	24,062	3,958	2,000	18,257	2,635
Oakville	173,362	15,260	1,462	128,273	14,879	1,848	84,147	9,414	510
Oshawa	71,929	75,188	7,087	89,049	68,848	6,743	26,563	65,520	6,593
Owen's Sound	17,797	12,036	1,665	5,211	9,972	1,512	6,884	6,224	695
Paris	153,835	44,466	2,932	139,297	57,435	5,214	192,677	43,824	4,182
Penetanguishene	7,682	347	22	4,440	.....	.....	2,040	1,405	68
Philipsburg	83,815	41,859	5,835	55,462	31,616	2,546	52,442	21,662	1,391
Picton	137,908	43,287	6,241	87,100	53,134	8,550	54,095	25,847	3,236
Potton	6,220	16,269	925	13,068	14,203	1,037	5,244	12,009	507
Prescott	179,705	515,319	17,711	162,689	801,007	16,711	151,782	863,544	12,346
Quebec	7,271,959	3,358,676	468,994	8,316,322	6,434,360	494,103	6,813,164	5,337,447	543,555
Queenston	41,895	29,675	2,333	30,026	22,850	2,531	15,251	22,615	2,976
Rimouski	49,384	.....	.....	74,065	.....	.....	40,988	122	
Rondeau	33,916	6,116	84	20,756	741	53	19,971	871	72
Rowan	184,411	14,555	1,581	175,612	6,788	811	235,106	16,070	984
Russeltown	41,328	11,224	946	16,984	9,946	882	42,346	9,984	577
Saint Johns	2,008,633	171,238	6,868	719,367	153,025	5,540	1,409,215	336,420	6,680
Saint Regis	10,377	26,917	220						
Sarnia	167,947	724,127	9,499	156,820	1,326,777	9,826	269,676	1,176,937	10,233
Saugeen	19,658	4,304	429	8,326	6,136	209	11,853	8,240	115
Sault Ste. Marie	298,478	37,395	3,018	235,511	109,730	3,432	305,858	90,420	
Stanley	256,966	58,722	4,456	131,627	65,028	3,570	153,076	77,205	2,388
Stanstead	174,910	58,804	7,272	144,232	79,247	8,264	152,201	53,020	4,841
Stratford	100,521	60,341	9,579	123,227	74,291	9,964	162,790	41,170	4,131
Sutton	41,350	15,452	1,547	38,505	16,099	1,368	74,950	12,064	918
Three Rivers	9,310	11,812	441	2,626	3,563	566	4,235	4,815	489
Toronto	1,786,773	4,048,458	649,307	1,467,947	4,619,149	715,384	1,078,256	4,300,983	603,202
Trenton	136,617	16,349	1,241	290,399	15,427	982	223,703	17,737	352
Trout River	29,211	6,995	705						
Wellington	94,624	25,233	1,855	55,233	27,576	1,564	66,936	30,900	2,099
Whitby	265,188	46,975	5,778	308,620	50,488	4,021	275,092	57,811	3,115
Windsor	166,150	342,935	30,980	94,804	357,231	20,315	82,080	350,856	16,349
Woodstock	54,647	37,422	4,877	32,838	43,303	5,263	26,392	51,223	6,257
Est. am't of exports short return. at Inland ports	32,361,460 / 2,270,430	34,441,621	4,758,465	34,717,248 / 1,896,947	43,046,823	4,768,192	31,679,045 / 1,917,080	48,600,633	4,652,748
Totals	34,631,890	34,441,621	4,758,465	36,614,195	43,046,823	4,768,192	33,596,125	48,600,633	4,652,748

FREE PORTS.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC TRADE of the Free Ports of Gaspé and Sault Ste. Marie.

	Gaspé.		Sault Ste. Marie.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Values of trade with Foreign ports in 1861	$374,729	$630,477	$92,704	$235,516
" " " in 1862	420,180	691,075	90,420	305,858
Decrease in 1862	.....	.....	2,284	
Increase in 1862	45,451	60,598	.....	70,342
Values of trade with Canadian ports in 1861	366,948	192,115	39,179	95
" " " in 1862	466,316	189,786	41,743	74
Decrease in 1862	.....	2,329	.....	21
Increase in 1862	99,368	.....	2,564	
Values of trade with Foreign ports in 1861	374,729	630,477	92,704	235,516
" " Canadian " "	366,948	192,115	39,179	95
Total trade in 1861	741,677	822,592	131,883	235,611
Values of trade with Foreign ports in 1862	420,180	691,075	90,420	305,858
" " Canadian " "	466,316	189,786	41,743	74
Total trade in 1862	886,496	880,861	132,163	305,932
Total increase of trade in 1862 over 1861	$144,819	$58,269	$280	$70,321

DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Amount of duty from distilleries	$200,497	235,213	372,833
" " " breweries	43,931	50,734	108,015
Total excise revenue	$244,428	285,947	480,848
Total amount of grain and other articles used in distillation	bush. 1,275,288	1,348,883	1,282,121
" " malt used in brewing	" 386,624	455,001	548,098
Total quantity of grain, &c., used for distilling and brewing	" 1,661,912	1,803,884	1,830,219

STATEMENT of British and Foreign vessels entered Inwards, *from sea*, with cargoes or in ballast, at the ports of Quebec, Montreal, Gaspé and Outports, New Carlisle, Isle Verte, and Rimouski—during the year 1862.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Countries from which they entered.	With cargoes.						In ballast.					
	British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom	365	265,290	9,494	8	4,452	121	309	191,280	5,287	37	18,185	517
Nova Scotia	20	2,074	115	.....	.....	.....	10	3,404	99			
New Brunswick	26	1,919	117	.....	.....	.....	13	801	61			
Newfoundland	37	2,720	185	.....	.....	.....	25	3,564	168	1	354	12
Prince Edward Island	3	251	15	.....	.....	.....	2	916	32			
St. Pierre, Miquelon	2	130	9	.....	.....	.....	1	84	5			
Free Ports of Canada	225	14,434	1,490	.....	.....	.....	15	1,071	72			
United States	.....	.....	.....	3	1,859	48	1	974	28	2	1,998	38
British West Indies	2	424	16	.....	.....	.....	7	4,436	118			
Spanish West Indies	3	311	16									
Danish West Indies	1	870	20	.....	.....	.....	1	243	10			
France	5	1,368	45	1	453	13	10	3,743	110	4	2,086	57
Spain	7	4,317	122	1	329	11	59	29,600	834	4	2,206	58
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	3	510	29	8	3,268	99	2	1,032	30
Belgium	2	1,052	29	2	797	25	1	860	20			
Holland	.....	.....	.....	1	554	15	.....	.....	.....	3	972	32
Hamburgh	1	403	13	4	1,956	62	2	556	20	3	858	35
Bremen	.....	.....	.....	1	381	14	.....	.....	.....	2	1,190	32
Norway	.....	.....	.....	3	1,056	33	.....	.....	.....	68	30,564	922
Sweden	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,166	28	2	1,169	31
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,705	51	1	745	15
Sicily	1	173	9									
Malta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	730	20			
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	1	997	17	9	6,076	149	5	2,762	76
Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,530	43			
South America	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1,562	39			
Bahama Islands	1	1,025	22									
Totals	701	296,761	11,717	28	13,344	388	484	257,569	7,293	134	64,121	1,855

STATEMENT of British and Foreign vessels entered Inwards, *from sea*, &c.—*Continued.*

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Countries from which they entered.	With cargoes.						In ballast.					
	British.			Foreign.			British.			Foreign.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	No. of Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
United Kingdom	253	168,751	6,818	4	2,142	52	61	31,008	949	10	3,552	118
Nova Scotia	56	8,482	366	.....	.....	.....	3	957	33			
New Brunswick	7	295	28	.....	.....	.....	2	901	21			
Newfoundland	12	1,618	82	.....	.....	.....	7	1,328	59	1	354	12
Prince Edward Island	1	63	4	.....	.....	.....	2	348	16			
St. Pierre, Miquelon	1	63	5									
Free Ports of Canada	12	488	38									
United States	1	396	12	1	995	22	1	829	19	2	1,692	36
British West Indies	1	156	6	.....	.....	.....	2	747	24			
Spanish West Indies	4	787	36									
France	6	1,642	55	2	700	23	4	2,193	52	1	799	15
Spain	1	218	9	.....	.....	.....	6	2,423	75			
Portugal	.....	.....	.....	2	344	18	3	726	29			
Belgium	2	1,054	30	2	797	25	1	861	20			
Hamburgh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,269	41
Bremen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	450	15
Norway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4,060	114
North America	1	204	8	.....	.....	.....	1	782	19			
Cape de Verd	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	642	17			
China	3	1,378	48	1	304	13						
Totals	361	185,595	7,545	12	5,282	153	94	43,745	1,333	29	12,176	351

GASPE AND OUTPORTS.

United Kingdom	36	5,021	308	.....	.....	.....	8	1,783	73			
Nova Scotia	84	4,506	447	.....	.....	.....	32	1,265	173			
New Brunswick	31	3,011	307	.....	.....	.....	22	1,344	124			
Newfoundland	4	335	26	.....	.....	.....	9	811	57			
Prince Edward Island	9	220	33	.....	.....	.....	9	399	41			
St. Pierre, Miquelon	.....	.....	.....	2	39	11						
United States	2	116	12	1	243	11	.....	.....	.....	26	1,829	177
British West Indies	3	311	23									
Spanish West Indies	1	150	8									
Spain	18	1,704	114	.....	.....	.....	1	90	7			
Hamburgh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	270	11			
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	102	8			
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	706	41			
Totals	188	15,374	1,278	3	282	22	88	6,770	535	26	1,829	177

PORT OF NEW CARLISLE.

United Kingdom	2	109	6									

PORT OF ISLE VERTE.

United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,817	47			

PORT OF RIMOUSKI.

United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4,562	121			

NUMBER AND TONNAGE of vessels which arrived at and departed from the ports mentioned below, by *sea*, in 1862.

Ports.	Vessels arrived.						Vessels departed.					
	British.		Foreign.		Total.		British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Quebec	1,185	554,330	162	77,465	1,347	631,795	1,165	544,058	154	75,048	1,319	619,106
Montreal	484	242,443	41	17,458	525	259,901	480	242,442	41	17,458	521	259,900
Gaspé and Outports	276	22,144	29	2,111	305	24,255	253	19,644	26	1,781	279	21,425
New Carlisle	2	109	.....	.....	2	109	1	37	.....	.....	1	37
Isle Verte	3	1,817	.....	.....	3	1,817	3	1,817	.....	.....	3	1,817
Rimouski	5	4,562	.....	.....	5	4,562	5	4,562	.....	.....	5	4,562
Totals	1,955	825,405	232	97,034	2,187	922,439	1,907	812,560	221	94,288	2,127	906,847

SHIPS OUTWARDS.—STATEMENT of the number of vessels entered outwards *for sea*, at the undermentioned ports, shewing their tonnage, number of men employed, and to what country cleared, for 1862, and the two preceding years. (*For separate statement of British and Foreign vessels cleared outwards, &c., see page* 70.)

Ports.	Total.			Great Britain.		Brit. Colonies.		United States.		Other Foreign Countries.	
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Quebec	1,319	619,106	19,933	925	587,254	371	23,992	3	1,506	20	6,354
Montreal	517	258,147	9,732	429	249,776	81	7,373	1	121	6	877
Gaspé and outports	279	21,425	1,682	11	1,928	179	10,473	24	1,822	65	7,202
New Carlisle	1	37	2	.....	.....	1	37				
Rimouski	5	4,562	121	5	4,562						
Isle Verte	3	1,817	47	3	1,817						
Totals, 1862	2,124	905,094	31,517	1,373	845,337	632	41,875	28	3,449	91	14,433
1861	2,389	1,059,667	36,678	1,585	995,479	677	42,629	57	9,833	70	11,726
1860	1,923	821,791	28,894	1,325	773,529	458	30,883	73	5,346	67	12,033

(*For Ships Inwards, see opposite page.*)

SUMMARY STATEMENT of Canadian and American tonnage, inwards and outwards at Canadian ports, shewing the intercourse (exclusive of ferryage,) by Inland navigation, between Canada and the U. States, during 1862.

	Inwards.		Outwards.		Totals.	
	Canadian.	American.	Canadian.	American.	Inwards.	Outwards.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Steam	1,271,282	1,933,577	1,306,189	1,851,491	3,207,859	3,157,680
Sail	522,021	370,306	484,635	309,856	892,327	794,491
Totals	1,793,303	2,306,883	1,790,824	2,161,347	4,180,186	3,952,171

INWARDS AND OUTWARDS.

Canadian steam	2,577,471	
" sail	1,006,656	3,584,127
American steam	3,788,068	
" sail	680,162	4,468,230
Inwards and Outwards		8,052,357
Add " " for sea-going vessels		1,829,286
Grand total		tons 9,881,643

STATEMENT shewing the number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels built, and those registered, at the undermentioned ports in Canada, during the year 1862.

Ports.	Built.						Registered.					
	Steam.		Sail.		Total.		Steam.		Sail.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Amherstburgh	.....	.....	1	51	1	51	.....	.....	2	78	2	78
Belleville	.....	.....	1	172	1	172	.....	.....	3	433	3	433
Brighton	.....	.....	1	88	1	88	.....	.....	1	88	1	88
Burwell	.....	.....	3	588	3	588	.....	.....	3	588	3	588
Chippawa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	32	1	36	3	68
Cobourg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	411	3	411
Cramahe	.....	.....	1	72	1	72	.....	.....	1	72	1	72
Dalhousie	1	88	6	1,901	7	1,989	.....	.....	8	2,261	8	2,261
Dover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	1	13
Dunnville	.....	.....	1	100	1	100	2	129	4	405	6	534
Gananoque	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	40	1	40
Gaspé	.....	.....	1	139	1	139	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	584	3	584
Hope	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	220	2	220
Kingston	.....	.....	1	276	1	276	6	640	11	1,964	17	2,604
Milford	.....	.....	1	219	1	219	.....	.....	1	21	1	21
Montreal	3	384	20	2,647	23	3,031	9	1,275	135	12,417	144	13,692
Newcastle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	75	1	75
Oakville	.....	.....	1	238	1	238	.....	.....	3	575	3	575
Owen Sound	.....	.....	1	41	1	41	.....	.....	2	121	2	121
Penetanguishene	.....	.....	1	50	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	4	367	58	21,621	62	21,988	5	542	76	24,619	81	25,161
Toronto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	816	7	816
Wallaceburgh	.....	.....	3	761	3	761	1	25	3	761	4	786
Totals	8	839	101	28,964	109	29,803	25	2,643	272	46,598	*297	49,241

* Of this number, 105 vessels were registered under the Imperial Merchants' Shipping Act, 1854—and the remainder under the Provincial Act.

SHIPS INWARDS.—STATEMENT of the number of vessels entered inwards *from sea*, at the undermentioned ports, shewing their tonnage, number of men employed, and the countries from whence they came, during the year 1862, and the two preceding years.

Ports.	Total.			Great Britain.		Brit. Colonies.		United States.		Other Foreign Countries.	
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Quebec	1,347	631,795	21,253	719	479,207	386	36,368	6	4,831	236	111,389
Montreal	525	259,901	9,712	328	205,453	125	28,840	5	3,912	57	21,696
Gaspé and Outports	305	24,255	2,012	44	6,804	203	12,202	29	2,188	29	3,061
New Carlisle	2	109	6	....	.....	2	109				
Rimouski	5	4,562	121	5	4,562						
Isle Verte	3	1,817	47	3	1,817						
Totals, 1862	2,187	922,439	33,151	1,099	697,843	726	77,519	40	10,931	322	136,146
1861	2,442	1,077,128	37,091	1,276	835,760	752	66,120	74	24,291	340	150,957
1860	1,992	831,434	30,043	1,011	615,063	610	74,557	99	27,403	272	114,411

CARRYING TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THE PROVINCIAL CANALS OF CANADA.

SUMMARY STATEMENT of the business of the Welland, St. Lawrence, Chambly, Burlington, Ottawa, and Rideau Canals, St. Ours and St. Ann's Locks, showing the total quantity of each description of property passed through and on the same, and the amount of tolls collected, during the year 1862.

Articles.	Welland canal.		St. Law. canal.		Chambly can'l & St. Ours lock		Burlington Bay canal.		St. Ann's lock.		Ottawa and Rideau canals.	
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.
Vessels, all kinds.	1476,842	$32,823	1049,230	$13,427	154,552	$1,764	286,718	$1,751	241,729	$3,021	373,325	$5,815
Passengers (No.).	5,087	401	28,214	1,468	1,535	25	.....	.....	17,365	173	1,018	28
Produce of forest	238,213	26,385	381,305	13,172	87,296	5,731	47,467	3,314	212,268	3,009	316,506	9,593
Farm stock	134	33	1,268	174	232	8	103	9	246	12	2	.....
Animal produce.	9,116	2,367	7,526	1,470	438	55	3,142	1,633	728	36	903	93
Vegetable food	721,149	163,918	421,265	82,957	29,779	2,813	91,798	15,874	4,186	209	4,803	499
Agricul. products	6,732	1,662	17,452	2,937	2,662	172	5,419	842	228	11	297	32
Manufactures	171,977	34,746	75,022	12,052	4,876	504	20,528	5,357	5,605	251	8,665	842
Merchandise	96,453	21,501	60,556	10,528	23,017	1,984	23,320	8,665	4,835	212	6,204	918

STATEMENT showing the number, national character, and tonnage (computed from aggregate number of trips made during the season of navigation) of vessels which passed on and through the Welland, St. Lawrence, Chambly, Burlington Bay, Rideau, and Ottawa canals, St. Ours and St. Ann's locks, during the year 1862, and amount of tolls collected thereon.

Vessels.	From Can. to Can. ports.		From Can. to Am. ports.		From Am. to Can. ports.		From Am. to Am. ports.		Total.		Amount of tolls on vessels.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Canadian vessels & strs.											
Welland	1,537	216,915	853	138,340	932	151,297	33	5,703	3,355	511,355	$7,363 25
St. Lawrence	10,364	994,077	237	20,968	103	13,588	.....	.....	10,704	1028,633	13,271 87
Chambly & St. Ours lock	550	24,167	654	46,840	657	44,032	.....	.....	1,861	115,039	1,277 52
Burlington Bay	1,164	180,798	335	53,198	286	40,157	.....	.....	1,835	274,153	1,677 50
St. Ann's lock	3,707	220,675	207	15.688	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,914	236,343	2,954 30
Rideau and Ottawa	6,086	370,953	.....	.....	2	110	.....	.....	6,088	371,063	5,781 68
Total Canadian vessels.	23,408	2006,685	2,336	275,014	1,980	249,184	33	5,703	27,757	2536,586	$32,326 12
Am. vessels and strs.											
Welland	34	5,477	558	83,449	614	99,660	2,718	776,901	3,924	965,487	25,459 78
St. Lawrence	.....	.....	122	8,227	147	10,297	81	2,073	300	20,597	155 96
Chambly & St. Ours lock	7	358	312	18,398	330	20,211	8	546	657	39,513	486 74
Burlington Bay	10	963	44	6,575	29	5,027	.....	.....	83	12,565	74 00
St. Ann's lock	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	2,693	43	2,693	86	5,386	67 33
Rideau and Ottawa	29	1.859	.....	.....	6	403	....	.....	35	2,262	33 93
Total American vessels.	80	8,657	1,036	116,649	1,169	138,291	2,800	782,213	5,085	1045,810	$26,277 74
Grand tot.—Can. & Am.	23,488	2015,342	3,372	391,663	3,149	387,475	2,833	787,916	32,842	3582,396	$58,603 86

AN ACCOUNT of the gross and net revenue from all sources of the Provincial Canals of Canada, for 1862.

Gross amount of Tolls, as per tariff	$497,302 96
" Welland Canal, damages and fines, $593 00; rents, $7,363 90	7,956 90
" St. Lawrence Canal, " $1,895 17; " $12,493 55	14,388 72
" Storage and winterage, $4,836 91; wharfage, $3,075 49	7,912 40
" Chambly canal rents, $20	20 00
" Ottawa and Rideau canal, winterage	25 90
Gross revenue from all sources	$527,606 88
Less—Charges for collectors' salaries, lock tenders, &c. $125,017 35	
" Repairs and other incidental expenses 73,980 63	
" Tolls refunded and not collected as per Order in Council, May 1860 288,815 55	
	$482,813 53
Net revenue, all incidental expenses deducted	$44,793 35

STATEMENT of vessels arrived at the port of Quebec in each year, from 1764 to 1863 inclusive, with their tonnage and number of men:

Year.	No. vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Average Tonnage each vessel.	Year.	No. vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Average Tonnage each vessel.
1764	67	5496	568		1814	173	31092	1456	
1765	52	4814	456		1815	184	35922	1794	
1766	66	6999	601		1816	281	53390	2889	
1767	70	5157	517		1817	332	77715	3629	228
1768	46	4069	360		1818	388	90118	4018	
1769	82	7411	587		1819	645	150122	6965	
1770	48	5870	364		1820	585	147754	6767	
1771	77	6584	297		1821	434	102786	4645	
1772	62	5313	494		1822	612	145953	6450	
1773				91	1823	569	132634	6130	
1774					1824	619	150000	8047	
1775					1825	796	195598	10348	
1776					1826	714	179949	9282	
1777	*				1827	619	152712	8080	
1778	63	5746	509		1828	718	183472	93400	
1779					1829	900	235575	11700	258
1780					1830	896	227275	11648	
1781					1831	1027	263523	13350	
1782					1832	945	261071	12285	
1783	69	8792	724		1833	941	246071	10876	
1784	32	5164	356		1834	1089	295550	12828	
1785	58	8834	586		1835	1105	311490	13425	
1786	74	10006	547	141	1836	1152	344406	14445	
1787					1837	1002	313885	13237	
1788	*58	8199	553		1838	1026	333133	13552	
1789					1839	1068	357837	15262	332
1790	50	8566	461		1840	1255	430951	16827	
1791	81	14760	826		1841	1234	430175	16664	
1792	163	12361	659		1842	872	299649	11563	
1793	114	15758	933		1843	1228	433087	16603	
1794	113	22129	1274		1844	1232	451142	16698	
1795	17	22447	1678		1845	1489	576541	20932	
1796	67	11050	890		1846	1480	568225	20614	
1797	89	19072	1077		1847	1210	479124	17564	
1798	81	14034	924		1848	1188	452436	16423	
1799	125	16163	1569		1849	1184	465088	16571	
1800	141	16757	1798	163	1850	1196	465804	16092	
1801	175	20517	1564		1851	1300	533427	17753	402
1802	179	18221	1204		1852	1234	506123	16636	
1803	167	28744	1530		1853	1351	570738	19360	
1804	165	22804	1107		1854	1416	618926	20301	
1805	157	18795	1097		1855	742	348430	11082	
1806	167	16756	1008		1856	1006	477160	15777	
1807	193	18355	1880		1857	1283	609444	19938	
1808	334	70275	3220		1858	1007	501653	16456	
1809	517	85476	4126		1859	970	510984	17046	
1810	627	134204	5308		1860	1252	666958	21299	499
1811	532	116687	5553		1861	1571	791712	25210	
1812	399	86196	3950		1862	1347	631795	21253	
1813	190	43856	2200		1863	1661	807640	25591	

PORT OF QUEBEC.—STATEMENT of the No. of vessels and amount of tonnage employed in the timber trade at this port, during 1862-3, together with the names of Shippers, and the No of vessels loaded by each house; compiled by Mr. N. BALZARETTI, of H. M. Customs:

Shippers.	1862.		1863.	
	No. Ves.	No. Tons	No. Ves	No. Tons
C. E. Levey & Co.	127	71975	146	87943
A. Gilmour & Co.	80	52024	123	81202
J. Burstall & & Co.	115	67028	113	68821
C. & J. Sharples & Co.	99	50945	127	67755
Benson & Co.	81	45966	110	57989
M. I. Wilson.	73	40793	129	75977
D. D. Young & Co.	36	23171	93	50379
Henry Fry.	30	19453	46	28083
D. Patton & Co.	08	17423	59	32585
R. R. Dobell.	22	16750	57	41851
Hamilton Bros.	17	11845	33	20164
Falkenberg & McBlain.	16	10158	35	22395
Robinson & Co.	16	4589	15	6090
Hugh Mackay.	15	14506	15	15438
Ryan Brothers & Co.	14	9173	25	16804
By 40 different parties.	67	49916	127	72620
	888	505615	1252	746096

LIST of number and tonnage of sea-going vessels built in Quebec, as far back as the records go.

Year.	100 Tons and under.		500 Tons and under.		Over 500 Tons.		Total Ships.	Total Tons.
	Ships	Tons.	Ships	Tons.	Ships	Tons.		
1787	16	755	3	677	.....	.....	19	1452
1788	58	2363	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	2363
1789	10	452	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	452
1790	10	334	2	320	.....	.....	12	654
1791	11	452	1	122	.....	.....	12	574
1792	5	191	1	128	.....	.....	6	319
1793	11	364	3	545	.....	.....	14	909
1794	7	242	3	691	.....	.....	10	933
1795	16	659	3	705	.....	.....	19	1364
1796	8	454	5	843	.....	.....	13	1297
1797	9	389	5	1139	.....	.....	14	1528
1798	8	340	5	798	.....	.....	13	1138
1799	16	741	14	4280	2	1167	32	6188
1800	10	437	10	2686	1	646	21	3769
1801	14	637	9	2223	1	544	24	3404
1802	10	736	10	2074	1	560	21	3370
1803	16	833	14	2335	.....	.....	30	3168
1804	18	1113	7	1411	.....	.....	25	2524
1805	9	528	6	1318	.....	.....	15	1846
1806	12	632	6	1700	.....	.....	18	2332
1807	7	308	8	2420	.....	.....	15	2728
1808	5	226	8	2833	2	1074	15	4133
1809	9	417	12	2998	.....	.....	21	3415
1810	13	763	21	4195	1	575	35	5533
1811	19	986	30	9612	5	3093	54	13691
1812	11	549	23	6392	.....	.....	34	6941
1813	9	541	9	2774	.....	.....	18	3315
1814	17	888	7	2424	1	594	25	3906
1815	28	1324	10	1528	1	608	39	3460
1816	31	1462	7	2081	1	670	39	4213
1817	30	1352	4	902	2	1336	36	3590
1818	29	1436	7	1576	1	554	37	3566
1819	15	726	10	2940	.....	.....	25	3666
1820	8	314	8	1770	.....	.....	16	2084
1821	14	666	8	1588	.....	.....	22	2254
1822	11	469	9	2216	.....	.....	20	2685
1823	26	1209	12	2497	.....	.....	38	3706
1824	13	725	24	6083	.....	.....	38	10498
1825	19	1044	63	18254	.....	.....	83	24592
1826	26	1478	58	17694	.....	.....	84	19172
1827	27	1621	34	7854	.....	.....	61	9475
1828	25	1434	35	7788	1	560	61	9782
1829	17	933	16	4586	1	568	34	6087
1830	10	604	15	4189	.....	.....	25	4793
1831	25	1392	10	2871	3	1907	38	6170
1832	11	618	10	2435	3	1842	24	4895
1833	13	935	7	2271	4	2392	29	5598
1834	12	617	17	4557	6	3836	35	9010
1835	11	609	12	2894	7	4509	30	8012
1836	13	749	9	2751	9	6655	31	10155
1837	18	876	6	1885	10	7418	34	10179
1838	16	823	11	2721	8	5814	35	9358
1839	19	885	11	3453	15	8824	46	13929
1840	19	979	16	4577	29	21005	64	26561
1841	22	1300	15	3502	27	18320	64	23122
1842	34	1961	13	3769	10	6891	57	12621
1843	23	1278	7	2022	9	6085	42	12736
1844	18	1046	7	1428	13	9639	40	14214
1845	8	337	11	3019	22	15626	46	24713
1846	14	634	4	1315	16	11901	39	19714
1847	26	1410	11	3482	30	22874	74	35740
1848	24	1552	12	3493	13	10354	55	22298
1849	35	2157	14	2972	16	13371	73	28160
1850	33	2036	10	2555	21	18495	74	34154
1851	17	1168	12	2284	17	14890	66	41605
1852	14	934	14	3070	12	10535	49	26405
1853	28	1619	21	4488	9	6746	89	54028
1854	20	1140	21	3645	14	10612	78	46554
1855	39	2048	30	5974	10	7961	95	35802
1856	41	2167	22	6335	14	11856	90	35842
1857	30	1586	13	3355	30	22273	83	38644
1858	23	1102	8	1848	15	11902	51	20518
1859	16	667	13	2737	7	5223	41	14468
1860	25	1234	10	2660	12	9111	55	22585
1861	19	832	9	2657	15	12818	51	25546
	1364	70818	931	238234	447	333734	2939	890201

* Average of preceding and following years given, the compiler being unable to ascertain the precise number.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

RETURN shewing the opening of the navigation in the Port of Quebec in each year from 1830 to 1863 inclusively; also the date of closing thereof during that period.

Years.	Arrivals from Montreal, Steamers.	Arrivals from Sea, Ship.	Sailed for Sea.	Average Time.	Years.	Arrivals from Montreal, Steamers.	Arrivals from Sea, Ship.	Sailed for Sea.	Average Time.
	Date.	Date.	Date.	Average.		Date.	Date.	Date.	Average.
1830	April 17	April 26	Dec. 4	7 months 9 days.	1847	May 8	May 8	Nov. 26	6 months 20 days.
31	" 21	" 16	Nov. 30	7 " 16 "	48	April 6	" 1	" 21	6 " 21 "
32	" 29	May 4	" 30	6 " 28 "	49	" 25	April 28	" 25	6 " 28 "
33	" 18	" 10	" 25	6 " 16 "	1850	" 25	" 28	" 28	6 " 31 "
34	" 18	" 6	" 24	6 " 20 "	51	" 22	" 20	" 29	7 " 10 "
35	May 4	" 2	" 25	6 " 26 "	52	" 30	" 15	Dec. 4	7 " 20 "
36	" 11	" 11	" 26	6 " 16 "	53	" 23	" 24	Nov. 26	7 " 3 "
37	" 1	April 29	" 18	6 " 20 "	54	May 5	" 29	" 29	7 " 1 "
38	April 28	May 3	" 20	6 " 19 "	55	" 6	May 6	" 22	6 " 17 "
39	" 21	" 8	" 23	6 " 16 "	56	April 27	April 20	" 23	6 " 26 "
1840	" 19	April 25	" 29	7 " 6 "	57	" 17	" 28	" 24	7 " 6 "
41	May 1	" 29	" 28	7 " 0 "	58	" 18	" 29	" 25	6 " 28 "
42	April 21	May 3	" 28	6 " 26 "	59	" 22	" 29	" 28	7 " 0 "
43	May 5	April 18	" 28	7 " 12 "	1860	" 26	" 28	" 26	6 " 29 "
44	April 24	May 3	" 23	6 " 22 "	61	" 26	" 22	" 26	7 " 5 "
45	" 25	" 1	" 26	6 " 27 "	62	" 30	" 16	" 29	7 " 0 "
46	" 17	April 24	" 27	7 " 5 "	63	May 3	May 4	" 27	6 " 25 "

STATEMENT of the number and Tonnage of Vessels employed in the Timber Trade at this Port during the year 1863. Also, a comparative statement for the four previous years, including the number and tonnage of Foreign Vessels, and the Countries to which they belong, together with the names of Houses engaged in the Trade, and the number of Vessels loaded by each:

Shippers.	1859.		1860.		1861.		1862.		1863.	
	Ves.	Tons.	Ves.	Tons.	Ves.	Tons.	Ves.	Tons.	Ves.	Tons.
C. E. Levey & Co	149	81286	145	84012	135	75509	127	71975	146	87943
A. Gilmour & Co	100	64807	107	65363	119	72149	80	52024	123	81202
J. Burstall & Co	116	64450	148	79510	130	74838	115	67028	113	68821
C. & J. Sharples & Co	78	43904	112	52484	121	61938	99	50945	127	67755
Benson & Co	79	40530	83	39379	90	49780	81	45966	110	57989
M. I. Wilson	10	6742	46	23706	87	49508	73	40793	129	75977
D. D. Young & Co	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	23171	93	50379
Henry Fry	21	14088	36	23642	32	24628	30	19453	44	28083
D. Patton & Co	.....	.....	41	21817	91	46391	30	17423	59	32585
R. R. Dobell	.....	.....	20	16481	19	17649	22	16750	57	41851
Hamilton Bros	6	4967	8	6559	13	12084	17	11845	33	20164
Falkenberg & McBlain	19	10964	17	10511	22	14000	16	10158	35	22395
Robinscn & Co	13	5351	27	8951	25	8819	16	4589	15	6090
Hugh Mackay	22	10035	11	6091	9	6815	15	14506	15	15438
Ryan Bros & Co	22	9683	22	11789	18	9243	14	9173	26	16804
By 40 different parties	38	18076	47	25220	106	69293	67	49916	127	72620
	676	375088	870	466375	1017	592648	838	505615	1252	746096

FOREIGN VESSELS cleared at this Port during the years 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863.

Flags.	1860.			1861.			1862.			1863.		
	Ves.	Tons.	Men.	Ves.	Tons.	Men.	Ves.	Tons.	Men.	Ves.	Tons.	Men.
United States	11	10590	223	53	52680	1070	13	12319	257	2	1750	36
Norwegian	120	50949	1550	142	60244	1852	106	47750	1396	160	74116	2170
Prussian	25	11815	337	23	9281	275	15	7019	211	37	16158	490
Russian	.....	.....	.....	1	550	18	3	1645	45	1	785	18
Swedish	4	1555	46	4	1860	57	3	1326	42	4	1749	55
Oldenberg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	566	22	2	915	28
Hamburg	5	3064	94	7	3872	122	7	3016	99	7	4876	131
Bremen	2	1160	31	3	1089	36	1	450	15	3	1345	43
Mecklenberg	.....	.....	.....	1	333	11	2	655	24	2	922	31
Portuguese	7	1120	59	5	884	45	2	302	18	12	2584	121
Danish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	730	26
Hanoverian	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	668	29
French	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	592	21
Spanish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	691	10
Holland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	650	9
	174	80253	2340	239	130793	3486	154	75048	2129	239	108031	3218

CROWN LANDS—CANADA.

Several million acres of surveyed lands are always in the market, and prices fixed at which intending settlers can acquire them, upon application to the respective Crown Land agents. The price varies from 70 cts. to $1 per acre, according to locality, and terms of payment.

Lower Canada.—During 1862, 232,186 acres were sold for $106,197, and 31,228 acres located as free grants on the colonization roads. The quantity disposable at the beginning of 1862 was 5,593,833 acres; adding to this 578,138 acres surveyed during the year, the balance on hand at the close of 1862 was 5,908,557 acres. The gross amount received in 1862 was $55,585.

Upper Canada.—The sales of Crown Lands in 1862 amounted to 101,511 acres, the purchase money to $120,627, and the gross amount of collections to $223,315. On the Colonization roads 3,000 acres were located gratuitously. 922,640 acres were added by surveys during the year, and at the close of 1862, 2,839,358 acres remained for future disposal.

Clergy Lands.—In L. C., 36,504 acres were sold in 1862; purchase money $30,914; gross amount received $24,933; net revenue, $19,819. At the close of the year there were 355,998 acres remaining unsold. In U. C. 29,771 acres were sold in 1862; purchase money, $60,666; gross amount collected $177,780; net revenue $141,332. At the close of the year 94,837 acres remained undisposed of.

Jesuits' Estates.—In 1862 these estates yielded $14,590, of which $4,195 went to the L. C. Superior Education Investment fund, and $10,395 to the L. C. Superior Education income fund. Expenses $3,382; net receipts, $11,208.

The Crown Domain.—The gross amount derived from the domain in 1862 was $12,793. Expenses $3,312. The St. Maurice forges were sold by the department for $7,000.

Grammar School Lands, U. C.—2,969 acres of these lands were sold during the year 1862 for $3,803, leaving 51,714 still to be disposed of. Gross receipts $12,635, net proceeds $10,041.

Common School Lands, U. C.—Sales during 1862, 2,249 acres, purchase money $7,991. Gross collections $207,642; net income $165,425. 9,767 acres remained to be disposed of. The total net amount realized from these lands to 31st Dec. 1862, was $910,065.

The following table shows the number of acres sold, amount of sales, and amounts collected in Upper and Lower Canada for 1861 and 1862.

	Acres Sold.		Amount of Sales.		Amount of Collections.	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
Clergy lands, Upper Canada	74,366	29,771	$181,674	$60,666	$298,129	$177,780
" Lower Canada	41,299	36,504	36,511	30,914	26,869	24,932
Crown lands, Upper Canada	257,933	101,511	338,153	120,627	276,170	223,315
" Lower Canada	273,835	232,186	126,043	106,197	73,915	55,584
Common school lands	4,498	2,249	14,580	7,991	111,514	207,642
Grammar "	5,729	2,969	8,527	3,803	22,050	12,635
	657,661	405,190	$705,491	$330,200	$808,649	$701,890

Ordnance Lands.—The Commissioner's report states that the uncertain aspect of public affairs, the continued depreciation in the value of real estate, and the unsettled condition of the neighboring states during 1862 afforded reasons for suspending sales generally. The amount of collections for the year was $20,061; disbursements by ordnance land agent, $8,284; disbursements on account of surveys, &c., $3,567.

Indian Affairs.—Receipts for lands and timber in 1862, $90,026; interest on investments, $82,665; annuities, $31,020. Total, $203,711. Disbursements, including payment to Indians, &c., $122,382. At the beginning of 1862, the total sum standing to the credit of the various Indian bands was $1,397,362. Increase during the year, $68,548.

Fisheries.—The fees accrued under fishing licenses issued for 1862 in U. C. amounted to $2,043, and from licenses of Salmon fishery stations in L. C. $1437. The act passed in 1862, to assimilate the fishery laws of Canada and New Brunswick, became inoperative, the Royal assent being withheld.

In the county of Bonaventure the number of fishing boats employed in 1862 was 247; value $7,290; number of fishermen 494. The quantity of fish taken was as follows: codfish, 12,033 quintals, haddock 517 do, halibut, 409 do; herring 3,035 barrels, salmon 280 do, and 7,700 gallons of cod oil were obtained.

In the county of Gaspé and Magdalen Islands the total number of boats was 1,491, value $45,059; number of fishermen 2,976; codfish taken 104,455 quintals, haddock 549 do, halibut 100 do; herring 3,050 barrels; mackerel 943 do; salmon 232 do; gallons of cod oil 64,-193.

The total number of vessels engaged in the Canadian fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and belonging to the several fishing establishments of the Coast of Gaspé, Magdalen Islands, and North Shore, in 1862, was 15 barks, 115 schooners, 23 brigantines, and 2 cutters; total tonnage 11,676; number of men employed 1,165; cargo, 14,168 quintals codfish, 63,753 gallons oil, 53 barrels herring and 22,398 seals.

Seals in the Gulf of St. Lawrence during 1862.

	No. of Seals.	Galls. of Seal oil.	Value.
Taken by Magdalen Islands' schooners	9,194	91,900	$55,140
Taken by schooners of the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence	13,195	90,923	53,553
Taken in sedentary fisheries and in ground nets	2,202	17,616	10,569
Shot with guns, by white men and Indians, on the North Shore, from Escoumains to Blancs Sablons.	2,000	8,000	1,200
Total	26,591	208,439	$120,463

Woods and Forests.—The amount of revenue collected in 1862 from timber dues and ground rents was $303,769, and from slide dues 49,987.

Colonization roads, U.C. These are roads opened through unoccupied lands of the Crown for the purpose of promoting their settlement. Free grant lots, of 100 acres each, are laid out on both sides of the road. The roads have cost from $300 to $800 per mile, according to the character of the surface, and the difficulties of construction. As a general rule, it is expected that, when once constructed, the statute labor and that required of the free grant settlers will be sufficient to keep them in repair. The first departmental supervision of colonization roads was exercised by the commissioner of Crown Lands; in 1854, the control was vested in the Bureau of Agriculture, but in 1862, the charge reverted to the Crown Lands department. The legislative grants for colonization roads, U.C., from 1852 to 1862 inclusive, amounted to $595,000. Besides the free grant colonization roads, many other roads of greater or less length, chiefly in the western counties

of U.C., were made or aided in their construction by these grants, and the improvement fund arising from the sale of the Crown and School lands in the western section of the Province. The free grant colonization roads in U. C. are:

1. Addington road; agent, E. Perry. Total population 750; 413 acres were cleared and 231 chopped in 1862. 2. Bobcaygeon South; agent, R. Hughes; population 780; 1,957 acres, and 332 chopped. 3. Bobcaygeon North; agent, G.G. Boswell; only 72 acres cleared in 1862. 4. Burleigh road; agent, Jos. Graham; only recently opened; 11 settlers on the free g ants in 1862. 5. Frontenac road; agent, James Spike. 6. Hastings road; agent, P. Hayes; 395 settlers, 4,553 acres cleared and in process of clearing at the close of 1862. The industrial products were valued at $46,982. 7. Opeongo road; agent, T. P. French; 305 settlers. Several other roads, for which appropriations have been made, are in progress.

Colonization roads, L. C.—The duty of locating and constructing the roads in L. C. has been assigned to the Bureau of Agriculture, but the supervision of settlement thereon belongs to the Crown Lands department. The sum of $200,000 was appropriated in 1862 for the advancement of colonization, of which half was expended in Lower Canada. It was suggested that the Lower Province should be divided into five large territorial sections, in which a system of separate operations should be carried on for the opening up of main colonization roads. These sections are: 1st. Gaspesia. 2. Eastern Townships. 3. The Ottawa. 4. The St. Maurice. 5. The Saguenay.

The following table shows the expenditure and operations in these sections:

Divisions.	Sums appropriated since May, 1862.	Balance in hands of the conductors, 31 Dec. '61.	Sums paid by the Dept. of Crown Lands on account of Expenditure from Jan. 1 to May 1 1862.	Total.	Sums expended.	Balances due to roads.	Roads opened.		Roads completed.		Bridges.	Causewayed Road.		Old roads improved.		Roads previously opened, now completed.	
							Ms.	Ar.	Ms.	Ar.	Feet.	Ar.	Ps.	Ms.	Ar.	Ms.	Ar.
Gaspé	$25,411	$816	$456	$26,684	$19,641	$7,043	56	3¾	24	17¾	2,789	204	2½	24	25½	18	19
E. Townships	33,215	3,060	372	36,648	29,171	7,476	94	18	29	21½	2,481	265	7	28	2	9	19½
The Ottawa	18,669	995	1,700	21,364	14,346	7,018	24	21	21	21	5,266	104	..	30	23	3	..
The St. Maurice.	17,935	1,202	300	19,438	16,636	2,801	59	7	39	5	2,899	169	1½	11	6	6	3½
The Saguenay	23,412	269	1,371	25,052	18,185	6,867	74	24	35	20	4,081	38	9½	30	17	6	13
Totals	$118,644	$6,344	$4,199	$129,188	$97,981	$31,207	309	17¾	151	1¼	17,516	782	0½	125	17½	43	27

The great military road, Metapedia, recently opened, extends from the St. Lawrence to the Ristigouche, and is 98 miles in length.

Crown Surveys.—The cost of these surveys, including exploration of roads, for the last 5 years was as follows:

	L. C.	U. C.
1858	$35,066	$45,778
1859	22,693	58,115
1860	30,880	56,580
1861	41,969	75,444
1862	47,609	71,982
	$178,218	$307,901

The whole quantity of land sold during 1862 was less by 252,471 acres than that sold in 1861. The falling off was attributed by the Commissioner partly to the derangements occasioned by the American civil war, and partly to the fact that the best Crown Lands, in both sections of the Province, have already been sold. The new surveys in U. C. have added during the last 5 years 2,808,172 acres to the land roll of the department, and in L. C. 1,968,168 acres, yet it is considered doubtful whether there are now as many acres of wild land of the first quality at the disposal of the department as there were in 1857. The Clergy, School, and Crown Lands of the Western peninsula—the most desirable as to quality and situation—have been nearly all sold, and the few lots remaining are generally of inferior quality. "The new townships between the Ottawa and Lake Huron," says the report of the Commissioner, "contain much good land, but they are separated from the settled townships on the St. Lawrence and North shore of Lake Ontario, by a rocky, barren tract, which varies in width from 10 to 20 miles, and presents a serious obstruction to the influx of settlers. Moreover, the good land in these new townships is composed of small tracts, here and there, separated from each other by rocky ridges, swamps, and lakes, which render difficult the construction of roads, and interrupt the continuity of settlement. These unfavorable circumstances have induced the better class of settlers in Upper Canada to seek, at the hands of private owners, for lands of a better quality and more desirable location, though the price and terms of sale are more onerous than for the lands of the Crown."

The quantity of land sold in L. C. during 1862, was more than double that disposed of in U. C. The discovery of copper and other minerals in the Eastern townships caused a considerable influx of population in that direction, and a corresponding increase in the demand for unsold public lands. The new surveys on the Southern slope of the high lands, bordering the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, developed a considerable quantity of good land, which is rapidly being taken up.

Under the authority of an Order in Council of 12th Sept. 1862, hon. Wm. McDougall, Commissioner of Crown Lands, proceeded to the Island of Manitoulin, in Lake Huron, and concluded a treaty with the Indians residing there for the surrender of their claims to that portion of the island westerly of Manitoulin gulf and Heywood sound. An exploratory survey was subsequently made by Mr. Dennis. From the report of this gentleman it appears that the growth of timber throughout, except where the flat rock approaches the surface, is magnificent. The groves of maple in some of the sugar bushes, especially around the larger lakes, surpassed anything of the kind the surveyor had previously seen. The soil is generally a sandy or gravelly loam, underlaid with clay. It is very fertile and well suited for the growth of wheat. The total number of acres cleared and partly under cultivation by the Indians on the portion ceded was 2,450. The portion of the island ceded, best suited for settlement, is the central and wide part extending westerly from Manitouawning to Lake Wolsey.

The Magdalen Islands, situated in the gulf of St. Lawrence, are within 50 miles from Prince Edward Island, and 85 from the Island of Anticosti. The highest land is about 170 feet above the sea; some parts of the rocky margins are about 600 feet in height. These Islands were granted in 1798 to Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, and are entailed to his descendants, who lease them for a nominal sum for fishing and farming purposes. In 1763 their population numbered only about ten families; in 1798 the population was about 500, chiefly Acadian French; in 1830 about 1,000, and in 1861 the islands contained about 2,659 persons. In 1861 they produced 8,531 bushels oats; 4,196 barley; 1,262 wheat; and 21,637 bushels potatoes; 2,731 tons hay; the stock was valued at $48,849. The fisheries gave employment to 38 schooners, 232 boats, and 574 nets. The exports in 1851 were valued at $19,564; in 1856, $82,952; in 1857, $153.072; and in 1860, $270,000. The imports in the same years were valued at $5,684; $34.212; $41,880; and $45,200 respectively. The amount of duties collected in 1860 was $6,070. In 1854, 104 vessels entered at the ports of these islands; in 1860, 250 vessels—total tonnage 10,000 tons—manned by 1373 men. Their trade is principally with the Lower Provinces.

PUBLIC WORKS—CANADA.

Inland Navigation.—Canada is famous for her noble rivers, her great lakes and vast system of canals. The waters of the St. Lawrence, flowing for more than 600 miles entirely within the Province, drain an extent of territory larger than France; and the great lakes, of which this river forms the natural outlet to the ocean, exceed in superficies the area of Great Britain, and comprehend more than half the fresh water of the globe. The coast line of these lakes and the St. Lawrence measures 5,600 miles; about one half of which is American, (fronting upon 8 of the Northern States of the Union) and the other half Canadian territory. Upwards of fourteen millions of dollars were expended in opening this channel to the navigation of vessels of 400 tons burden. It was expected that by this means the commercial advantages of this route to the ocean would be made so great as to draw through it the Western trade; and that the tolls to be collected on this trade would not only pay the interest upon the cost of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, but also prove a source of permanent revenue to the Province; and that, as trade increased, the large amount of the tolls would admit of a gradual reduction in customs duties. Before the opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, the trade of the country bordering upon the river and upper lakes found its way to the ocean by Montreal and Quebec; but upon the opening of that canal the Western produce was at once diverted to the other side of the boundary line, and taken to New York; and, notwithstanding the heavy expense incurred by Canada in the construction of canals with the object of providing a cheaper and more direct channel, and thus obtaining a larger share of the Western trade, her efforts have been less successful than was anticipated. In 1861, the bulk of property transported both ways upon the Erie Canal amounted to 4,507, 635 tons, of the value of $130,000,000, and yielding to the State in tolls, a revenue of nearly $4,000,000. The bulk of property transported both ways by the St. Lawrence route amounted, in 1861, to 1,020,483 tons for the Welland, and 886,908 through the St. Lawrence, and had the usual tolls of former years been imposed, the revenue would have amounted to $392,289, only a little over one-tenth of that collected upon the Erie Canal.

With the view of regaining the Western trade, the government, by an order in council, dated 28th May 1860, but taking effect the 19th May, abolished the tolls on the Provincial canals, under certain regulations, viz.: that vessels passing through the Welland Canal should continue to pay tolls according to existing tariffs, but that 90 per cent. of the tolls so paid should be refunded whenever such vessel entered the St. Lawrence Canal, or reported inward at any Canadian port on Lake Ontario or on the river St. Lawrence; and *vice versa*—vessels and their cargoes coming up through the St. Lawrence Canals, or hailing from any Canadian port, and passing upwards through the Welland Canal, paid only 10 per cent. of the toll established on that canal. The St. Lawrence Canals were made unconditionally free from tolls: it was thought that this policy would have the effect of diverting through Canada a much larger share of the Western trade, and that the increase of revenue from custom duties, and other incidental advantages derived from this trade, would more than compensate for the loss of revenue from tolls, which was then estimated at not more than $115,000. This expedient was tried for three years, and in the report of the commissioner of public works for 1862, (from which the above statements are derived), it is inferred, from comparative tables of tonnage before and since the change, that it has proved ineffectual. The most remarkable increase was found in the business of the Erie Canal on which tolls were still collected. In 1862, it had reached the enormous amount of 5,598,785 tons, and $5,188,943 tolls; shewing an increase of 32 per cent. on tonnage, and 56 per cent. on tolls, over the maximum of the former period. On the other hand, the business on the Provincial Canals in the third year of trial had actually fallen off on the St. Lawrence. The attempt to divert trade by reducing tolls, had therefore, in the opinion of the commissioner, proved unsuccessful, and it was a matter for consideration whether it was expedient any longer to tax the Province for the benefit of this trade, or whether that portion of it which took this channel, and must continue to increase with the growth and population of the country, should not be rendered immediately productive by the re-imposition of tolls. It was represented that the revenue which would be derived from the re-imposition of tolls would suffice in the course of a few years to make some of the most important improvements in the navigation which had been in contemplation for many years past, and had only been postponed from financial considerations. Amongst the most essential of these improvements was the enlargement of the locks, and the deepening of the channel of the St. Lawrence Canals. While the locks of the Welland Canal were smaller than those of the St. Lawrence, and could not, therefore pass vessels of half the tonnage capacity of the latter, the draught of water through the Welland was one foot greater than through the St. Lawrence, and, consequently, vessels which could pass through the former drawing 10 feet of water, and laden with 400 tons freight, actually could not descend the St. Lawrence without being lightened one foot equivalent to about 100 tons cargo. This anomaly had produced such a serious drawback as frequently to induce transhipment at Kingston. This transshipment, it was said, could only be obviated by establishing a uniform scale of navigation, the immediate adoption of which was urgently demanded by the rapid increase of the Western trade. The entrances to the Williamsburg and Cornwall Canals, especially, did not afford a sufficient volume of water for their satisfactory working. The chief engineer in 1859 estimated the cost of deepening the St. Lawrence Canals to 10½ feet of water at $1,028,000, an estimate which did not include the lengthening of the locks. We may add here that the government have been induced by the considerations adverted to above, and especially in view of the deficit in the revenue, to re-impose the canal tolls.

Welland Canal.—The banks of this canal have been raised and strengthened, to maintain them in a condition of safety for the passage of deeply laden vessels; but in consequence of the continual wearing away of these banks from rains, and the heavy traffic on them, a certain amount of expenditure is requisite every year to preserve them in a safe condition. The navigation of this canal in 1862, opened 15th April, and closed 15th December. The number of sailing vessels and steamers which passed through the canal during the last nine years was, in 1854, 3,690; 1855, 3,816; 1856, 3,885; 1857, 3,604; 1858, 3,726; 1859, 2,589; 1860, 3,744; 1861, 4,315; 1862, 4,899.

Williamsburg Canals.—These canals are constructed chiefly by cutting off points of the River St. Lawrence along its north shore, and enclosing large bays at the mouths of creeks and streams, and the embankments by which this was effected, are exposed to the action of the rapid current outside; and from the great width of included water surface at many places, they have suffered from the surf raised by high winds. The inner face of the embankments having been left unprotected, it was found necessary in order to prevent serious damage to them from the causes described, as well as from the surge of steamers passing through the canals, to line their inner face with stone, and also to raise them and protect the most exposed portions on the side next the river. The navigation in 1862 was open from 29th April to 4th Dec.

Rideau Canal.—With the exception of about 4 miles at the lower outlet, the line of this canal follows the old bed of the Rideau for nearly the whole distance between Ottawa and the summit level. The sudden thaw which took place in April 1862 caused great damage to the works. The cost of repairs and maintenance for 1862 exceeded $60,000.

Lake St. Peter.—The formation of a ship channel through this lake was first undertaken by the Government as a public work. After an expenditure of £73,558 in providing an outfit and prosecuting the works for four seasons, 1844, 45, 46, and 47, the steamers, dredging vessels, machinery, tools and implements, constructed or acquired for effecting the improvement, were made over to the Montreal Harbor Commissioners by the

Act of 1850, for the purpose of enabling them to deepen the channel through the lake to 16 feet draught at low water. By the same and subsequent Acts, the Harbor Commissioners were authorized to raise in all the sum of £170,000, and this debt was assumed by the Government under the order in Council of 18th April 1861. The Harbor Commissioners also received £16,000 appropriated in 1860. With this money they succeeded in clearing a channel of 300 feet in width and 20 feet depth at low water, between Montreal and the lake, through the natural obstructions presented at Point aux Trembles, Vercheres, and Lavaltrie. In the lake they have dredged a channel 11½ miles in length and from 250 to 350 feet in width, with a clear draught through it of 17 feet 3 inches at the period of ordinary low water of 11 feet upon the flats, according to their Engineer's survey, but of 18 feet according to that of Commander Orlebar, R. N. The quantity of excavation from the channel in 1862 was 156,850 cubic yards, leaving 864,172 cubic yards to be taken out, in order to complete the channel through the lake to the uniform width of 300 feet, and 20 feet in depth at the period of low water.

Ottawa Works.—From the Upper Ottawa 326,781 pieces of square timber passed the Chaudière Slides in 1862, and about 90,000 saw logs arrived at the station the same year. From the Gatineau River, 9,251 pieces of square timber, and 154,918 saw logs were brought down. The tolls on all this property amounted to $49,000.

Light-Houses.—Within the past few years, ten new light-houses have been constructed on the coasts and islands of the lower St. Lawrence. Four of these are leading sea lights of a superior class, two situated at the upper entrance of the Gulf, the third on the Strait of Belleisle, and the fourth on the south-west point of the Island of Belleisle, at the southern entrance of the strait. Although the marking out of the head-lands, points and shoals has greatly contributed to the safe navigation of the ocean route of the St. Lawrence, much yet remains to be done to enable mariners to avoid the dangers by which it still continues to be beset. Some years ago the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department made a thorough examination of all the sites where the erection of lighthouses had been recommended by shipowners, masters of vessels, and others interested in the safe navigation of the St. Lawrence; and, in 1859, he submitted a report descriptive of these places. The most important of these were: the Bird Rocks in the gulf; and the south-west point of Newfoundland, in the vicinity of Cape Ray, where lights are required to indicate two dangerous points on the channel south-west of Newfoundland; and at Cape Whittle.

Provincial Roads.—Considerable sums are annually expended in the maintenance of roads from the St. Lawrence to New Brunswick, and others. In 1862, the sum of $6,131 was paid for keeping up the Temiscouata road during the months of January, February and March, for the passage of her Majesty's troops. The Metapedia road, is said in the Commissioner's report, to form an important means of communication between Canada and New Brunswick, not only as regards the military defence of the country, but also on account of the advantage it affords of a highway for the vast district of Gaspé and the Baie des Chaleurs.

Provincial Steamers.—The government recently decided to sell these vessels. They performed the service of protecting the fisheries; the service of the light-houses, buoys, and beacons under the Trinity House; the postal service to the lower ports, &c.

Public Buildings.—The sum of $4,141 was expended on the Montreal Court House in 1862, for repairs to the roof, masons' work, and ventilation of sheriff's offices. The Commissioner's report recommended the erection of a work-shed within the yard of the Montreal Gaol, for the shelter of the convicts while employed at manual labor; and also an addition to the central wing of the building, to accommodate 160 prisoners. The expense of these improvements was estimated at $48,472.

Ottawa Buildings.—In the prosecution of these buildings, a great quantity of work unprovided for in the estimates having been proceeded with, the original appropriation was largely exceeded, and it was considered proper to suspend further operations in October 1861. On the 27th June 1862, the government appointed a special commission of inquiry into matters connected with them; and under these circumstances it was deemed unadvisable to resume the works. It is now considered that the buildings may be completed in time for the session of Parliament in 1865. The buildings are constructed of a light colored sandstone. The walls are relieved with cut stone dressings of Devonian sandstone from Ohio, and by red sandstone relieving arches from Potsdam, N. Y. The roofs are slated with purple and green, and the pinnacles ornamented with wrought iron cresting. The style of architecture is the Italian Gothic. Upwards of $1,000,000 has been already expended on these buildings, and it has been estimated that the sum required to complete them would suffice to erect suitable buildings on a less pretending scale.

STATEMENT of the several works, under the charge of the Public Works department, which are in use and yield revenue.

Name of Work.	Expenditure on construction dur. '62.	Paid for damages in 1862.	Total expenditure on construction to 1st Jan. '63.	Cost of repairs, &c., for 1862.
Canals.				
Welland	$52455	$456	$4,719,469	$61,250
St. Lawr'ce Canals, viz:				
Lachine	87,021	.....	2,106,487	22,993
Beauharnois	991	338	1,592,260	15,870
Cornwall	642	.....	466,687	12,674
Williamsburgh	.....	.....	1,089,739	11,576
Junction	.....	.....	230,796	
General expenditure	294	.....	74,727	
Lock Gates	12,071	.....	22,865	
Chambly	.....	170	69,406	16,293
St. Ours	.....	.....	123,137	2,345
Ste. Anne's	.....	.....	114,596	2,218
Burlington Bay Canal	.....	.....	291,044	100
Slides and Dams, &c.				
Ottawa	43,233	11,000	689,811	15,752
St. Maurice	2,911	.....	257,880	12,962
Trent, securing dams	195	.....	2,330	200
Saguenay	.....	.....	41,019	725
Harbors.				
Port Stanley	.....	.....	229,377	
Union susp'sion bridge reconstruction	.....	.....	5,266	
Totals	199,812	11,964	12,126,956	174,963

STATEMENT of Public Works incomplete, and, as yet, unproductive, but on which tolls are to be levied as soon as they are available.

Name of works.	Expenditure on construction in 1862.	Repairs and managem't during 1862.	Total expenditure to 1st Jan. 1863.
Canals.			
Chats Canal	.....	.....	$373,191
Scugog inland navigation	$742	$736	479,760
Totals	742	736	852,952

STATEMENT of the expenditure incurred for the repairs and management of the Ordnance canals for 1862.

Rideau Canal	$23,232
Carillon and Grenville canal	7,425
Lower Brewer's	1,445
Lock Gates for Rideau canal	1885
Black Rapids dam	5,081
Breach at Hogsback	29,482
Carillon and Grenville improvements	356
	$68,909

STATEMENT of the several public works and buildings in course of construction yielding no direct revenue, but in use for the public service, and authorized by Legislative appropriations.

Works.		Expen. in 1862.	Total outlay to 1st Jan.'63.
Parliament build., repairs, Government house	Toronto "	.....	$274,815
Custom house	"	.....	5,104
Post office	"	.....	28,066
Observatory	"	.....	13,884
Female Lunatic asylum	"	.....	9,966
Osgoode hall	"	.....	159
Gun sheds	"	.....	3,679
Barrack repairs	"	.....	657
Railway Inspector's office	"	.....	525
Mechanics' Institute, completing building	"	.....	16,000
Custom house	Hamilton	.....	46,587
Post office	"	.....	52,625
Gun sheds	"	.....	5,566
Post office	London	$331	39,454
Custom house	Kingston	.....	45,010
Post office	"	.....	39,647
Lunatic asylum and gaol	"	.....	4,293
Public buildings	Ottawa	17,739	1,106,083
Court house	Montreal	.....	306,877
" extraordinary repairs	"	4,141	26,378
Custom house repairs	"	.....	1,257
Gaol "	"	300	2,067
Post office "	"	.....	3,037
Normal school "	"	1,748	9,084
Armoury "	"	.....	856
Marine hospital	Quebec	656	95,494
Custom house	"	.....	268,008
Gun sheds	"	.....	4,545
Court house	"	45	1,271
Post office and Parliamentary buildings	"	.....	59,891
Post office, additions thereto	"	.....	1,623
Spencer Wood repairs	"	.....	4,299
" re-construction	"	14,263	14,263
Gov. General's residence, in consequence of fire at Spencer Wood in 1861	"	.....	9,991
Observatory repairs	"	.....	318
Normal school	"	.....	7,181
Gaol repairs	"	172	884
New gaol	"	36,288	77,381
Gaols and Court houses, C. E.		.....	35,441
Gaols and Court houses, C. E., 20 Vic., ch. 44		73,298	438,063
Aylmer Court house repairs		.....	523
Kamouraska gaol		178	11,918
Sherbrooke C. house and gaol repairs		56	3,614
Three Rivers Court house repairs		.....	4,096
St. Hyacinthe " "		.....	541
Depot at Anticosti		.....	47
Rents, repairs and maintenance		42,801	366,140
Gov. General's residence, St. Louis st.		48,855	48,855
Court house and gaol, Algoma		453	769
Gaol at Percé		.....	343
Light Houses.			
Light houses below Quebec		.....	396,503
Light house apparatus, Quebec		.....	54,602
Light houses (new), Quebec		8,471	43,424
Point Pelée Light house		6,458	67,009
Snake Island Light house		.....	10,430
Bay of Quinté Light house		.....	108
Light houses, Lake Huron		.....	147,614
Light house apparatus, Lake Huron		.....	74,949
Floating lights above Lachine		.....	26,397
Gaspé Bay and Harbor buoys		.....	499
Inland Lake and River lights		1,077	7,151
Father Point Light house		.....	1,453
Ottawa River navigation		.....	3,642
Roads.			
Canada and New Brunswick		16,091	191,250
Metapedia, South		523	29,505
" North		.....	16,382
Eastern Canada and New Brunswick road, by the Metapedia		27,055	27,055
Malbaie and Grande Baie		1,832	11,956
St. Denis and Cap Chats		1,912	23,204

STATEMENT of the several public works, &c.—*Cont.*

Works.	Expen. in 1862.	Total outlay to 1st Jan.'63.
Escoumains	$1,011	2,548
Marmora	.....	4,000
Garrison road, Toronto	.....	1,600
Gaspé road	3,727	16,076
Côteau and Province Line road	.....	1,482
Cornwall	510	510
Batiscan bridge repairs	642	642
Harbors and Piers.		
Port Bruce	.....	6,267
Lake Huron	.....	97,448
L'Orignal	.....	2,000
Pier at St. Anicet	1,920	2,007
Landing piers	.....	768,971
Repairs of piers	4,734	15,364
Pier at Port aux Quilles	.....	103
Dredging Narrows, and New Bridge, Lake Simcoe	.....	10,138
Dredging at Picton and Presque Isle	5,193	9,050
Dredging operations	1,230	2,308
Dredging vessels, steam pumps, &c.	63	3,218
Dredging at St. Clair Flats	.....	19,984
Richelieu rapids improvements (Ste. Anne de la Pérade)	.....	13,713
North River and Petite Nation bridge improvements	.....	4,254
River Thames navigation improvem'ts	.....	3,821
	$323,788	$5625742

STATEMENT of expenditure on certain miscellaneous services under Public Works department during 1862.

Provincial steamers	$34,165
Tug boats, Upper St. Lawrence	20,000
Surveys generally	4,939
Arbitrations, awards, &c	24,663
Removal to Quebec in 1859	869
Advertising sale of Provincial steamers	21
Visit of H. R. H. Prince of Wales	1,106
" Prince Alfred	1,100
Contingencies of department for engineering branch	2,568
Advertising hydraulic lots, Rideau canal	10
Militia expenses for drilling purposes	1,937
Services of steamer Advance in 1859	2,070
Survey, harbors of refuge, Lake Huron	955
Reformatory, L. C., St. Vincent de Paul	18,600
Indemnity to heirs of late Mr. Delmont	1,000
Steamer conveying Gov. Gen. to Montreal	1,600
Services of steamer conveying Lord Mulgrave from Shediac to Quebec	2,800
	118,409
Less;	
Included in last statement and also under the head of arbitrations	11,964
	$106,444

STATEMENT shewing the total amount expended under the Public Works department in 1862.

	Repairs and maintenance.	Construction.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Works in use	$174,963	$211,777	.....	$386,741
Works incomplete	1,478	.....	.....	1,478
Buildings, &c	113,121	210,667	.....	323,788
Miscellan's services	.....	.....	$106,444	106,444
Ordnance Canals	68,909	.....	.....	68,909
Light-houses, &c	40,036	.....	.....	40,036
Totals	$398,509	$422,444	$106,444	$927,399

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, giving the total amount of all kinds of property which has passed through the Erie, Welland and St. Lawrence canals for 13 years, the gross revenue collected, and the average tariff of tolls established on each canal each year during this period.

Years.	Erie canal.		The St. Lawrence route.				Total tolls by St. Lawrence route.	Average tariff of tolls in each year.			
			Welland canal.		St. Lawrence canals.			Erie canal.		Wella'd canal.	St.Law. canals.
	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.	Tons.	Tolls.		Up.	Down.	U. & D.	U. & D.
1850	3,076,617	$3,273,899	399,600	$151,704	288,103	$81,872	$233,576	$4.80	$2.92	60 cts.	37½ cts.
1851	3,582,733	3,329,727	691,628	201,841	450,401	91,252	293,093	4.40	2.19	45	37½
1852	3,863,441	3,118,244	743,060	233,094	492,575	88,077	321,171	2.92	2.19	45	37½
1853	4,247,852	3,204,718	905,516	269,916	561,601	102,411	372,327	2.92	2.19	45	30
1854	4,165,862	2,773,566	767,210	208,304	639,000	110,110	318,414	2.92	2.19	45	30
1855	4,022,617	2,805,077	849,333	223,747	541,254	74,493	298,240	2.92	2.19	45	30
1856	4,116,082	2,748,203	976,556	272,050	634,536	85,535	357,585	2.92	2.19	45	30
1857	3,344,061	2,045,641	901,072	239,603	593,652	71,468	311,071	2.92	2.19	45	30
1858	3,665,192	2,110,754	855,112	222,377	605,558	104,273	326,650	1.46	1.46	30	30
1859	3,781,684	1,723,945	709,611	139,443	911,768	72,906	212,348	0.70	1.41	20	22
1860	4,650,214	3,009,597	944,084	194,673	733,596	90,758	*285,438	1.40	1.41	02	
1861	4,507,635	3,908,785	1,020,483	241,768	886,908	151,061	*352,829	1.40	1.76	02	
1862	5,598,785	5,188,943	1,152,082	292,694	756,870	146,954	*439,648	1.40	1.70	02	

AGRICULTURE—CANADA.

The Department of Agriculture has been considered of so much importance in Canada that it has been placed under the special management of a member of the Executive Council. It includes the subjects of Colonization, Immigration, Statistics, and Arts and Inventions.

The institution of Provincial Exhibitions has had highly satisfactory results. These exhibitions annually gratify the public with displays of implements and machinery, more and more perfect, produce and manufactures of great variety and excellence, and cattle of new and superior breeds. The cattle breeders of Canada do not hesitate to compete with those of the United States, and occasionally carry off the highest prizes from their American rivals. "No other country in the world, except England," said the minister of agriculture in his report for 1862, "can bring together so remarkable a collection of cattle of the best breeds." The time may not be far distant when the farmers of Canada, incited by a spirit of patriotic emulation, will accomplish results as brilliant as those witnessed at the shows of the Royal Agricultural Society of the mother country.

In the McGill and Upper Canada Universities, the Normal schools of both sections of the Province, the Colleges of St. Anne, St. Thérèse, and Rimouski, and many others, courses of agricultural instruction have been established, and various facilities are afforded to students in the pursuit of this branch of knowledge. Agricultural museums have been established at Montreal and Toronto, and useful information is diffused by the publication of agricultural journals. There is a Board of Agriculture for each section of the Province. That of Upper Canada, during six weeks of the winter, gives a gratuitous course of lectures on agriculture, which is attended by farmers desirous of acquiring the elements of the theory. The following table shows the revenue of the Agricultural Societies of Lower Canada, and the classification of the prizes awarded from their institution:—

Years.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Total property.	Classification of prizes awarded.			
	Gov. grant.	Memb. Sub.	Total.	Prizes.	Gen. expenditure.	Total.		Farm cultivation, &c.	Cattle.	Produce.	Total.
1851	$567	$239	$806	$375	$150	$525	$281	.....	.....	.....	$375
1852	1278	448	1730	894	316	1210	687	$18	$263	$135	894
1853	2317	1009	3769	2946	702	3648	875	218	470	286	2946
1854	2351	972	3556	2994	379	3373	877	107	688	415	1512
1855	2534	1093	3719	3178	426	3604	1232	97	592	787	1817
1856	4324	1939	6554	5191	695	5886	1898	319	1293	1606	3218
1857	10264	4190	14930	10839	2271	13110	3554	683	3525	3796	8004
1858	21013	9257	33243	22909	7459	30368	5476	1849	8428	8924	19774
1859	13692	9080	26715	14833	7501	22339	9129	1481	5618	6047	15271
1860	22446	11084	35862	19497	9251	28748	13516	1813	7811	7433	19550
1861	23995	12306	42206	20578	13383	33961	13525	1807	8495	8735	20603
1862	22723	10957	36787	20073	9836	29909	12763	1914	8353	7156	17422
Totals.. .	$127504	$62574	$209877	$124312	$52369	$176681	$63813	.....	.....	.....	$111386

Crop of 1862.—The crops for Upper Canada were estimated as follows:—Fall wheat an average crop. Barley 10 per cent. below average. Spring wheat 20 per cent. below. Peas 20 per cent. below. Oats 25 per cent. below. Hay do. Potatoes 10 per cent. below. Turnips a full average. The short crop was attributable to two causes: 1st. The almost unprecedented drought which prevailed from early spring until nearly the end of June. 2nd. The grain *aphis*, which appeared simultaneously in almost every part of the Province about the middle of July, and multiplied with extraordinary rapidity, till, before the end of the harvest, every standing stalk of grain was thickly studded with the insects, which absorbed the nutriment of the plant, and consequently prevented the proper filling and maturing of the grain. Winter wheat, coming earlier to maturity, did not suffer so much as the spring wheat.

* These are the amounts, including water rents, fines, &c., that would have been realized, if tolls had been collected, as in 1859. The amount refunded or free by Order in Council, 28th May 1860, on all the Provincial canals, was in 1860, $127,340; 1861, $233,863; 1862, $284,841. Total, $646,044.

COMPARATIVE TABLE showing the results of the harvests of Upper Canada for 1860, taken from the Census of 1861, and the estimated results of the harvest of 1862.

Products.	Produce of 1860.			Estimated produce 1862.		
	Acres	Av. per acre.	Total produce.	Acres	Av. per ac'e	Total esti'ted prod'ce.
F. wheat. bush	434729	17 1/3	7537651	456465	16	7303440
Spring wheat.	951637	17 5/60	17082774	999218	13	12989834
Barley	118940	23 1/2	2821962	124887	20	2497740
Rye	70876	13 9/60	973181	73894	13	960622
Peas	460595	20 5/6	9601396	483623	16	7737968
Oats	678337	31 1/4	21220874	712253	22 1/2	16025692
Buckwheat	74565	16 3/8	1248637	78293	16	1252688
Indian Corn	79918	28 7/30	2256290	83913	25	2097825
Potatoes	137266	111 1/14	15325920	144129	100	14412900
Turnips	73409	248	18206959	77079	250	18268750
Carrots	.....	.....	1905598	6669	300	2000700
Mangel wurzel	1523	359	546971	1599	300	499700
Beans	.....	.....	49143	2579	16	41264
Clover & grass seeds	.....	.....	61818	.....	....	67999
Hay .....tons.	.....	.....	861844	904936	3/4	678902
Fl'x & He'p lbs	.....	.....	1225934	6000	250	1500000

The following table, derived from the census reports of 1851 and 1861, and published in the Journal of the Board of Arts and Manufactures for U. C., exhibits the progress made in agricultural industry in the western section of the Province.

Comparative table of the Agricultural products, &c. of U. C., in 1851 and 1861.

		1851.	1861.
Population of U. C.		952,004	1,396,091
Occupiers of land		99,906	131,983
Wheat	bush.	12,682,550	24,620,425
Barley	"	625,452	1,821,962
Rye	"	318,429	973,181
Peas	"	3,127,681	9,601,396
Oats	"	11,391,867	21,220,874
Buckwheat	"	579,935	1,248,637
Indian Corn	"	1,688,805	2,256,290
Potatoes	"	4,982,186	15,325,920
Turnips	"	3,110,318	18,206,959
Carrots	"	174,686	1,905,598
Mangel wurzel	"	54,206	546,911
Hay	tons	693,727	861,844
Flax or hemp	lbs.	59,680	1,225,934
Tobacco	"	777,426	.....
Maple sugar	"	3,669,874	6,970,605
Cider	galls.	742,840	1,567,831

This table shews that an increase has taken place in every item enumerated. Eighteen million bushels of turnips were produced in 1861, against three millions in 1851. The production of mangel wurzel, wheat, barley, and peas, has also progressed with extraordinary rapidity.

Comparative table of the Live Stock in Upper Canada.

	1851.	1861.
Bulls, oxen, and steers	192,140	99,605
Milch cows	297,070	451,640
Calves and heifers	255,249	464,083
Horses	201,670	377,681
Sheep	1,050,168	1,170,225
Pigs	571,496	776,001
Total value of live stock		$53,227,486

The cash value of the farms of Upper Canada is now estimated at the sum of $295,000,000.

Canadian Forests.—In 1759, the value of the exports of lumber amounted to only $31,250. In 1808, it did not exceed $400,000; while in 1860, it exceeded $10,000,000, having increased more than twenty fold in the half century. The most important and extensive timber territories of Canada are: 1st. The country drained by the Ottawa, comprising an area of 75,000 square miles. The ash, white and red pine, are obtained chiefly from this region. 2nd. The St. Maurice and tributaries, draining an area of 22,000 square miles, rich in white, yellow, and red pine, spruce, birch, maple, and elm. 3rd. The Saguenay country; area 21,000 square miles; white and red pine, spruce, birch, and tamarac. 4th. The north shore of Lake Huron. 5th. The Gaspé peninsula. 6th. The peninsula of Canada West, containing oak, elm, and walnut. 7th. The Ontario territory, north of Lake Ontario, still contains a large quantity of white pine, elm, maple, &c.

25,000 persons are directly engaged in lumbering operations. Government works, called slides, have been constructed on the sides of the falls on the great rivers, down which the lumber is floated from the interior. Farmers have followed the lumberers far beyond the frontiers of the settlements, in order to supply them with oats, potatoes, peas, and hay.

In 1851, there were 1,567 saw mills in Upper Canada, and 1,065 in Lower Canada. The number of feet manufactured during the year amounted to 391,051,820 for U. C., and 381,560,950 for L. C.

Planks and Boards.—The value of the exports of planks to the U.S. in 1857 amounted to $2,558,206; in 1858 to $2,678,447; 1860, $3,027,730; 1861, $1,507,546. The sudden falling off in 1861 was owing to the depression occasioned by the civil war in the United States.

Ashes.—The value of ashes, pot and pearl, exported from Canada, from 1859 to 1861 inclusive, was as follows:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Potashes	$769,612	$741,473	$705,228
Pearlashes	337,759	219,663	173,779
Total	$1,107,271	$961,106	$897,207

There is also an increasing trade in Canada balsam, turpentine, pitch, spruce gum, oil of spruce, oil of hemlock, hemlock bark, maple sugar, bark of the bass wood, bark of the butternut and hickory, sassafras, sumach, bark of the white oak and slippery elm. The produce of the forest was formerly the most important of Canadian exports, but agriculture has recently taken the lead, as appears from the following statement:—

Value of Exports.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Products of Forests	$5,310,148	$5,442,936	$6,038,180
Other productions	4,000,108	5,237,086	.....
Bal. in fav. of forests	$1,310,040	$205,830	$777,840

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Agricul. prod's	$7,339,798	$14,259,228	$18,244,361
Products of forest	9,663,962	11,012,253	9,572,645
Bal. in favor forests	$2,324,164		
" of agriculture		$3,247,972	$8,671,986

Cultivation of Flax and Hemp.—This is a subject which has been engaging public attention in both Upper and Lower Canada. During the year 1862 the Government caused public lectures to be delivered on the importance and advantage of cultivating textile plants in Canada. A quantity of flax seed was ordered from Europe for distribution among farmers. The cultivators of flax have been stimulated to greater exertion by the cotton crisis, and extensive factories are being erected for the manufacture.

Cultivation of the Vine.—An attempt has been made to introduce the cultivation of the vine. Mr. de Courtenay cultivated several species in the parish of St. Augustin, near Quebec, and succeeded in obtaining a quantity of wine of excellent flavor. His success led him to publish a pamphlet with the object of showing that, after all, the climate of Canada was adapted to the production of good wine.

Arts and Manufactures.—There is a Board for each section of the Province, for the support of which $4,000 is annually appropriated. The finances of the Upper Canada Board are reported to be in a flourishing condition, the balance to its credit at the close of 1862 being $1,463. The library of reference established in connection with the Board contains 1,048 books. The Lower Canada Board reports that the $4,000 grant is inadequate to carry out, as energetically as could be desired, the trusts with which they have been charged. The Exhibition building erected at Montreal had been mortgaged in consequence of the accumulated liabilities.

PATENTS—CANADA.

All correspondence and deposit of papers, &c., respecting Patents of Invention, are to be made with the MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE, *Quebec.*

A depository for the exhibition of the models of invention for which letters patent have been granted, has been established, and is open to the public. The business of the office for 1861 and 1862 was as follows:

Year.	Patents issued.	Assignments registered.	Cash received.
1861.....	142	56	$3,012
1862.....	160	72	3,651

There were also 3 trade marks and two designs enregistered in 1861, and 17 trade marks in 1862. The right to letters patent has hitherto been confined to British subjects residing in the Province, but it has been recommended by the Minister of Agriculture that the privilege should be extended to the subjects of any nation desirous of availing themselves of it.

REGULATIONS.

By the 12th Vict., cap. 24, as amended by the 14th and 15th Vict., cap. 79, patents of invention for the Province of Canada, to extend to a period of 14 years, can be obtained by any British subject being at the same time a resident of the Province, for any invention or discovery made by him of any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement on any art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, the same not being known or used in the Province by others before his discovery or invention therof, and not at the time of the application for a patent, in public use or on sale in the Province with his consent or allowance, as the inventor or discoverer thereof.

Application for such patent should be made by petition to the Governor of Canada, accompanied by a solemn declaration made before a justice of the peace that the applicant verily believes himself to be the true inventor of the discovery or invention for which he so solicits a patent.

The petitioner must also deliver a written description or specification in duplicate of his invention or improvement, and of the manner or process of compounding the same, in such full, clear, and exact terms as to distinguish the same from all other things before known, and to enable anyperson skilled in the art or science of which it is a branch, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, compound,and use the same; and in the case of any machine,he shall fully explain the principle and the several modes in which he has contemplated the application of that principle or character, by which it may be distinguished from other inventions; and shall accompany the whole with drawings and written references made in duplicate, where the nature of the case admits of drawing, or with specimens of the ingredients, or of the composition of matter, sufficient in quantity for the purpose of experiment; which description or specification shall be signed by himself, and attested by two witnesses. The following forms are in conformity to the above statutes:—

PETITION.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY (A. B.), GOVERNOR IN CHIEF OF THE PROVINCE OF CANADA, &C., &C., &C.

The petition of (*name of inventor, of place of residence*), in the County of , in the Province of Canada, (*trade or profession.*)

HUMBLY SHEWETH:—That your petitioner is a British subject, being a native of (*here insert birthplace*), (*if not British by birth, but a naturalized subject, here insert*, and duly naturalized under the provisions of the Act 12 Vict., cap. 197, or other Act, as case may be), on (*date*), at (*name of place*), and is a resident of the Province of Canada.

That he hath invented (*name of invention*), not known or used in this Province by others before his invention thereof, and not at the time of this application in public use or for sale therein with his consent or allowance. A specification and description thereof (and drawings illustrative thereof, *if the invention admits of drawings*) in *duplicate*, have been deposited with the Minister of Agriculture, as required by law.

Wherefore your petitioner humbly prays, that your Excellency will be pleased to direct Her Majesty's letters patent for the said invention to be granted for the term allowed by law; and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(*Place and date.*) (*Signature of inventor.*)

SOLEMN DECLARATION.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, DISTRICT OR COUNTY OF (NAME), TO WIT: } I (*name of inventor*), of (*place of residence and trade or profession*), hereby solemnly declare and say, that I verily believe myself to be the true inventor of the (*name of invention*), for which by my petition to His Excellency the Governor of Canada, dated (*insert date of petition*), I solicit a patent.

(*Signature of inventor.*)

Declared and signed before me this (*day and month*), 186 , at (*name of place.*)

(*Signature of a Justice of the Peace,*)
J. P. for District or County of

In duplicate.

SPECIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION.

Be it known unto all men that the following is a full and exact description of (*name of invention*) invented by me the undersigned (*here insert full description of invention, &c.*)

What I claim as my invention is (*insert a brief description of the invention.*)

(*Place and date.*) (*Signature of inventor.*)

Signed in the Presence of { A. B., C. D., } Witnesses.

When drawings accompany the specification, they should bear the name of the invention on thetop thereof, be in *duplicate*, and marked "certified to be the drawings referred to in the description and specification hereunto annexed," and be signed, like the specification by the inventor, in presence of two witnesses.

All correspondence and deposit of papers, &c., respecting patents of invention, are to be made with the Minister of Agriculture.

PATENTS ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

Issued in 1842:

G. Riley—An improved method of brewing ale, beer, porter, and other malt liquors. July 6.
W. Arms—Smut machine for clearing grain. July 26.
E. Bélanger—Machine hung with nets, for fishing and taking eels. Aug 25.
D. Alexander—Improvement to the stoves cast in Scotland and Three Rivers in Canada, commonly called Canada box stoves. Aug 31.
J. Baker—An improvement in the construction of penstocks and water wheel. Sept 20.
J. Lamb—A new and useful description of water wheel, on a new principle, possessing many advantages over those now in use. Oct. 3.
H. Tripp—New and useful method of constructing wheels to be driven by water. Dec. 12.
D. A. McDonald—Drilling machine, for the purpose of boring and drilling holes, &c., in rock, canal quarries, or for any other purposes. Dec. 19.

Issued in 1843:

A. H. Hough—Improvement upon a newly constructed suction and forcing pump. Feb. 20.
W. Creighton—Improvement in the rotary steam engine heretofore in use. March 31.
J. Lamb—New and improved water wheel. April 3.
L. Lemoine—Fire engine. June 1.
J. O. Brown—Improved trusses. July 5.
P. R. Lamb—Improved washing machine. July 7.
J. Montgomery—Composition for preventing and extinguishing fires. Aug. 9.
I. G. Ogden—Machine for propelling vessels or other floating bodies by the action of heated air, gases, steam, or other expansive or explosive materials on the fluid in which they are intended to act. Aug. 14.

E. Gingras—A new and useful method of constructing springs for carriages. Sept. 16.
H. Bigelow—Revolving drying kiln for the purpose of drying wheat or other grain. Sept. 29.
A. Carpenter—New mode of applying heat in the process of cooking with stoves by means of a horizontal and perpendicular return flue. Oct. 10.
G. T. Meckellean—New construction of mangle for mangling clothes. Nov. 24.
G. Riley—New mode of distilling and rectifying spirituous liquors. Dec. 15.

Issued in 1844:

A. Adams—Machine for grinding clay. Jan. 8.
H. Bigelow—New and improved revolving drying kiln. Jan. 9.
F. Hull—Self-propelling gate. Jan. 27.
J. M. Holland—Spike machine. March 6.
W. McColl—Mode by which power to be derived from the use of the wheel and screw may be applied to any kind of machinery. May 30.
W. Langmead—Improvement in the manufacture of cooking stoves. June 29.
J. Hearle—Engine pump or fire engine. June 29.
W. Armstrong—Portable fire extinguishing machine. Sept. 3.
T. Proudlock—Method of pumping ships and other vessels, called "The Seaman's Friend." Oct. 14.
G. Milligan—New method of constructing piano-fortes. Nov. 21.
J. Smolinski—A new cast iron cooking and calori-ferous stove; and an alteration in the construction of the crockery or brick stove, being an improvement on the stove introduced by one John Vanner-ous. Nov. 21.

Issued in 1845:

C. Hoskys—An improvement in the truss for the alle-viation and cure of Hernia. Jan. 31.
J. F. C. Ouellet—New method of propelling vessels, cariages, &c. by machinery, without the agency of fuel. March 6.
E. Nichols—New method of constructing water wheels. April 4.
E. E. Gilbert—A new and useful method of construct-ing counter balance machines. May 21.
N. H. Baird—New method of constructing paddle wheels, of the description termed sweeping paddle wheels, for propelling steam and other vessels. May 30.
E. E. Gilbert—Counter balance machines. June 25.
S. R. Warren—Method of constructing harmonic at-tachments for piano-fortes. July 9.
J. Griffiths—Improvement in riding saddle. July 14.
L. Ives—Improved capstan for loading or unloading merchandize or timber from vessels, denominated "Ives' connected capstan." July 16.
L. Ives—Improved method of loading and unloading timber vessels. July 19.
W. Watts—Potato digger. July 19.
J. Harris—Revolving horse rake. Aug. 4.
J. Maitland—New principle of distillation and rectifi-cation. Aug. 12.
A. Young—Metallic coil spring tooth horse rake. Aug. 16.
A. Young—New method of making rakes for making hay and grain. Aug. 22.
J. McKay—New and improved steam engine. Sept. 10.
F. Nadeau—New and improved mode of constructing windows. Sept. 18.
A. Hébert—New and improved sawing machine. Oct. 10.
M. Morin—New and improved nets for taking seals and porpoises. Oct. 15.
B. F. Tibbetts—New and improved steam engine. Nov. 10.
J. Cull, jun. and C. Cull—New principle in the con-struction of a still. Nov. 29.

Issued in 1846:

J. Ball—New and improved churn. Jan. 7.
J. Lloyd—Cast iron plough. Jan. 17.
A. Young—House pump or fire engine. Feb. 14.
G. K. Burrows—New method of making presses for the purpose of pressing clay and other ductile sub-stances. Feb. 27.
W. McKinlay—Horse threshing machines. Feb. 27.
A. Trepiner—Machine for working stone. March 4.
F. G. Wilson—Important improvements in the tanning mill. March 13.
G. Riley—Still for distilling and rectifying spirituous liquors. March 18.
H. A. Rockwell—Yoke for oxen. March 24.
L. Lemoine—Apparatus for raising all kinds of nets or other instruments used in taking porpoises and other species of fish. April 6.
R. H. Oates—Improved method of making mill stones. April 25.
D. J. Ellis—Machine for making brick. April 25.
H. Ruttan—Furnace by which houses and other build-ings may be heated by hot air. May 2.
E. Duell—New and improved churn. May 6.
W. McLean—Revolving battery. May 26.
J. P. Lee—Improvement in the method of constructing knitting looms. June 4.
S. S. Jones—Cooking stove. June 13.
H. Colby—Gas generator. June 22.
J. Campbell—Towing machine, for towing vessels up rapids. June 22.
G. Warren Johnson—Hoisting machine. June 24.
G. W. Johnson—Improved hoisting machine. June 26.
N. Shaw—Portable grist mills. Aug. 3.
C. Midgley—Planing machine. Aug. 10.
H. Ruttan—Hot air generator. Aug. 23.
J. Mills—Improved method of generating and distri-buting heated air. Sept. 1.
J. Paradee—Revolving joint tooth horse rake. Sept. 24.
A. Tyler—Coupling machines for railroad cars, or self detachers. Sept. 26.
A. Tyler—New method for constructing bee-hives. Sept. 26.
A. Tyler—Snow excavator, for removing the snow from the track of rails. Sept. 26.
A. Tyler—Spark arrester and extinguisher. Sept. 26.
G. Riley—Stills for distilling and rectifying spirituous liquors. Oct. 1.
J. Paradee—A new method of constructing rakes for making hay and grain, called the improved revolv-ing joint-tooth spring lever horse rake. Oct. 8.
J. Mills—Hot air furnaces. Oct. 10.
W. T. Barnes—Improved description of "tue iron" to be used in blacksmith's forges. Oct. 21.
S. Mills—Improvement in constructing wooden bridges. Nov. 28.
H. Colby—New gas generator. Dec. 12.
J. Livingston—New description of water wheel. Dec. 14.
H. Ruttan—Inventor of a metal heater for houses, &c.; a cooking range and hot air, and vapour generator. Dec. 15.
W. McLean—Steamboat regulator. Dec. 17.

Issued in 1847:

J. McLaren—Improved stump extractor. Jan. 11.
D. Cleal—New mode of setting boilers and arranging the flues for applying heat to the same, for steam engines. Jan. 23.
L. Lemieu—Machine for making wooden shavings, suitable for the fabrication of band-boxes for hats, matches, and cases of all descriptions. Jan. 25.
H. Ruttan—Improved cooking range and hot-air vapour generator. Jan. 27.
I. Carter—Hot air cooking and heating stove. Mar. 13.
J. B. Massey—New and improved method of con-structing cisterns. April. 3.
H. H. Davison—Improved heelring for fastening the scythe to the snath. April 10.
H. H. Davison—Improved double flue steam generator and boiler for locomotives, steamboats, and other purposes. April 10.
H. H. Davison—Improved portable lamp fluid. Ap. 10.
J. C. Gillett—Machine for cutting shingles, staves, ven-eers, &c. May 1.
W. Armstrong—Portable fire extinguishing machines. May 31.
J. Westman—Machine usually named bellows. May 9.
S. A. Fleming—New method of propelling locomotives. June 4.
G. McMicken—Certain improvements in the use and aplication of the principle of the electro-magnetic telegraph. June 8.
P. Fraer—New description of machine for churning. June 26.
G. McMicken—Improvement in the method of con-structing electro-magnetic telegraph. June 29.

P.R. Beaupré—Improvement in the manner of making, using and working a lifting and floating marine dock. July 19.
J. McGee—New and useful method of rotting hemp and flax by artificial means. August 6.
P. Deal—Preparation for all kinds of oil paints, for house painting and other kinds of painting, and especially to be used with lead paints. Aug. 7.
M. T. Thomas—Improved churn. Aug. 14.
A. Adams—A revolving brick receiver. Aug. 14.
J. McGee—New method or process of rotting hemp and flax by artificial means. Aug. 14.
E. S. DeRottermund—Improvement in constructing grist mills. Aug. 21.
E. S. DeRottermund—Flour sifters. Aug. 26.
T. Brill—A screw right and left reversed water-wheel. Sep. 3.
G. Fabes Prowse—Hot-air furnace. Sept. 11.
W. Muir—New mode of constructing the bed plates of end working fire engines, and in the method of placing the supply and delivery valves of such engines. Oct. 27.
M. Dyer—Shower baths. Nov. 10.
P. Bowen—New coiled spring tooth revolving horse-rake. Dec. 13.

Issued in 1848:

W. Walsh—Horse collar. Jan. 8.
T. Brown—Smut mill for cleaning grain. March 2.
J. Baillie—Saw gates for saw mills. April 12.
H. H. Davison—Double revertible flue steam generators and boilers. April 19.
W. Partridge—Ditching machine. April 22.
J. Butler—Improved machine for manufacturing bricks. May 2.
J. McMichael—Improvement or addition to a stump extracting machine. May 26.
A. M. Byron—Hay rakes. June 19.
J. Ritchie—Saw mills for slabing logs and sawing slabs. June 19.
H. Ruttan—Discoverer of the true philosophical principles upon which buildings may be ventilated, and also of machinery by which the ventilating air may be warmed. June 23.
J. Helm—Certain improvements in the construction of saw mills for the manufacture of lumber with circular saws. June 24.
A. McQueen—Economical power machine or hydraulic force pump machine for raising buildings, stumps, &c. June 24.
P. R. Lamb—Improved method of manufacturing glue. June 26.
E. T. Jones—An improvement in the construction of four-wheeled carriages, to wit, a plan for facilitating the turning of the same in a short space. June 27.
H. Ruttan—The Canadian ventilator. July 25.
R. P. Cotton—Improvement on Buck and Hathaway's patent cook stove. Aug. 1.
R. P. Colton—Improved air-tight box stove. Aug. 1.
N. Warton—New process for tempering and hardening the teeth of saws used for milling and other purposes. Aug. 1.
C. Midgley—New and improved paddle wheel for steam boats and horse boats, and for propelling vessels. Aug. 10.
G. P. Warren—A useful method of constructing the apparatus for taking off the friction of the axle of a bell, and for making the tongue of a bell strike the top when elevated. Aug. 14.
W. P. Newman—Hydro-pneumatic water-wheel. Sept. 5.
M. Pierce—Washing machine for washing clothes, &c. Sept. 15.
J. Stuart—Improved method of constructing horse power to be applied to threshing machines and other descriptions of machinery. Oct. 14.
O. LaGrange—Garriage and waggon wheel. Nov. 6.
P. Bowen—Coiled spring tooth revolving horse-rake. Nov. 14.
W. H. Wells—Aeriform or atmospheric churn. Nov. 17.
J. P. Bostwick—Office sliding calendar. Nov. 20.

Issued in 1849:

P. McQuilkin and J. Henry—Improvement in the machinery of ship's windlass. Jan. 20.
C. Midgley—New and useful paddle wheel for steam boats, horse boats, and for propelling vessels. Jan. 27.
A. Smith—Air distributor or grate. Jan. 30.
N. W. Rockwell—A limited horse swing. Feb. 5.
E. J. Severance—Thrashing machines. March 6.
J. Baird—Certain improvements in the arrangement and construction of the steam engine. May 5.
E. J. Severance—Improvement in the manufacture of thrashing and winnowing machines. May 5.
C. M. Tate—Improved method of raising and lowering weights. May 11.
C. Midgley—Improved hinge. Aug. 2.
C. Midgley—New and useful saw-mill. Aug. 13.
C. Midgley—Improved accoucheur's assistant. Aug. 13.
P. R. Higley—Improved churn called the propeller churn. Aug. 30.
D. Mandigo—Japan varnish called the chemical elastic japan varnish. Aug. 31.
C. M. Tate—New and improved method of raising and lowering weights. Sept. 3.
J. Angell Cull—Certain important inventions and improvements in the art of starch making, whereby the process is greatly improved, and rendered more certain and effectual. Sept. 24.
R. Tremain—Improved straw cutter. Sept. 24.
J. Winger—Pump surpassing all others heretofore made, in utility. Sept. 28.
J. Gilmour—New method of constructing capstans, called and designated "Gilmour's Patent Capstan." Dec. 11.
W. Arms—New and useful machine for tilling land, called the "Lion Plough." Dec. 28.

Issued in 1850:

D. Mandigo—Improved carriage spring. Jan. 22.
D. Mandigo—Improved plough called "Mandigo's Improved Plough." Jan. 30.
W. Nixon—Improved drilling machine. Feb. 28.
J. H. Sampson—New and useful machine or apparatus for cutting men's boots, and determining with accuracy the situation of the spring in centre upon which the foot moves. March 6.
T. Penney—Improvement in the process of tanning leather. March 6.
A. Carpenter—A portable and stationary safe for holding ashes. March 13.
I. Carter—Improved summer and winter ventilating air stove. March 13.
D. P. Bonnell—An improvement in the process of grinding and manufacturing wheat and other grain into meal and flour. March 20.
A. Wilbur—A materially improved heater of water and other liquids. March 20.
Norbert St. Onge—Machine called "Saint Onge's Stump Extractor." March 22.
A. Wilbur—Improvement in cooking stoves. March 27.
W. R. Seaver—Seaver's improved stave dresser. Ap. 2.
W. R. Seaver—Seaver's improved stave joiner. April 2.
A. Fleck—Fleck's new and improved plough, or subsoil grubber. May 25.
J. C. Lloyd—Obstetrical supporter. May 27.
L. Howick—Improvement in fanning mills. May 27.
A. Bennett—Self-protecting bee-hive. June 12.
J. Barnes—An apparatus serviceable as a blast regulator, applicable to smith's forges. June 13.
J. Trehearne—Portable saw-mills, for sawing timber. June 27.
J. R. Armstrong—Cooking stove. June 28.
L. Houck—Improvement in fanning mills. July 22.
J. Counter—Manufacture of stoves of a new pattern, and on a new principle, discovered and invented in this Province by one Charles Tripp, a citizen of the United States of America. Aug. 28.
J. Maclaren—Tile for covering houses and other buildings. Oct. 5.
H. Trout—Improvement in the principle of propelling locomotives along inclined planes, and also in the wheels of locomotives, and rail for railroads, by means of which locomotives can be propelled along inclined planes. Oct. 7.
D. Kidd—Portable grist mill. Oct. 14.
S. Hurlbert—Improvement in the agricultural plough. Oct. 17.
O. Tiffany—Certain improvements in apparatus for warming air for warming houses and ventilating houses and other inhabited apartments, for greenhouses, grain, fruit, malt-drying and other kilns and other uses. Oct. 30.
C. Midgley—The spark killer and heat retainer. Nov. 2.

Ilhamar P. Smith—New and improved combination of machinery for a cutting-box for cutting straw, hay, or stalks. Dec. 7.
T. Hewson—Improved method of making horse-shoes. Dec. 9.
J. Hamilton—An improved plough. Dec. 13.
E. Dupont—New and improved pump. Dec. 17.
D. Mathias Lamb—Improved machine for making nuts and washers. Dec. 28.

Issued in 1851:

G. Fabes Prowse—The Prowsonian hot-air cooking range or furnace. Jan. 7.
G. Hooper Mead—Improved method of constructing piano-fortes. Jan. 8.
W. Griffin—A clover-seed gatherer. Jan. 9.
J. Watson—An improvement on an old patent bedstead for the sick and wounded. Jan. 31.
J. Hearle—Improvements on engine pumps and fire-engines. Jan. 31.
J. Darling—A new and useful composition to be used as a soap for the saving of labor in washing clothes. Jan. 31.
H. Ruttan—A machine which he calls a ventilating stove, and also of the means by which the ventilating air may be made to circulate under a floor and between the joists. Jan. 31.
J. Kent Griffin—Several important improvements in cooking stoves, and in the method of applying and using heat for cooking purposes. March 13.
W. Horton—New kind of plough. March 15.
J. Angell Cull—Certain machines which he calls a rouser and bran washer to be used in the manufacture of starch. March 17.
J. Angell Cull—Certain improvements in the method of making starch. March 17.
J. Kiely—New kind of suspension truss, to be applied in constructing bridges and roofs. March 22.
A. J. Thompson—New and useful improvement upon the plough. March 24.
W. J. Holmes—New and useful improvement on the method of applying the heat generated in stoves or fire places to the purpose of warming apartments or houses. April 12.
T. S. Fox—A rabbetted complete revolving air and water-tight joint. April 12.
J. Rogers Armstrong—New and improved cooking stove, to be called "The Giant Cooking Stove." April 17.
J. Rourke—Self-acting ribbed warp knitting looms. May 1.
T. Hewson McLean—New shape of bar iron for horse shoes. May 1.
D. Mandigo—New and improved method of cutting hay, straw, chaff, or other vegetable food for cattle. May 2.
C. Shattuck—Cross-cutting machine. May 21.
J. H. McKenzie—New mode of constructing a cider-mill and press. June 16.
S. S. Jewett—Improved iron stove for heating rooms and for other purposes. June 16.
E. Jenney—New and useful machine for cutting and sawing staves with unprecedented rapidity and correctness. June 16.
R. Tompkins—New and useful machine for separating and cleaning wheat and other grain. June 16.
T. J. Fuller—New and improved cooking stove, to be called "The Salamander Cooking Stove." June 18.
C. Lemon—New and improved plough, which he calls a double iron beam plough. June 24.
C. Palmer—Improved weighing machine. June 30.
G. Hawley—Shingle-making machine. July 4.
H. Markle—Certain improvements in the construction of the agricultural plough. July 12.
J. Trehearne—New method of running the perpendicular saw for sawing timber. Aug. 21.
I. Carter—Cooking stove, the hot air from which is by him now for the first time successfully applied to heating purposes. Aug. 21.
R. P. Colton—New and improved method of constructing cooking stoves as exemplified in what he calls "The Brockville air-tight cook stove." Sept. 8.
B. Fuller—New and improved whirlpool wheel or pressure water power. Nov. 6.
T. J. Fuller—New and improved machine called the "Excelsior cylindrical thrasher;" also a new and useful machine called the "Excelsior horse power;" Nov. 6.
W. Coleman—Circular and straight moulding, rabbetting, ploughing and architrave machine. Nov. 6.
P. R. Lamb—New and improved machine for the manufacture of laths. Nov. 6.
P. R. Higley—New and improved machine for cutting hay and straw. Nov. 6.
T. Mills—New method of constructing carriages and other vehicles by which they are enabled to turn in much less space than formerly. Nov. 25.

Issued in 1852:

J. Maclaren—Improved mode of making bricks and architectural ornaments. Jan. 8.
J. Pagnuelo—Improved furnace. Jan. 8.
P. Nicol and Thomas Nicol—Improved threshing mill. Jan. 14.
N. Jones—New and useful improvement in the construction of waggons, combining the springs and coupling. Jan. 19.
A. Anderson—Certain improvements to a machine called a grain separator. Jan. 19.
J. Anderson—New and useful plan of building houses. Jan. 19.
A. Willard—Butter machine. Jan. 23.
J. S. Jones—New and improved method of constructing carriages. March 20.
C. Dawson—Improvements in the manner of working Mulay saws and the machinery attached thereto. March 29.
C. Lemon—New and improved method of constructing ploughs. March 31.
S. Cutter—New and improved apparatus or lamp for burning benzole or hydrocarbons. April 19.
W. Perry—Direct action fire engine. April 30.
H. A. Rockwell—New and useful method of constructing yokes for oxen. May 8.
T. C. Gregory—Self-acting apparatus for disconnecting the carriages of a railway train from the tender upon the engine leaving the rails. May 28.
P. Murdock—Improvement in the composition and form of wheels for all kinds of carriages. May 28.
L. Lemoine—New and useful improvement in the manufacture and construction of steam generating apparatus. June 9.
B. Gumear—Churn called the reciprocating churn. June 15.
L. Hager—New and useful improvement to the seed drill, &c. June 30.
L. Hager—Increasing twist and curvilinear mould board for Canadian ploughs, on the principle of a continuous increasing curvilinear twist from the point of shear to the back end and on sole of mould board. June 30.
A. Longbottom—New and useful mode of purifying illuminating gas. July 29.
R. Might—Portable, horizontal and self-acting sawing machine. Aug. 10.
S. Andres—New and scientific mode of constructing flues or chimneys. Aug. 12.
G. W. Lester—Improved draft and damper box smoothing iron. Aug. 24.
J. Rourke—Millstone pickers. Aug. 24.
E. Trenholm—Trenholm's elevator. Aug. 26.
T. J. Fuller—New and useful improvement in Mulay saw mills. Aug. 31.
R. Lossing—Washing and churning machine. Aug. 31.
J. K. Griffin—Several new and useful improvements on cooking stoves. Sept. 7.
S. Hurlbert—Improvement on the plough, for which he has already obtained a patent, dated 17th Oct. 1850. Sept. 20.
A. Gifford—New and useful improvement on a machine for cutting straw, patented to Richard Tremain on 24th Sept. 1849, and now owned by Lonson Butterfield, of the village of Oshawa, County of Ontario. Sept. 20.
G. M. Sperry—Improved method of constructing corn crackers. Sept. 21.
E. C. Ennis—Machine for making carriage wheels. Sept. 30.
H. Bernier—New and improved cooking stove. Oct. 5.
S. I. Russell—New and improved harrow. Oct. 8.
C. Gosselin—New and useful improvement in the mode of constructing double stoves. Oct. 13.
J. Paradis—New and useful improvement in the method of constructing threshing machines. Oct. 15.
C. Midgley—Improved churn. Oct. 27.
C. Midgley—Improved bee hive. Oct. 27.

W. Brown—New and useful improvement in making grain rakes. Nov. 6.
F. Tiffany—New and improved apparatus for warming air, and for warming and ventilating houses and other inhabited apartments. Nov. 6.
P. Flinn—Compound action water wheel. Nov. 8.

Issued in 1853:

G. Stacy—New and useful method of constructing spike machines. Jan. 20.
W. Allchin—Improved scytheholder. Jan. 26.
G. Ansley—Centrifugal and centripetal churn. Feb. 8.
E. Burley—Improvement on the wooden plough. Feb. 14.
D. Mandigo—New and useful improvement in the construction of lightning rods. Feb. 16.
A. Rounds—New and useful improvement in the construction of lightning conductors. Feb. 16.
P. R. Higley—New and improved machine for cutting hay and straw. March 7.
A. A. Wilder—New and useful machine for planing, tonguing and grooving boards. March 7.
P. Murdock—New and improved running gear for vehicles. April 15.
G. Anslay—Portable hot air furnace and cooking stove. April 15.
J. Russell—New and useful machine called Russell's corn crusher. April 15.
P. Murdock—New and improved seed drill to be attached to a plough. April 15.
C. Lemon—Improvement in construction of ploughs. April 15.
C. H. Tétu—New and useful process of manufacturing leather from the skin of the whale or porpoise. April 16.
C. H. Tétu—New and useful mode of manufacturing whale and purpoise oil. April 16.
J. Paradis—Useful improvement in the construction of threshing machines. April 29.
W. C. Ruttan—Improved gun barrel and projectile. April 29.
E. Richard—Machine for sawing straight and crooked wood of equal and unequal dimensions. April 29.
D. Bell—Press or machine for the manufacture of earthenware, pipes and draining tiles. April 29.
J. Plamondon—Machine for cutting tobacco, without moistening it. April 29.
D. P. Brigham—New and useful improvement in the construction of fanning mills. April 29.
A. Buck—Self-gigging, self-setting and self-regulating saw-mill. April 29.
J. Dean—Double reflector for baking purposes. Ap. 29.
D. Smith—New and improved carriage and feeding and gigging-back-works for steam and water saw mills. May 11.
Z. Everitt—Improved ladder. May 12.
W. A. Holwell—Improvement in the construction of reins or bridles, to be called the Duplex safety rein. May 12.
J. Woods—New and improved cant hook for piling and otherwise handling and disposing of railway iron bars. May 28.
B. F. Tibbetts—Improved mode of constructing steam engines. June 11.
N. W. Rockwell—Limited horse swing. June 11.
C. W. Smith—New and useful improvements in the construction of harvesting machines. June 20.
J. Morley—Improved mould-board for ploughs. June 20.
J. McIntyre—File-cutting machine. June 20.
C. S. Rodier—New and useful improvement in the construction of threshing machines. June 20.
J. W. Armstrong—New and useful improvement in the construction of ploughs. June 21.
J. Handford—Improved thrashing machine. June 21.
C. P. Ladd—Metallic burial case. July 8.
Robert Thomas—Paddle box tubular raft. July 19.
A. S. Walbridge—New and useful machine for sawing and planing, by one operation, of all lumber. July 20.
G. Urquhart—Improvement in metallic carriage springs, called "The Urquhart elliptic springs." July 20.
W. J. Spence—Self-adjusting paddle wheel. July 20.
A. Robitaille—New and improved apparatus and method of working for, obtaining, and producing gas for the purposes of illumination, from resin and oil, and other substances of like nature and from the decomposition of water. Sept. 2,
J. Dean—Improvement in the mode of constructing the double reflector for baking purposes, invented by him, for which letters patent were issued on the 29th April 1853. Sept. 7.
A. Anderson—New and useful machine for planting potatoes. Sept. 15.
M. B. Southwick—New and useful apparatus for, and method of crushing, drying, and otherwise preparing potatoes and other vegetable substances as well as fruits and meats, for the purposes of food. Sept. 15.
L. Reese—New and useful improvement in the manufacture of straw-cutting machines. Sept. 19.
A. Turnbull—New and useful improvement in the construction of Canadian ploughs. Oct. 5.
N. Buchanan—New and useful apparatus for, and method of, desiccating lumber and other materials. Oct. 6.
R. E. Stephens—New and improved excavator for the purpose of cutting or excavating and moving clay, sand, gravel, or other substances. Oct. 6.
J. Parsons—Improved machine for making bricks. Oct. 6.
J. Parsons—Apparatus for the purpose of cleansing or drawing off beer from the fermenting tuns. Oct. 13.
D. Crawford—Improved machinery for arresting the progress of railway trains. Oct. 15.
I. Modeland—New and useful improvement in the construction of ploughs. Oct. 19.

Issued in 1854:

J. Wood—New and useful improvement in the present mode of constructing churns. Feb. 2.
L. Howell—New and useful improvements in the construction of the cider mill and press. Feb. 2.
J. T. Forbes—Improved elevating bedstead. Feb. 2.
W. Bowman—Improvement in railway cars and carriages. Feb 2.
L. Armsbury—New and useful improvement in the construction of churns. Feb. 2.
S. Kwesneski—Prize hot-air and cooking furnace. Feb. 8.
G. Dunham—Improved method of running paddle wheels. Feb. 11.
A. St. Jacques—New and useful improvement in the construction of post augers. Feb. 22.
J. Winer—New and useful improvement for heating air for warming apartments by the waste heat of a stove or other fire grates, to be denominated "Winer's pyropneumatic fire grate. March 22.
B. Cole—New way of closing shop window shutters. March 23.
H. Scovell—Cider mill and press. March 28.
W. H. Soper—Improvement in the grooving and inside finishing of rifle barrels. March 28.
L. Reese—New and useful improvement in the construction of a machine for cutting hay or straw. March 30.
G. Williston—New and useful machine for straightening or curving rails. April 4.
P. Gauvreau—New and useful cement to be called "Gauvreau's Canadian hydraulic cement." April 5.
J. P. Lee—New and useful improvement in a machine called "Double acting knitting machine." April 10.
J. H. Charnock—New and useful machine for moulding all descriptions of tiles, pipes, and bricks for drainage, sewerage, building or other purposes, from clay or other elastic substances. April 17.
P. Murdock—Compound carriage so constructed as that all kinds of wheel carriages may be converted into sleighs. April 18.
P. Murdock—Improvement in double dash churn. April 18.
R. Lossing—Rolling screen fanning mill. April 21.
J. Parsons—Apparatus for cooking, for bakers' ovens, for drying and roasting malt and other vegetable produce, seasoning timber, drying room with self-acting ventilator, for laundries, hatching poultry, heating irons, and keeping cooking provisions hot by the application of gas. April 28.
J. Thirkell—Improvements in the forming, shaping, and casting of iron ploughs. May 29.
B. Wait—Combination of machinery for the making of barrels, kegs, tubs, and other bilge works. June 6.
J. Scobell—New and improved method of manufacturing peat-bog, by drying, pressing and cooking, for fuel and other purposes. June 7.
D. Seleck—New and useful improvement in the construction of churns. June 14.

J. Scobell—New and improved method of covering roofs with slate. June. 14.
R. D. Chatterton—Floating gangway, boat launch and life raft. June 19.
R. Hoyt—Improved obstetrical supporter. June 29.
W. J. Huckett—Improved signal light for railways. June 30.
R. Muchall—Machine for working irregular surfaces, so as to form a piece of timber to any required shape. July 13.
T. Murgatroyd—New and useful improvement on carriages. July 21.
J. Brown—Seed sower. July 21.
D. Porter—New and improved sewing machine. July 21.
J. Pye—New and improved method of constructing water closets. Aug. 14.
S. R. Andres—New art of manufacturing paper from the plant known by the Linnean-generic name of Gnaphalium, and vulgarly called cud-weed or life-everlasting. Aug. 25.
M. Egan—New and improved mode of making moulds for copper, brass and composition castings. Aug. 26.
J. H. Gatis—New and useful improvement in the apparatus for cleaning and scouring wheat, rye and buckwheat. Aug. 28.
J. B. Hayden—Improved hub for carriage and waggon wheels. Sept. 4.
W. Nixon—Potato and seed drill. Sept. 4.
J. Brown—Improved straw cutter. Sept. 4.
H. Miller—New and useful machine for expeditiously arresting the progress of railway cars by almost sudden steam brakes. Sept. 19.
L. B. Carpenter—Improved hand-lantern. Oct. 6.
H. C. Lindo—New and useful process for depriving hides and skins of the hair, wool, fur, or bristles, preparatory to being tanned. Oct. 19.
R. Romain—Certain improvements in machinery or apparatus for effecting agricultural operations. Oct. 19.
R. E. Stephens—Improved bedstead. Oct. 20.
J. H. Gatis—Central discharge water-wheel. Oct. 28.
C. Duberger—New mode of preventing railroad cars from running off the track or rail, consisting of a safety hook. Nov. 7.
C. H. Watrous—Machine for making nuts and washers from a heated bar of metal. Nov. 8.
S. Cutter—New and improved method of making gas, and applying it to and for illumination or heating, &c. Nov. 7.
L. A. Lemire—New polish buff called the wheel or hand buff, for daguerreotype purposes. Nov. 14.
R. Thomas—Machine for clearing snow from off railway tracks, to be called "Thomas's snow exterminator." Nov. 30.
J. B. Smith—New and useful improvement in the construction of portable or stationary steam or water mills. Dec. 6.
R. Lounsburg—Canadian thistle-killer and cultivator. Dec. 8.
A. Anderson—Potato digger. Dec. 13.

Issued in 1855:

W. Bowman—New and useful improvements in the construction of railway cars. Jan. 12.
H. P. Brown—Improvement on the chaff cutter or cutting box. Jan. 19.
J. Helm, the younger, and John Wade—Machine for boring holes in the ground for fence posts or other purposes. Jan. 20.
R. Adams—Reverse cooking stove. Jan. 20.
W. Fitzpatrick—Certain improvements in nail machine feeder. Jan. 20.
J. Overholt—Horizontal sawing machine for cross-cutting logs of wood. Jan. 20.
B. McBeth—Longitudinal motioned fanning mill. Feb. 3.
H. Cowing—Certain improvements upon machinery. Feb. 8.
J. Pingle—Potato digger. Feb. 8.
J. McDougall—Cooking and boiling apparatus. Mar. 6.
T. S. Fox—Switching apparatus, &c. March 6.
A. Anderson—Improved cultivator. March 6.
L. Robinson and James Woolbridge—Safety lever buckle. March 13.
A. Palmer—New and useful reaping machine. Mar. 13.
H. Markle—New and improved double dasher churn. March 15.
C. Petch—Improvements in machinery for manufacturing waggon spokes and other articles irregular in their form. March 22.
J. Atkinson—Improvement upon the drill and broadcast sowing machine. March 22.
W. Fitzpatrick—New and useful improvements in nail machine feeders. March 22.
H. Sewell—New and useful machine for picking oakum. March 22.
D. Crawford—Improved machinery for filling steam boilers with water. March 24.
M. Egan—New and improved method of oiling car journals. March 27.
S. Darling—Art of raising sunken vessels or other objects, by means of buoys and weights. April 5.
C. Dorion—New and improved method of constructing cutters, for the purpose of racing. April 10.
N. Lacroix—New and improved water wheel, called "Turbine helicoide." April 10.
A. D. Cole—New and useful water wheel. April 10.
T. D. Flood—New and improved method of constructing that part of the action of a piano-forte called the hopper. April 10.
C. S. Rodier—New and useful machine for sawing wood. April 10.
A. Steers—New and improved method of quick tanning. April 20.
A. Steers—New and improved method of manufacturing the dye, saccharine salts or extracts of vegetable substances, without the usual evaporation. April 21.
J. Williams—New and useful improvement in the blast of locomotive engines. April 24.
S. Morse—Improved plough April 28.
W. Holborn—Washing machine. April 28.
J. James, and J. Dennis—Washing machine. May 4.
E. B. Hungerford—Cast iron fastener for the putting together of posts and rails of bedsteads. May 8.
J. B. Young, Richard S. Brown, and Henry Davis—New and useful invention for propelling boats against the wind, and in all directions with the same wind. May 9.
I. G. Ogden—New and useful improvement in the construction of water wheels. May 15.
W. Bowman—New and useful mode of constructing railway car wheels. May 15.
W. Niblock—Improvement in the manner of constructing horse rakes for raking hay. May 26.
J. P. Lee—Round rotary or circular knitting loom. May 28.
R. Pooler—New and useful improvement in the construction of a breech-loading fire-arm, either rifle or smooth bored. June 4.
R. McDougall—Improved oil box for oiling axles of rail car wheels. June 8.
J. Barnes—Reciprocal acting pump. June 14.
J. B. Young, Richard S. Brown and Henry Davis—Self-opening railway gate. June 14.
W. Driscoll—A new and useful butter churn. July 7.
J. Fell—A seed machine for the purpose of judiciously sowing clover, grass, or other small seeds. July 7.
P. R. Higley—An improved carriage spring. July 7.
R. Might—A portable, vibrating and self-acting circular sawing machine. July 25.
P. Murdock—An improvement in axles and springs for carriages. Aug. 21.
P. Murdock—An improvement in the construction of double and single trees. Aug. 21.
D. Selleck—A new and useful improvement in the construction of churns. Aug. 23.
I. W. Forbes—A self-acting and self-adjusting railroad switch, and alarm and register. Sept. 1.
J. J. Miller—An improved rudder. Sept. 4.
W. Delany—An improved method of constructing the gearing of buggies and other spring vehicles. Sept. 4.
A. Anderson—An improved washing machine. Sept. 5.
J. Donaghue—A new and useful improvement in the slab plate, pillar and column, usually placed at graves in memory of the dead. Sept. 5.
R. Hawkins—An instantaneous reefer. Sept. 5.
J. Oill—Improvements in the machinery of reaping and mowing machines. Sept. 6.
J. Dunn—A new and improved method of constructing alarms or signals, to be called "Dunn's Air Whistle." Sept. 12.
J. P. Clark—A new keyed musical instrument named the "Hyaliena" or glass organ. Sept. 18.
T. J. Fuller—An improved plough. Sept. 18.

J. Taylor—A new method of manufacturing printing paper from the straw of wheat, oats and rye, or from any other kind of straw. Sept. 19.
G. C. Briggs—An improved washing machine. Sept. 19.
C. W. Coe—A machine for drilling holes and other operations in metals. Sept. 19.
N. H. Goslin & D. Selleck—An improvement in the construction of washing machines. Sept. 20.
F. G. Willson—An improved hot-air furnace, safety register and system of ventilation. Sept. 21.
J. Smart—An improvement in the construction of platform scales. Sept. 22.
J. Stainthorp—An improvement in machinery for the manufacture of candles. Sept. 24.
J. F. Marsh—Certain improvements in the construction of ploughs. Sept. 25.
J. Miller—A machine for accelerating the process of tanning hides. Sept. 27.
J. Hamilton—An improved cloth mangle. Sept. 27.
D. Porter—An improved washing machine. Nov. 20.
T. Wiggins—A cheese press. Nov. 21.
J. Dennis—Improvements in the construction of churns. Nov. 21.
J. Oill—New and useful improvements in the construction of mowing and reaping machines. Nov. 21.
J. Condell—A new plan or principle for the construction of an artificial limb. Nov. 21.
D. Mathew—Improvements in the construction of locomotive engines. Nov. 21.
D. Freeman—A new and useful improvement in the manufacture of carriages. Nov. 21.
T. J. Fuller—A knitting machine. Nov. 30.
J. Bear—An improvement in the manufacture of churns. Dec. 2.
S. Hurlbert—An agricultural plough. Dec. 3.
C. Dean—A new and useful machine for making use of the waste heat from any furnace. Dec. 3.
A. Kendall—A new machine for making shingles. Dec. 3.
A. A. Hibberd—A new and useful mode of conveying water into steam boilers. Dec. 4.
J. Bingham—A new and useful improvement in the manufacture of ploughs. Dec. 8.
H. E. Willard—A new and improved method of scouring and polishing stone, marble and iron. Dec. 10.
C. L. Aimé de Bergue—An apparatus for acting on water and other liquids, so as to force, displace or propel the same, or a body floating thereon. Dec. 10.
W. Manning—A new and improved wash-tub for clothes, denominated "The Montreal Wash-tub." Dec. 10.
J. B. Hayden—A metallic improved box and fastening for carriage wheels. Dec. 13.
J. McLellan—A new machine for the repairing of iron rails used for cars and carriages to run upon, or railways. Dec. 15.
L. Bright, jun.—Certain improvements in a washing machine. Dec. 15.
J. Ross—An improved leverage power fire-engine. Dec. 15.
P. Bowen—A triple action vertical scourer and separator for cleansing wheat and other grain. Dec. 24.
C. Horatio Watrous—Useful improvements in the construction of steam and water circular saw mills. Dec. 24.

Issued in 1856:

P. E. Picault—A medical preparation called by him the "Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure." Jan. 17.
H. Wandy—A new centre force and suction pump. Jan. 17.
T. Trudeau—An improvement in the construction and mode of connecting railway carriages. Jan. 17.
W. B. Choate—An improvement in the manufacture of lanterns. Jan. 17.
R. Ord—New and useful improvement in a machine for screwing bolts. Jan. 23.
A. McIntosh—New improvement in the composition of cement for roofing houses. Feb. 5.
S. McL.—A self-acting railway collision preventer. Feb. 5.
G. M. Tate—A new and improved method of constructing creepers. Feb. 11.
W. F. Adams—A semi-revolving cylinder steam engine. Feb. 11.
J. Westman—A new method of raising fruit trees from the parent tree, without grafting or budding. Feb. 11.
J. Ross—New improvement in the construction of pumping or fire-engines. Feb. 11.
C. M. Tate—A new improved method of constructing links or couplings for railway carriages, called by him "Tate's Safety Link." Feb. 15.
D. P.—A self-acting railroad or entrance gate. Feb. 15.
A. Moffatt—A spring for closing doors outside and inside. Feb. 15.
W. T.—Improvement in the construction of steam-engine boilers. Feb. 19.
C. H. Gould—An improved planing machine. Feb. 19.
C. Lemon—A new and useful method of casting the mould boards of ploughs. Feb. 23.
M. L. Goodenow—A new article for manufacturing paints from a vegetable deposit of bog-iron and from hydraulic cement rock. Feb. 23.
F. R. Hawkins—Improvement upon and in the construction of Ides's grain drill. Feb. 23.
D. Porter—A moving and self-acting cattle guard, for railway purposes. Feb. 23.
J. Brown—A new oven for baking purposes. Feb. 23.
J. Angell Cull—An improvement in the preparation of Indian corn for the purposes of distillation. Feb. 29.
J. A. Cull—An improvement in the manufacture of starch from Indian corn. Feb. 29.
E. Hedley—A new and improved method of constructing shingle machines. March 5.
J. Westman—A double action washing machine. March 5.
J. Hugill—A diagonal water-wheel. March 12.
S. S. Hickok—Certain improvements in the construction of clothes-horses. March 12.
S. Pettit—A circular shaving straw-cutter. March 12.
J. Flannigan—A new and improved method of ventilating railroad cars, steamboats, and other closely covered and rapidly moving vehicles, and of expelling at the same time, cinders, smoke, dust, and other disagreeables. March 12.
D. Gould—A new and improved pressed brick for building purposes. March 12.
A. E. Munson—Certain improvements in the construction of carriages and other four-wheeled vehicles. March 18.
T. Ritchie—An improvement in the draft applied to reaping, mowing or other machines. March 20.
H. Huff—A new and useful machine for dovetailing in cabinetmaking. March 27.
H. Fowler, jun.—A reciprocating engine. March 27.
J. H. Headley—A new method of manufacturing marbleized granite. March 27.
W. Phelps—A new and improved method of constructing bee hives, called "the Union Bee-hive. April 5.
G. Sidey—A new and useful machine, known as "a Horizontal Revolving Wind-power." April 5.
J. Davis—A slabing and rolling gang of circular saws for sawing lumber or round logs into boards or planks. April 5.
T. G. Morse—An improved atmospheric churn. April 9.
J. A. Oliver—A corn-planter, or machine for sowing corn. April 14.
S. Pettit—A horizontal rotary shingle-machine. Ap. 14.
S. S. Blodgett—An improved oven for baking and cooking meats or other articles. April 16.
E. E. Gilbert—A new and improved machine for sawing, called by him, "Gilbert's steam-sawyer." Ap. 22.
C. H. Gould—A new torsion spring for carriages. April 24.
I. Horning—A corn planter, or machine for sowing corn. April 28.
W. Gill—An improvement on steam-engines, by variable cut-off and expansion gear for stationary or marine engines. April 30.
J. Lent, jun.—A machine for digging and picking potatoes. April 30.
T. Millichamp—An improved tap for water and other liquids. May 12.
T. McMurchy—A hot or cold cylinder mangle. May 14.
A. Anderson—An improved revolving hay-rake and pea-puller. May 14.
W. G. Tomkins—A process for withdrawing the sap from trees recently felled, and rendering the same both seasoned and dry in a very brief time, and in case of need, imbuing the body of the tree with coloring matter, or inserting therein chemical substances in liquid form to prevent dry-rot, decay, or render the tree incombustible. May 16.
J. M. Thompson—A new and improved method of hanging a mully-saw. May 23.
P. Banman—An improved portable cider-mill and press. May 30.

R. C. McFadden—Certain improvements upon a boot-cramping machine. June 19.
R. Lounsbury—New and useful improvements in corn-planters. June 19.
W. Howard—Certain improvements on the concave horse-shoe. June 27.
A. C. Bruce—A new cultivator. June 27.
L. O. Rice—New and useful improvement in the manufacture of springs for carriages. June 27.
R. Emerson—An eccentric press, which can be prepared to apply as a cider press or cheese press. July 2.
E. Spencer—A new and useful improvement in the manner of constructing common stoves. July 2.
W. Mallerd—An improved steam boiler feeder, a safety steam alarm and water indicator. July 10.
N. Davis—A self-regulating saw mill. July 15.
J. Thuortleff—An improved stove pipe rim, called by him a fire-proof ventilating stove pipe rim. July 10.
H. Kellam—An improvement in the construction of plough cutters. July 15.
H. Kellam—An improvement in the construction of wheeled cultivator gang ploughs. July 15.
T. Beresford Burrowes—A new hydraulic momentum and gravitation water wheel. July 17.
R. Adams—A new and improved stove, for cooking and other purposes. July 25.
A. Wilcox—An improved method of constructing frames for barns, dwelling houses and other edifices. July 25.
J. Davis Hare—A new and improved method of constructing washing machines. Aug. 8.
W. Brander—An improved portable frame to be attached to a plunge churn. Aug. 27.
E. E. Tupper—A shingle machine. Aug. 27.
D. Ord—An improved railroad car brake. Aug. 27.
N. E. Fitzmorris—A new and useful mode of lubricating, otherwise a new and improved mode of oiling the journals of railway axles. Aug. 27.
J. A. Bucknam—A new and useful clothes tree. Aug. 27.
G. A. Sargent—An improved loom, to be called the Victoria loom. Aug. 29.
A. Buteau—A new mode of catching porpoises. Aug. 29.
J. & J. Taylor—An improved fire-proof safe, to be called "Taylor's provincial salamander fire-proof safe." Sept. 2.
J. Thompson—A new water wheel. Sept. 12.
J. Watson—Certain improvements on ploughs. Sep. 19.
J. Watson—For the art of manufacturing sugar and spirit out of the juice of bulbous roots, and converting a residue of the distillation into potash. Sept. 19.
J. Parsons—An improved machine for shearing sheep. Oct. 9.
C. Stevens—An improved horse rake. Oct. 23.
A. Norton—A new and improved grain sower. Oct. 24.
P. Dunn & Stephen Soinberger—New and useful improvements in the manufacture of nail machine feeders. Oct. 24.
J. Parsons—An apparatus for cooking, bakers' ovens, drying and roasting malt. Oct. 29.
T. Stanfield—A cooking stove with a grate. Oct. 29.
W. J. Copp—An improved lining for refrigerators, water coolers and house stove pipe rims. Oct. 29.
R. Romain—An improved machine for bending wood or other substances. Oct. 29.
H. Going—A speed wheel and return or oscillating power. Oct. 29.
D. Forbes—A new composition for roofing. Oct. 29.
J. T. McCuaig—A new and useful improved machine for pressing, smoothing and shaping bonnets. Oct. 29
T. Beresford Burrowes—Certain improvements in the construction of harrows. Oct. 29.
W. G. Tomkins—Certain improvements in his patent process for withdrawing the sap from trees lately felled. Oct. 29.
W. G. Tomkins—Certain improvements in grinding wheat and other grains. Oct. 29.
G. W. Wood—An improvement in the art of taking and finishing portaits and pictures in oil and water color paints. Oct. 31.
J. L. Gould—A new and improved churn. Nov. 7.
G. W. Carleton—A sound telegraph. Nov. 7.
D. McVicar—Improvements on Brown's patent straw cutter. Nov. 7.
A. Fitzgibbon—An improved form of rail for railway tracks or for tramways. Nov. 20.
J. Phillips—A machine for stuffing sausages. Nov. 26.
T. Fuller, jun.—A new method for supporting school house seats and desks. Dec. 4.
N. Aubin—A new retort for generating illuminating gas from sawdust, resin or other materials. Dec. 10.
R. Mitchell and A. F. Cockburn—A new and improved method of constructing safety valves for hydrants. Dec. 11.
I. Mills—A new and valuable fire and water proof tile for covering buildings. Dec. 17.
J. L. Gould—A new method of cutting off the tops and digging turnips by machinery and horse power. Dec. 17.
A. & B. T. Beach—A horse power for drilling in the rock for wells and other purposes. Dec. 17.
S. Shearman—A certain new and useful machine for the manufacture of bricks. Dec. 19.

Issued in 1857:

J. Kellam—A new improvement in the art of grinding or polishing plough castings. Jan. 14.
J. P. Doyle—The effluvia sewer grate or stench trap. Jan. 16.
B. Wait—A cylindrical screw auger for boring wooden tubes for pumps and water courses, &c. Jan. 19.
T. Bottomley—A new improved and useful method of building fire and water proof houses and other structures. Jan. 20.
W. H. Magee—A new and improved plough. Jan. 20.
J. Gartshore—Certain improvements in the construction of smut machines. Jan. 21.
A. Mc Farland Tarbell—A new horizontal iron windmill. Feb. 11.
L. Judson—A new and useful method of making the teeth for horse rakes. Feb. 12.
R. Messer—A self-acting coupling for railway carriages. Feb. 12.
W. Gill—Certain improvements in the construction of steam engines. Feb. 12.
S. T. Hickok—A new and useful mode of coupling railway carriages and other cars. Feb. 12.
A. Odell—A new and improved method of constructing washing machines. Feb. 20.
J. Bingham—A new and useful improvement in the construction of ploughs. Feb. 20.
R. Lyman—A shoe pack. Feb. 23.
J. A. Cull—Certain improvements in the manufacture of rotary pumps. Feb. 23.
U. Haskins, the younger—A self-acting cylindrical lathe. Feb. 23.
J. Labell—A thrashing and winnowing machine without linen apron. Mar. 3.
J. Ellis—A cheap unabsorbent, indestructible building material, termed artificial stone. March 16.
W. Hamilton—Certain improved spring machinery for closing shop and other doors. March 17.
F. A. Whitney—A rotary fire engine. March 19.
T. Towers—Certain improvements in the construction of windlasses. March 30.
J. Lafferty—A rotary reaping and mowing machine. March 30.
J. L. Gould—A new and improved method of constructing horse rakes. March 30.
P. B. Clement—A new application of bi-sulphuret of carbon as a generator of steam or vapour to be used as a motive power to steam engines. March 30.
G. Matthews—A new bank note printing ink, called the Canada Bank note printing tint. April 1.
W. Lyle—An improved water wheel. April 7.
A. Anderson—A new and improved method of constructing gridirons. April 7.
J. Kellam—A new and useful improvement on churns. April 7.
A. Sherwood—A new and useful article, or oven for culinary purposes. April 7.
D. T. Curtis—A new method of clamping frames, &c., by the double action eccentric lever. April 7.
J. Dennis—A suction and lifting pump combined. April 15.
J. Dennis—Certain improvements in the common wood suction pump. April 15.
J. Archer and Henry Reesby—Certain improvements in the art of manufacturing oils, called by them non-congealing oil. April 15.
S. T. Hickok—An improved wheel hub, termed Hickok's improved wheel hub. April 22.
H. Beverley—A new improved shingle cutting machine. April 28.
A. Cant—A new moveable scaffold. May 4.
W. Merick—A wire grain fork. May 6.
J. Adams—A double cylinder clover thresher. May 7.

R. W. Hudson—A self-acting catch or fastener for the moveable backs of chairs, seats or sofas in railway cars or steamboats. May 7.
T. Bottomley—A broad-cast sowing machine for sowing all sorts of grain and seeds. May 12.
J. W. Robinson—A cast steel grass or cradle scythe. May 12.
U. Haskins, jun.—A new and improved rotary steam engine. May 12.
O. Stone—A condensed atmospheric air bath with purifier and medicator attached, to be called Stone's atmospheric air bath. May 12.
H. A. Osgood—An improvement in the mode of fastening and securing the seats of railway cars. May 12.
J. Ptolemy—A corn thresher or corn sheller. May 18.
H. Marlatt—A new revolving power to be applied to swing bridges, turn tables, revolving cars, tread wheels, &c. May 18.
A. Braid—An improvement in the smoke stalks and spark arrester, to be in use in locomotive engines. May 18.
W. P. Bresee—An improved machine for raking and loading hay by horse power. May 20.
H. Bernier—A new and improved double stove. May 26.
W. W. Gaige—A new process of tanning hides. May 29.
J. B. Ways—A new churn called the drum churn. May 30.
J. Noble—A new revolving roller box for railway cars, steamboats, &c. June 2.
I. G. Gagnon—An apparatus for preventing the explosion or bursting of boilers of steam vessels from want of water. June 2.
J. P. Clark—An agricultural implement called the rotary pulverizer. June 20.
J. H. Headley—A new and improved rotary press for pressing marbleized granite. June 20.
G. Huntington—A new and useful improvement in the construction of ploughs, termed the "gain twist." June 20.
W. Ivory—A circular lever washing machine. June 20.
E. Spencer—A new and useful water wheel. June 20.
B. I. Allison—A new and improved washing machine. June 20.
J. Bayes—An improved mould board and land side for ploughs. June 30.
H. Going A cradle or self-raker. July 2.
Thos. Hector—A self-regulating candle shade. July 2.
E. M. Chaffee—A new and useful improvement in the preparing, coloring and applying India rubber and gutta percha to cloth of all kinds, leather, and other articles without the use of a solvent; under the name of Chaffee's improvement in India rubber and gutta percha. July 13.
T. Shuttleworth—Certain improvements in the construction of mould boards for ploughs. July 23.
L. Wray—A process for producing and manufacturing fine crystallized sugar, syrup and molasses from the African and Chinese, and all other varieties of the Holcus saccharatus of Linnæus. July 23.
G. Bolster—A mastic canvas fire and water proof cement for roofing. July 23.
D. D. Marr—An improvement in the construction of fire-places. July 23.
W. Spoffard—A new tanning process for tanning hides. July 23.
E. Chesley—An improvement in the construction of carriages. July 23.
H. A. Kirkland—An accelerative and accommodating straw cutting machine. July 23.
W. Craig—A spinner, double and twister for the manufacture of twisted yarn. July 23.
M. Willoughby—A straw cutter. Aug. 7.
G. W. Green—The double shuffle churn. Aug. 7.
J. A. Wilkinson—An independent lever elongating carriage or buggy spring. Aug. 7.
D. Porter—A new and useful straw cutter. Aug. 19.
G. Campbell—The Hecla portable forge. Aug. 19.
G. H. Moore—A self-loading cart. Aug. 20.
G. Cummings—An improved steam engine side valve. Aug. 20.
C. O'Hara—An oscillating paddle for propelling steam vessels. Aug. 20.
M. Neylion—A seeder to be attached to a gang plough. Aug. 19.
J. P. Craig—Iron pianos cast in a single piece. Sept. 4.
J. Marks—Certain improvements in spark arrester, chimney and petticoat pipes for locomotives. Sept. 15.
I. Morely, in trust for children of John Morely—An improved mould board for ploughs. Sept 15.
W. R. Bowen—A feed work to be used in saw mills called Bowen's Rotary Re-action Feed work. Sep. 15.
J. C. Munger—A new and improved method of constructing pumps. Sept. 15.
C. Dean—A new mode of effecting more perfect combustion in the furnaces of steam boilers and of saving fuel. Sept. 15.
H. Hysert and Charles Fanner—A sawing machine. Sept. 15.
C. M. Tate—An improvement in the construction of Knapp's lamps for burning resin oil. Sept. 16.
H. De Witt—Furrow wheels to be attached to reaping and mowing machines, and for other purposes. Sept. 16.
J. B. Leroy—A portable farm board fence. Sept. 28.
J. Armstrong—A new and improved harrow. Sept. 30.
H. Yates—An improvement in the fire box of the boilers of locomotives or other steam engines. Oct. 12.
H. Yates—An improvement in perfecting the consumption of sparks and parts, and portions of unconsumed fuel in locomotives and other steam engines. Oct. 12.
J. W. McLaren—An improved mould-board for ploughs. Oct. 12.
J. McNab—A horizontal car coupler. Oct. 12.
D. M. Jenness—An improved horse rake. Oct. 13.
D. Bruce—A new and improved mode of and apparatus for making concentrated animal manure. Oct. 14.
H. Yates—An improved perforated fire grate, feed water heater and damper, combined for locomotives and other steam engines. Nov. 6.
V. Parkes—A steam press for making bricks, tiles, &c., from dry clay. Nov. 6.
C. R. Parks—A brick drain pipe, and tile making machine. Nov. 6.
W. H. Tuttle—A new and improved auger handle. Nov. 6.
D. Cudney—A vegetable cutter. Nov. 6.
J. Hale—A churn, to be called "Hale's Improved Churn." Nov. 6.
B. Hill—A radial-winged propeller. Nov. 6.
A. M. Tarbell—A new and useful improvement in the construction of gates. Nov. 7.
H. E. Drayson—A new mode of manufacturing gunpowder. Nov. 7.
J. Eaton—A new method of constructing lamps. Nov. 7.
H. Hysert—Certain improvements in stump machines. Nov. 7.
W. C. Stiver—A hollow flanged lightning rod. Nov. 7.
W. Manning—A new and useful machine for cutting or turning out heads for barrels, kegs, casks, or any description of cooper's work. Nov. 9.
J. F. Taylor—A new and useful machine for coupling railway cars, termed a "Self-coupler and Coupling Pin Saver." Nov. 18.
D. Campbell—A revolving angle joint. Nov. 18.
R. Emery—A press for the manufacture of eave-troughs of tin and galvanized iron. Nov. 28.
S. S. Crouter—A stump, stone, and ship puller. Dec. 15.
A. Cant—A new root cutting machine. Dec. 15.

Issued in 1858.

G. R. Lettore—An improvement in sewing machines. Jan. 11.
Calvin French and Luther French—A new and improved straw cutter. Jan. 11.
H. Fowler—An improved apparatus for washing and wringing clothes. Jan. 12.
J. P. Clark—A mode of propelling steam boats, named "Clarke's Series of Paddles." Feb. 8.
J. Thomas—A new and improved paddle. Feb. 8.
J. S. Godfrey—A new and improved washing machine. Feb. 12.
I. W. Farewell—The Excelsior Straw Feeder. Feb. 13.
W. G. Oliver—A new and useful method of applying and using electricity as an anesthetic agent in extracting teeth, and in other surgical operations. Mar. 16.
J. Morris—A new and improved room and house heater. Mar. 16.
D. Crawford—(1) An improvement in the manufacture of soap. Mar. 16.

D. Crawford—(2) An improvement in the manufacture of soap. Mar. 16.
D. Crawford—(3) An improvement in the manufacture of soap. Mar. 16.
J. Thompson—A certain new and improved method of constructing mangles. Mar. 16.
B. M. Hicks—A new method of slating. Mar. 16.
W. J. F. Toulmin—A self-generating gas burner and lamp. Mar. 16.
J. Soper—An improved clover separator. Mar. 16.
A. Bigelow—An endless chain steam plough. Mar. 16.
L. Webster—A new and improved bee hive. Mar. 20.
D. Coombs—A combined churn and cream freezer. Mar. 31.
T. M. Bryson—A new and improved method of protecting the toes of boots or shoes. Mar. 31.
J. J. Jessup—A new and useful farm implement, called a "Soil Pulverizer." April 7.
F. Clarke—An improved machine for cross-cutting logs, cutting fire-wood, &c. April 7.
C. Green—A separating thrashing machine." April 7.
J. Melling—A machine for pressing or compressing clay or composition by rotary and reciprocating motion into the form of bricks, tiles, pipes, artificial stone, &c. April 8.
G. A. Hicks—An improved silveric oil or self- generating non-explosive fluid gas burner. April 20.
L. Lawrence—A washing & ringing machine. May 1.
A. Bennett—A new and improved bee house, called "Bennett's Platform Bee House." May 1.
C. Doner—Friction sash hangings and lock. May 14.
J.W. Forbes—A combined rocking, stave, and heading machine. May 14.
R. Davis—An improvement in direct central discharge water wheel, and anti-friction circular gates. June 8.
Rev. J. Spencer—A mailing press and paging machine. June 8.
H. Yates—Improvements in the wing rails of railway crossings. June 8.
A. Miller—A safety steam alarm. June 8.
F. Schofield—Certain improvements in the method of constructing thrashing machines and separators. June 8.
R. Lounsbury—A new and useful horse rake. June 9.
T. C. Gleason—An improved grain cleaner and smut mill. June 9.
G. F. Barlow—A new and improved cheese press. June 18.
C. W. Smith—A head protector against heat, coup de soleil, &c. June 18.
J. J. Gardiner—An improved washing machine. July 2.
J. Wishart—An improved drill plough. July 2.
A. S. Walbridge—An improved method of bending timber. July 3.
S. T. Webster—An improved link and draw bar for coupling railway cars. July 3.
J. Addison—A wooden spring mattress for beds. July 13.
W. Hurst—A bale universal joint. July 13.
A. N. Cole—A new and useful instrument, called "Cole's Gravitating Plumb and Level." July 13.
J. H. Thomas—A self oiling box for carriage hubs. July 13.
G. McDonald—An improved axle box and journal relieving bearing. July 13.
D. S. Keith—A self acting cistern float valve. July 13.
Rev. R. Dick—A new system of book-keeping, called "Dick's Accountant Patent." July 26.
Rev. R. Dick—A new machine for the purpose of addressing papers and periodical parcels, for the paging of books, and all similar operations of a recurrent nature, by the application of printed stumps or labels to be called "Dick's Dispatch Patent" July 26.
W. D. Westman—A turnip or root grater. July 26.
J. Thirkell—A certain new and improved method of constructing sawing machines. July 26.
J. Eaton—A centrifugal propelling and steering boxed wheel. July 26.
A. Marsh—An improved gas generator. July 26.
H. Gregory and R. W. Dunston—A cooling warming, dust preventing, and air distributing ventilator. July 26.
J. Stitt—A grubbing machine. July 30.
B. Cole, sen.—A new elevator and stump extractor. Aug. 16.
W. Thomas—A secret self protecting scrutoire. Aug. 25.
J. B. Way—A new combined or separate clod crusher harrow and roller. Aug. 25.
C. A. A. Bowen—An improved gas retort. Aug. 25.
R. Woodcock—A metal polisher. Aug. 25.
D. Smith Keith—A sliding tubular pump plunger, with air chamber. Aug. 25.
R. Mitchell—A new and improved method of constructing steam heaters. Aug. 26.
W. Smyth—The nonpareil boot and shoe. Aug. 26.
J. Lowe—A magnetic improved pressure guage. Aug. 26.
J. Wray—A new method of constructing coffins to prevent infection. Aug. 26.
C. C. Colby—A composition of matter for agricultural uses, called the Canadian "Fertilizer." Sept. 7.
P. B. B. Stiles and J. Marritt—A pair of rotating harrows. Sept. 13.
C. Lount—A lever elevating farm gate. Sept. 13.
M. Mater—A new sporting gun. Sept. 18.
A. J. Hunter—A self generating gas burner. Sept. 18.
H. F. Edey—A machine for the production of wind called "A New Pneumatopoic." Sept. 28.
H. Northcote and F. Cooper—A double and reverse acting lift, particularly adapted to hanging window sashes. Sept. 28.
G. W. Green—A hand sowing turnip machine. Sept. 30.
F. Clarke—An improved reaping and mowing machine. Nov. 3.
D. Collins—An improved light carriage. Nov. 3.
J. Hogg—A lever and spring dash churn. Nov. 3.
J. Lawrence—A new application or arrangement of the gearing to drive the knife of a reaping machine. Nov. 3.
L. N. Soper—An elastic lock stitch sewing machine. Nov. 3.
P. C. Van Brocklin—Certain new and useful improvements in the construction and operation of pumps for raising fluids. Nov. 3.
J. Noble—New and useful machinery for making axes. Nov. 3.
D. Crawford—An improvement in preparing soap. Nov. 15.
B. Carpenter—A direct revolving flue cooking stove. Nov. 15.
N. Black—An improved artificial leg, with universal joint at the ankle. Nov. 15.
W. J. McNellis—An improved direct action and reaction centre vent water wheel. Nov. 18.
W. Vandervoort—A portable board or picket fence. Nov. 18.
A. L. Haun—An improved plough. Nov. 18.
H. Ruttan—A new or improved method of warming and ventilating buildings, railroad cars, and vessels. Nov. 29.
E. Barrett—A new and improved method of constructing hand stamp printing presses. Nov. 29.
Rev. R. Dick—An accountant and dispatch patent. Dec. 1.
W. Ivory—A revolving box cylinder churn. Dec. 3.
A. Merrill—A platform pump. Dec. 3.
W. J. Huckett—A self acting waggon break. Dec. 16.
S. S. Hickok—An improved self acting safety catch or fastener for railway car seats. Dec. 16.
T. W. Notter—A gas salvator burner. Dec. 17.
G. Garth—Preservative vessels and hermetic covers. Dec. 20.
J. Armstrong—A new and improved churn. Dec. 30.
H. Ruttan—A new and improved method of warming and ventilating buildings, railroad cars, and vessels. Dec. 31.

Issued in 1859:

E. E. Méthot—A new and improved double oven family stove. Jan. 5.
W. Pollyblank—A useful machine called a "Washing Jenny." Jan. 10.
D. Cash—A new gate called "Cash's Self-Closing Farmer's Gate." Jan. 11.
E. E. Gilbert—An improved steam boiler. Jan. 20.
J. Armour—An improved straight portable or permanent fence and gate post. Feb. 3.
W. Mathews—A metallic equal tension plate, for cottage piano fortes. Feb. 9.
J. Hilborn—An improved washing machine. Feb. 9.
W. Baker—A fuel saver and hot air conductor. Feb. 9.
J. Worthington and J. Brown—A seam of clay and its composition, with materials for the manufacture of

drainage and sewerage tile, or pipe; also, stone crockery ware, or common yellow earthenware. Feb. 9.

J. H. Sampson—An improvement in boot trees. Feb. 14.

J. H. Walker—A smoke consuming lantern and lamp, to burn coal and other oils. Feb. 14.

E. E. Méthot—New and improved medals and designs for stove plates. Feb. 26.

S. Godley—An improved cooking stove. March 1.

C. R. James—Certain improvements in the method of constructing straw cutters. March 1.

C. Lemon—A new and useful churn, termed "Lemon's Oscillating Dash Churn." March 1.

V. Girardin—A fluent equilibrating side valve for locomotives and steam engines. March 1.

J. C. Walsh—"Walsh's Canadian Self Regulating Gas Burner." March 8.

E. Gurney, C. Gurney, and Alex. Carpenter—An improved cooking stove, called a "Protectionist." March 14.

C. Doner—A portable counterpoise gate. March 14.

I. Briggs—Certain improvements in the manufacture of cut nails and spikes. March 14.

A. McDonald—A portable grist mill. March 16.

C. H. Horning—An improved rake for harvesters. March 16.

A. Mowry—A shop grinder. March 16.

W. Gaige—A new and improved method of tanning leather. March 24.

J. Law—"Law's Shingle and Barrel Heading Sawing Machine." March 24.

W. S. Ryder—An improved horse power. March 26.

H. Doane—An improved method of swinging two-wheeled vehicles. April 1.

J. Sipes and H. Sipes—An improved churn. April 5.

T. Armstrong—An improved method of cutting and crimping boots. April 5.

J. Abell—Certain improvements in the method of constructing thrashing machines. April 6.

H. Forsyth—A new and improved grinding mill. April 6.

S. Morse—An improved combined reaping and mowing machine. April 9.

A. Anderson & R. L. Gilman—Certain improvements in the method of constructing hand rakes. April 9.

C. H. Horning—An improved double force pump. April 12.

W. J. T. Williamson—"The Williamson Gas Burner. April 21.

L. Lavin—An improved box for the axles of railroad cars. April 28.

G. Timpkins—A certain improvement in the composition of the matter required in the manufacture of percussion matches. April 28.

J. G. Tourangeau—A dough maker for bread and biscuit. May 2.

J. G. Tourangeau—A hot air oven for the baking of bread and biscuit. May 2.

J. Brickly—A self revolving hand loom. May 4.

D. E. Norton—An improved fanning mill. May 10.

T. H. McKenzie and F. R. Hawkins—Certain improvements on Johnson's churn. May 11.

W. D. Pollard—A method of treating bituminous shale to obtain oil containing paraffine therefrom. May 14.

J. Maritt—Improved draft and coupling irons for rotating harrows. May 23.

N. L. Barber—"The Norman Air Churn." May 23.

J. Tuttle—A new tanning composition. May 23.

T. G. Terry—An improved plough. May 23.

R. Eaton—An apparatus for economising fuel in locomotives and other steam engines. May 26.

W. Hamilton—An improvement in the manufacture of cores for castings. May 27.

R. Brown and J. Brown—"Brown's Catenarian System of Printing." May 28.

J. Dickey—"The Toronto Harrow and Cultivator." June 1.

J. Lowe—A force pump and feed apparatus. June 1.

C. H. Lambkin—An improvement in washing machines, called the "Revolving and Smooth Washboard." June 1.

H. Stillwell—"An Automaton Gate." June 8.

W. Eales—A new and improved paint. June 8.

W. Ellis—A cask steaming, purifying and drying apparatus. June 8.

D. Palmer—New and useful improvements in mowing machines. June 8.

E. L. Derby—A knuckle joint screw power for extracting stumps and for pressing cheese, cloth, paper, apples, for cider, &c. June 22.

W. Baker—A new method of constructing vessels or buildings. June 22.

S. Hall—A new portable fence. June 22.

T. Lalor—Two new bank and safe lock guards, of cast steel, with rollers. June 22.

G. White—An improved machine for drilling iron and other metals. June 22.

W. J. Hall—An improvement in the construction of churns, called "Hall's Improved Labor Saving Churn." June 28.

A. Mitchell—An improvement in moulding and casting metals, called by him "Mitchell's Process." June 29.

D. Pilbeam—An improved last, called by him "Pilbeam's Perfectus Last." June 29.

S. Turner—"The Turner Hand Printing Press." June 30.

J. Martin—A new and exhaust chamber and steam surcharger, with smoke pipe attachments, for locomotives and other engines. July 5.

J. Martin—An improved expansion side valve. July 5.

D. Maxwell and J. Connell—An improved grain drill feeder. July 5.

A. Boyer—A mill-stone dresser. July 18.

H. Fraser—A new rotating harrow. July 18.

R. Thomas—"Thomas's Anti-Friction Compound Pump." July 18.

H. Fryatt—An improved churn. July 18.

W. Rothwell Lomax—An improved steam boat propeller, called "Lomax's Compensating Propeller." Sept. 29.

W. Rothwell Lomax—An improved stove pipe bend. Sept 29.

A. Innes—A new still, called "Innes Still." Sept. 29.

B. L. Hill—A new and improved method of tanning hides and skins into ordinary leather of the various sorts and kinds, as well as into morocco leather, by the admixture of a certain composition of matter. Sept. 30.

A. McAlpin—An improved ventilator for railway cars, or for buildings. Sept. 30.

G. Reinagel—"Reinagel's Improved Feed Mill." Sept. 30.

J. Stephens—A new and improved machine for winnowing and cleaning grain. Sept. 30.

A. O'Dell—"O'Dell's Fruit and Vegetable Picker." Oct. 5.

J. Russell—An improved portable grist mill. Oct. 5.

W. Tout—An improved fanning mill. Oct. 5.

R. A. Goodenough—An improved shoe for horses, mules and donkeys. Oct. 6.

J. Loyns Agnew—A new stump extractor. Oct. 6.

L. Whitehead—A new and useful compound coiled spring brace and spiral spring, to be used in the manufacture of spring mattrasses, &c. Oct. 6.

W. D. Pollard & James Connell—A method of preparing tanners' or dyers' bark of oak, hemlock, birch or chestnut trees, with japonica and sumac, compressed for portability, termed "Collingwood Bark, for Dyers' or Tanners' use." Oct. 7.

H. Rott—An improved stump extractor. Oct. 7.

G. C. McKenzie—An improved straw cutter. Oct. 7.

G. Bennett & R. Dalzell—A screw cutting machine, termed "Bennett & Dalzell's Little Giant Screw Cutter. Oct. 10.

A. Hibbard—A canvas shoe or boot united with India rubber or gutta percha. Oct. 13.

V. Vincelette, C. Vincelette, & E. Courtois—An improvement in the construction of stoves, called "Vincelette & Courtois' Stove." Oct. 20.

T. Webster—An improved feed motion for straw cutters. Oct. 21.

J. Gross—A chain horse-power. Oct. 21.

J. W. Kern—An improved mould board for ploughs. Oct. 25.

A. Smith—A new method of constructing lathes for turning regular or irregular surfaces. Oct. 26.

S. W. Ryckman—A new and improved machine for shelling maize or Indian corn from the husk or cob. Oct. 26.

H. Yates—A variable and double annular blast apparatus for locomotive and other steam engines. Oct. 31.

H. F. Edey—A self-acting graduating fire grate. Nov. 7.

M. Wood—An improved straw cutter, called "Wood's Straw Cutter." Nov. 9.

W. H. Doel—A portable copying press, containing a chamber for writing materials. Nov. 9.
W. M. Pattison—An improved fountain pen-holder, to be called "the Canadian Fountain pen-holder." Nov. 9.
A. Hibbard—An improved emery wheel. Nov. 9.
J. A. Campbell & C. Vandusen—A mailing apparatus, for the purpose of printing on newspapers and other publications of subscribers. Nov. 9.
E. J. Maxwell—A double-action flush window bolt. Nov. 26.
G. Ansley—A diagonal vibrating straw cutter. Nov. 26.
I. W. McGaffey—Certain new and useful improvements in straw and feed cutters. Nov. 28.
W. Eastwood, assignee of Thos. Sadler—A new and improved sawing machine, called "Willard Eastwood's new and improved sawing machine." Dec. 1.
A. Anderson—An improved straw cutter. Dec. 9.
J. Watson—An improved churn. Dec. 13.
J. W. Cunningham—A butter worker. Dec. 13.
W. Watson & T. W. Emery—"The American gas retort." Dec. 14.
A. Collard—An improved cultivator. Dec. 19.

Issued in 1860:

C. M. Tate—The art of extracting oil from peat. Jan. 12.
A. Dyson—A new and improved instrument for opening oysters, to be called "Dyson's Oyster Opener." Jan. 12.
S. Tuck—A new and improved cast iron plough share, with steel points. Jan. 12.
J. Crawshaw—A certain improvement in power looms. Jan. 17.
R. P. Dales—An improved force pump. Jan. 17.
W. McMurtey—A certain washing and churning machine. Jan. 17.
J. W. McLaren—An improved mould for ploughs. Jan. 25.
W. Armstrong—A fuel loader. Jan. 25.
R. Emerson—A lapped-tongued siding and roofing. Jan. 25.
A. F. Ward—A self-acting anti-friction steam slide vale. Jan. 25.
J. Stitt—A new and improved method of manufacturing coal oil by a rotary retort. Jan. 27.
E. Trenholme—A machine for clearing snow and other obstructions from a railroad track, to be called "Trenholme's Railroad Track Clearer." Jan. 27.
C. H. Waterous—An improvement in the application of steam power and in the manner of making such application for the purpose of moving and working steam ploughs, steam fire engines, &c. Jan. 27.
E. Clemo—A new process of manufacturing pulp for the manufacture of paper and parchment from straw and other vegetable substances. Jan 27.
S. Park—A self locomotive ditch excavator. Jan. 28.
S. Park—A self locomotive steam plough and cultivator. Feb. 1.
A. Marsh—A new and useful improvement in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Feb. 4.
I. W. McGaffey—An improved fluid gas light apparatus. Feb. 6.
J. Hilborn—A certain potato planter. Feb. 6.
G. B. Mill—A pressure check gas burner. Feb. 9
H. McLaren—An improved straw cutter. Feb. 9.
W. Deviney & J. Hilborn—A double-action crank. Feb. 18.
D. McKenzie—An improved apparatus for the manufacture of gas for illuminating purposes. Feb. 18.
G. Huntington—A certain gang plough cultivator, and sowing machine combined. Feb. 18.
J. Montgomery—An anti-combustible solution or mixture. Feb. 18.
J. V. Lambert—An improved washing machine. Feb. 18.
W. Williamson—A certain barrel head machine. Feb. 18.
G. McKenzie—A certain bush engine. Feb. 24.
A. Mulholland—A vertically rotating and stationary break churn. Feb. 24.
P. C. Van Brocklin—An expansive tubular stove or fire box. Feb. 25.
J. Cinnamon—An improved washing machine. Feb. 27.
S. Tuck—A new and useful manufacture, styled Tuck's Cast Iron Sugar Boiler." March 2.
L. Cohn—An improved self-binder for papers. Mar. 7.
C. Elridge—A certain sewing machine. March 7.
T. A. Jebb—An improved churn. March 7.
G. Maynard—An ærial aquatic propeller. March 7.
T. Scott—A new cultivator. March. 7.
A. Gage—An improved churn. March 13.
C. H. Wortman—An improved eave-trough machine. March 13.
D. Lusk—A blower for cleaning grain. March 13.
G. Wm. White—An improvement in the making of boots and shoes. March 14.
M. Henry—A useful manufacture, called "Henry's Concave Sugar Boiler." March 19.
F. Milligan—An improvement in the action of the vertical piano forte. March 23.
W. Frazer—An atmospheric flour bolting chest. Mar. 27.
J. Brokenshire—A double-action wooden suction pump. March 27.
M. Walsh—An improved churn. March. 27.
C. Holmes—An improved grain separator. March 27.
S. V. Perry—A new and improved machine for threshing, separating and cleaning grain. March 29.
W. McClary—A new and improved method of constructing Queen Post's adjustable diagonal braces and iron or wooden angle or brace blocks for bridges. April 4.
W. Holton—An improved mould board for ploughs. April 10.
A. Wallace—A railway car ventilator. April 17.
J. Hulbert—An air pump dash churn. April 19.
J. Patching—A new article, styled "Patching's Car Ventilator." April 19.
L. N. Loper—An improved sewing machine. April 19.
T. Thorpe—An air-tight outlifting spring sash window. April 19.
H. Fryatt, jr,—An improved method of opening and shutting gates. April 19.
W. H. Magee—A new method of constructing ploughs. April 19.
J. J. Macintosh—A grain separator, styled "Macintosh's Patent Flue Grain Separator." April 29.
R. W. Grant—An improved churn styled "Grant's Excentric Double Dash Churn." April 29.
W. R. Hunter—"Hunter's Continuous I Rail," for use on railways. April 29.
P. C. Van Brocklin—A combined seed drill cultivator and horse hoe. April 29.
J. Dodd—A steel-yard or weighing machine. April 29.
J. James—A universal joint walking beam for churns and other machinery. April 29.
T. Morton—A new self-acting coupler and uncoupler for railway carriages. May 9.
R. R. Aloes—A screw meter. May. 9.
T. Nicol—A portable cross cut sawing machine, with parallel movements. May 9.
H. Yates—An improvement in machinery for compressing, shaping and renewing the surfaces of metal bars. May 9.
H, L. Campbell—An improved churn. May 11.
H. A. Combs & Ashman P. Combs—An improved double action churn. May 11.
J. E. Thompson & D. S. Keith—A circulating tubular packet boiler. May 11.
J. C. McDougal—An octagonal churn. May 11.
J. Millard—A screw regulating cheese press. May 11.
J. C. Park—A new and improved combined machine for welding and otherwise repairing the iron rails used for cars to run upon railways, by the application of steam power. May 19.
W. S. Conger & J. Ashford, assignees of S. Lewis—A discovery in shell or shale marl of a polishing substance commonly known as "Tripoli." May 22.
W. S. Conger & J. Ashford, assignees of S. Lewis—New and improved machinery or apparatus for the purpose of extracting a polishing substance, commonly known as Tripoli, from shell or shale marl. May 22.
J. J. Shotwell—The Excelsior Churn. May 29.
J. B. Robinson & J. Sago—An article styled "the Robinson & Sago improved method of Bolting Flour." May 30.
A. Harris—A combined corn sheller and root cutter.
W. Bowman—An improved fire grate for locomotive and other purposes. May 30.
G. H. Simon—A new propelling arrangement. May 30.
L. H. E. Paradis, legatee of Ch. H. A. Paradis—"Paradis' Iodine Hair Restorative." June 1.

J. Jones—"Jones' Velocipede and Hand Carriage." June 1.
J. St. Germain—Balance wheeled horse rake. June 1.
E. J. Maxwell—"Maxwell's Excelsior Window Bolt." June 1.
A. Kerby—A self-acting and detaching car coupler. June 14.
D. S. Sutherland—An improved railway car coupling, June 15.
C. Tench—A portable worm fence. June 15.
E. Hasker & J. Hardaker—An improved churn styled "Queen's churn." June 15.
A. Marsh—An improved gas generator. June 28.
J. A. Campbell—A card press and mailing machine. July 4.
W. Bowman—An iron surface bearing fish or joint plate for railways. July 4.
S. Morse—An improved combined reaping and mowing machine. July 4.
C. & J. Carlton—An improved seaming cultivator. July 4.
J. Worthington & J. Brown—A composition for the manufacture of bricks. July 4.
J. Spencer—A machine for printing words, names, numbers, dates, or addresses, upon papers, pages, books, tickets, periodicals, and other articles requiring to be marked, printed or addressed. July 6.
C. Meadows—An improved machine for sawing firewood from the log. July 6.
P. D. Eckarett—A root slicer. July 9.
H. P. Griggs—An empire thermometer churn. July 9.
C. B. Brown—A plaster, dry manure and grain sower. July 23.
E. J. Maxwell—A double action flush window bolt. July 25.
S. J. Kelso—An aqua-gravitation engine. July 26.
J. B. Palser—An improved and useful article of manufacture termed and denominated by him "staple fibre." July 26.
L. House—A corn sheller. Aug 2.
H. Yates—An improved perforated fire grate, feed water heater and damper combined, for steam engines. Aug. 2.
A. Bridge—A self-acting churn. Aug. 2.
H. Broadbent—Improved stop-cocks, plugs and valves, for the passage of water and other fluids. Aug. 2.
W. Welch—A spark annihilator. Aug. 2.
G. White—An improved straw-cutting box. Aug. 7.
J. B. Palser—An improved apparatus to be used in the manufacture of paper-pulp from straw and other fibrous material. Aug. 8.
C. J. Scott & S. D. Lockwood—An improved harvesting fork. Sept. 25.
H. Marlatt—A fruit picker. Sept. 25.
J. T. Smith—Smith's perfect system of mill stone dressing by a diamond. Sept. 25.
H. Brown—A new method of balancing mill stones. Sept. 25.
C. Wilson—A grain separator. Sept. 25.
J. Davis—A hydraulic bellows. Sept. 25.
J. P. Clarke—A reaping and mowing machine, termed "the scythe reaper and mower." Sept. 25.
S. Findlay—A branch rail, termed "Findlay's branch rail. Sept. 25.
J. W. H. Schneider—A safety check, for the more effectual management of kicking, runaway, and otherwise unruly horses. Sept. 25.
J. Langstaff, jr.—A wooden eave trough or water conductor. Sept. 25.
C. H. Waterous—A new mode of packing and preserving hops. Sept. 25.
R. Miagt—An improved mode of constructing threshing machines. Sept. 25.
T. Fowell & W. Gunson—An improved cultivator and thistle cutter. Sept. 25.
G. McKenzie—An improved pipe bush. Sept. 25.
J. Yerks—An improved root cutter. Sept. 25.
S. Morse—An improved threshing machine. Sept. 25.
W. James—A double action dash churn. Sept. 25.
D. Buckler—A chair or lounge termed "the lazy man's friend." Sept. 25.
W. Weir—Improvements in the manufacture of paper pulp from straw or other vegetable substances. Oct. 2.
N. S. Webster—A new and improved furnace to be called "Webster's furnace." Oct. 2.
J. Paradis—An improved water wheel. Oct. 3.
J. B. Palser—Certain new and useful improvements in the manufacture of paper pulp from straw and other fibrous materials. Oct. 3.
M. Moody—An accommodating joint, working on two centre bearings, applied to reaping and mowing machines. Oct. 4.
C. Brooks—A self-acting carriage rake. Oct. 4.
F. Lane—A new and improved galvanic battery and electric helix. Oct. 6.
F. M. Ackerman—An article termed "the Ackerman washing machine." Oct. 12.
E. Cooper—A stumping machine. Oct. 22.
D. Tees—An air-tight coffin or burial case, denominated by him "Tees' air-tight coffin or burial casket." Oct. 25.
W. Ludworth—An improved process of bailing and tanning hides and skins. Nov. 2.
T. Grange—An improved harrow tooth. Nov. 2.
G. Kirk—A new and improved method of indexing books. Nov. 6.
D. Klein—A floating bridge. Dec. 13.
J. Hamilton—An improved grain sower and cultivator combined. Dec. 21.
E. Leonard—A sawing machine for cross-cutting timber. Dec. 21.
J. D. Lawlor—An improved sawing machine. Dec. 21.
J. Marks—A new system of lubricating valves, pistons, cylinders, piston rods and valve spindles of locomotives and other engines. Dec. 21.
G. H. Meekins & I. Mill—An article for counting and testing the quality of eggs. Dec. 21.
T. H. Taylor—A self-acting cleaner for a plough. Dec. 21.
W. Gill—Certain improvements in the flues of steam boilers. Dec. 21.
T. Murphy—A new and improved lamp for burning coal oil and other hydro-carbon liquids, without a glass chimney. Dec. 21.
P. B. B. Stiles—A lifting gate. Dec. 21.
W. Bright and J. Collins—A clothes airer. Dec. 24.
N. Kimball—An improved cultivator. Dec. 31.

Issued in 1861.

C. C. Chattuck—A new composition of matter for tanning leather. Jan. 7.
C. Kinney, assignee of I. Kinney—A new mode of applying power to any machinery by combining rotary motion with the inclined plane. Jan. 10.
F. D. Lloyd—Lloyd's patent broad-cast seed sower. Jan. 12.
S. D. Shorts—A machine for the manufacture of cheese and butter, termed "the dairy maid." Jan. 16.
F. Rodgers—An improved cam for working the under needle or catch pin of sewing machines. Jan. 16.
J. Armstrong—A new and improved churn, termed "the Jenny Lind churn." Jan. 16.
J. Churchill—A stump extractor. Jan. 16.
D. Fell—A new and improved rotary lever churn. Jan. 16.
F. Ervin and W. Beemer—A horizontal lever washing machine. Jan. 24.
E. J. Maxwell—A spring latch, to be called "Maxwell's spring latch." Jan. 25.
H. Palmer—A new electro-voltaic pocket battery. Jan. 26.
S. Skinner—A machine for bending home timber, plough handles, &c., by end pressure. Feb. 1.
C. Russ—A potato digger. Feb. 1.
E. A. Crawford, assignee of A. Crawford—A self-acting fire-lighter, for lighting fires in wood or coal stoves, grates, ovens, fire-places, &c. Feb. 3.
T. W. Emery & J. Clayton—A gas regulator, purifier and cooler. Feb. 7.
H. Yates, assignee of James McLennan—A new machine for the repairing of iron rails, used for cars and carriages to run upon railways. Feb. 16.
G. Brush—An improved hydraulic press, to be called "Brush's hydraulic press." March 4.
C. Kemplin—A motific hydrogogne engine. March 4.
W. R. Brown—An improved root cutter. March 4.
J. Cathcart—Cathcart's rule for cutting boots and shoes. March 4.
J. Forrest—A self-acting cattle-guard. March 4.
T. Davidson—A combined grain and seed drill. Mar. 4.
D. Lusk—Combined blower and fanning mill. Mar. 4.
J. McNish—A new form of mould board for ploughs. March 4.

J. S. Robinson—A double acting suction and force pump with ball valves. March 4.
C. H. Waterous—A water drawer. March 4.
E. Yates—A combined washing, wringing and mangling machine. March 4.
C. Dart—An improved washing machine. March 5.
W. Randall—Excavator for excavating earth. Mar. 6.
J. W. Cunningham—An elastic self-acting lamp chimney wiper. March 11.
W. D. Westman—An improved screen for fanning mills. March 12.
H. W. Ostrum & J. Sutton—An improved fanning mill. March 12.
H. W. Ostrum & J. Sutton—An improved churning gear. March 12.
D. Bell—A new snow plough. March 19.
W. Gale—A new and useful straw cutter. March 19.
D. Tassee—A spring to open a horse's foot. March 19.
A. C. Fuller—A new and portable labour saving machine for cutting mortices in carriage and other hubs by hand. March 21.
C. Bentley—An eave-trough and finish. March 21.
W. Watson—An improvement in the manufacture of oil gas. March 23.
W. Brown & J. Weaver—An evaporating furnace. March 23.
H. Joslyn—An improved machine for wringing clothes, to be called "Joslyn's improved clothes wringer." April 4.
J. C. Park—A machine for removing snow and ice from railway tracks. April 9.
G. Robinson—An improved extension clothes horse. April 10.
G. M. Cossitt, N. Cossitt & A. Young—An improved reaper attachment. April 10.
G. Ives—An improved saw horse. April 10.
A. C. Cockburn—A compression swivel action water-cock. April 11.
R. Hill—An improved plough. April 17.
H. Lehman—The farmer's improved hay rake. Apr. 17.
D. H. Tétu—Fishing apparatus for deep water. Apr. 18.
J. P. Davison—An improved power for churning, pumping and washing. April 20.
J. James—A superficial wedge power. April 20.
J. R. Philp—An improved mode of lowering boats from the davits of ships. April 22.
J. A. B. Hannum—A churn power. April 25.
E. Vernon—An economical hot air apparatus. Apr. 30.
R. Smith—An improved extension auger. May 8.
R. Smith—A new and improved belt link. May 8.
L. M. Cole—A metallic heel for boots or shoes. May 8.
G. H. Hinton—New and useful improvements in the manufacture of saws. May 8.
A. Hibbard—Ventilating india rubber boots and shoes. May 11.
A. J. Park—An improved process of tanning and manufacturing leather. May 20.
J. Stewart—A new and improved pattern or design for cooking stoves. May 20.
J. Thomas—An improvement in the construction of the piano forte. May 21.
H. Hazleton—Improved self-propelling gate. May 21.
T. Fogg—A ballasting car. May 21.
S. Welte.—An improved churn, termed the "Blenheim churn." May 22.
R. Kerr—A grain and seed broad-cast sower. May 25.
T. Davis—A submarine buoy purchase. May 27.
G. A. Carman—A vegetable root cutter. May 28.
W. Cooley—A new and useful improvement in the ordinary two arm saw-set. June 3.
M. Clair—The Excelsior washer. June 4.
J. McKelvey—A refrigerator termed the "Prince of Wales' refrigerator" cupboard. June 25.
A. Young—An improved mill saw. July 9.
J. Dolby and Isaac Dolby—A new and improved lath cutting machine. July 17.
J. Patterson—A drill for drilling holes in rock. July 17.
D. Bruce—An improved sawing machine. July. 17.
E. Vanderwater—An improved reaping and mowing machine. July 17.
A. Hillman—A spring cushioned seat, for waggons and other vehicles. July 17.
H. Fryatt—A rotary tooth for harrows. July 17.
J. Hilborn—A steam locomotive for travelling upon public highways. July 17.
G. Deans—A challenge washing machine. July 18.
A. A. Knowlton—A washing machine. July 18.
J. Pike—An improved churn. July 30.
C. R. Parkes—An improved churn. July 30.
P. McEwen—An improved plough. July 30.
A. O'Dell—A self-regulating spiral spring mangle and washing machine. Aug. 3.
J. Powers—The Victoria washing machine. Aug. 3.
R. H. Oates—A self-revolving windmill house, with circular foundations. Aug. 9.
P. T. Ware—An improved sewing machine. Aug. 9.
D. E. Norton—Norton's horizontal screw dash churn. Aug. 10.
A. Bigelow—A new and improved rock drill. Aug. 10.
S. Slater—An adjusting last. Aug. 20.
A. Whytock—Improvements in coating sheets of metal with other metals and other substances. Aug. 27.
J. H. Dorwin—An improved mercurial barometer. Sept. 18.
R. Webber—Webber's scarifier or field cultivator. Sept. 20.
C. S. Shannon—An improved driving rein. Nov. 20.
W. McDougall—A self-acting brake for sewing machines. Nov. 20.
J. W. McLaren—An improved feed gear for straw cutters. Nov. 26.
A. S. Wallbridge—An improved mode of operating variable expansion steam cut off valves. Nov. 28.
H. Dodd—Improved sieves or screens for fanning mills. Nov. 29.
W. and T. Walker—The Ocean Wave washing machine. Nov. 29.
V. O'Brien—The Excelsior churn. Nov. 29.
A. Bowerman—Bowerman's improved carding machine. Nov. 29.
J. G. Thompson—An automatic gate. Nov. 29.
A. J. Foote—A new and useful washing and scouring machine. Nov. 29.
H. McLaren—A combined seed drill and cultivator. Nov. 29.
T. McIlroy—An improved invalid bedstead. Nov. 29.
N. H. Nutting—The Ontario washing machine. Nov. 29.
W. Depew—A balance gate. Nov. 29.
E. Smith—Egyptian gas. Nov. 29.
L. Comer—An improved bee-hive. Nov. 29.
W. Chambers—An improved carriage hub. Nov. 29.
A. E. Taylor—An improved door bell. Nov. 29.
H. Lawson—A combined retort for generating gas from carbon oil. Nov. 29.
T. Blanton—An improved broad-cast seed sower and drag. Nov. 29.
T. W. Harper—A new wash-tub. Nov. 29.
E. R. Langs—A portable and substantial fence-post and fence. Nov. 29.
P. C. Van Brocklin—An improved combined grain drill, cultivator, and horse hoe. Nov. 29.
T. Worswick—Improved switch for railroads. Nov. 29.
G. Munro—"Munro's patent model grist mill." Nov. 29.
J. R. Armstrong—A new design of a cooking stove, styled "The Maple Leaf." Nov. 29.
E. H. Parent—For the introduction into Canada of a French invention known as "Air expansion motive power produced by the combustion of gases, by means of the electric spark." Nov. 30.
E. D. Ashe—A new and improved method of constructing steam engines, to be called "Shaft Engines." Dec. 2.
H. Seymour—A composition, to be named "Seymour's concentrated fuel." Dec. 2.
J. Fleming—A double acting still. Dec. 4.
M. B. Southwick—A new and useful machine for separating shives, chaff and dust, from the tow of flax, hemp, &c., to be called "Southwick's tow cleaner." Dec. 5.
J. Dougall—A composition of matter for the packing of axle boxes of locomotive engines, tenders, and railway cars. Dec. 5.
M. Henry—A new plough, to be called "Henry's complete plough." Dec. 9.
M. Henry—An improved fanning mill. Dec. 9.
W. F. Hutchins—A rivet machine. Dec. 10.
T. H. Hoskings—A new machine for obtaining rotary motion for driving machinery. Dec. 16.
J. Howell—An iron die for moulding and casting plough shares. Dec. 16.
W. Mohaffy—An improved plough. Dec. 16.
H. N. Shaw—An improved dome petroleum separator. Dec. 16.

S. Ray—"Ray's improved tub and pail machine." Dec. 18.
G. H. Meakins—A combined universal hemmer and binder. Dec. 26.
H. Seymour—A new mode of preserving wood from the effects of damp or rot, to be called "Seymour's system of preserving wood." Dec. 26.
J. Tomlinson—A bevelled saw hoop. Dec. 27.
S. S. Martin—Auxiliary spring improvement for sewing machines. Dec. 27.
G. C. Keachie—An improved strapless skate. Dec. 27.

Issued in 1862:

A. D. McKenzie—Improvements in gas generators and burners. Jan. 4.
C. G. Rich—An anti-friction railroad car box. Jan. 8.
I. T. Pells—An article known and described as "Baking Powder." Jan. 9.
W. A. Young—A boot treeing machine. Jan. 15.
D. Fleming—A new kind of farm fence. Jan. 15.
W. A. Young—An improvement on a Boston patented boot crimping machine. Jan. 15.
I. Kinney—An improved churn attachment. Jan. 28.
A. Fisher—A hollow brick. Feb. 7.
H. L. Weagant—A tripod churning machine. Feb. 8.
J. Austin—The mill stone assistant. Feb. 19.
C. Lockman—An improvement in shuttle sewing machines, termed "The family shuttle sewing machine. Feb. 19.
W. Myers—A new and improved fanning mill and machine for separating oats, cockle and other seeds, from wheat. Feb. 19.
G. A. Manneer—A double lever power, or an improvement to the lever power, on bull wheels. Feb. 28.
R. Kerr—An improved grain and seed broad-cast sower. Feb. 28.
A. Adams—A new and useful machine for splitting sticks for matches. March 4.
W. C. Robertson—An improved garment delineator. March 8.
J. W. D. Moodie—A rotary interest indicator. Mar. 8.
J. Tomlinson—A steam coiled hoop for all kinds of cooper's work. March 8.
I. Mills—A double and single dash, hinge and crank churn, called "Mills's Victoria churn." March 8.
P. C. Van Brocklin—A new and useful instrument called "Van Brocklin's two-horse wheel cultivator." March 8.
J. W. Millar and John F. Millar—An improved moulding flask for making the mould-boards of ploughs without sand. March 12.
R. Watson and J. Overton—An improved plough, called the "Lincolnshire plough-boy." March. 14.
J. S. Clendining—A portable drier. March 17.
C. Boeckh—A lamp chimney cleaner. March 17.
E. Trenholm—An improved snow plough and flange cleaner. March 20.
A. Faunce—A vegetable root cutter. March 21.
E. Stead—A composition of matters to clarify and deodorise Canada rock oil and coal oil. March 26.
J. E. Thompson—An appartue for the manufacture of illuminating gas from crude petroleum or rock oil. March 28.
J. E. Thompson—A process for the manufacture of illuminating gas from crude petroleum of rock oil. Mar. 28.
E. York—A new and improved vegetable cutter, called "York's vegetable cutter." April 2.
E. York—A new and improved churn, called "York's rotary churn." April 2.
J. A. Mardin—A new and improved punching machine, called "Mardin's punching machine." April 2.
C. C. Roe—A horizontal endless chain or rope horse power. April 10.
S. Conover—An article called "The Victoria Concave Washing Machine." April 12.
D. E. Norton—A new and improved straw cutter, called "Norton's diamond straw cutter." April 12.
J. Walmsley—A machine called a "Combined Sower and Cultivator." April 12.
C. Bodley—An improved sifter, fanning mill and elevator. April 12.
M. Forster—An improved safety whipple-tree and spring closed hold-back. April 12.
J. L. Gage—A bag fastener. April 12.
R. Parr—A hair and feather cleanser and renovator April 15.
J. Dalgarno—An instantaneous adjustment wrench. April 15.
E. Long—A new method of preparing signs and plates, designated "Edward Long's adjustable letters and figures." April 22.
R. Rogers—A new composition of matter to be used in the manufacture of blacking pots, pomatum pots, or similar articles. April 22.
U. J. Marticau—An improved metal roof, made with galvanized iron or other metals. May 20.
D. Todd—A railway break or guage frustrator. May 27.
Rev. J. H. Rombough—A self-feeding threshing machine, improved separator, and fanning mill. May 27.
T. Robson—A machine for reducing to a fine state bark, Indian corn in the ear, &c., and for cracking for feed coarse grain. May 27.
J. E. Mitchell and Wm. Depew—An improved balance gate. June 3.
J. S. Warner—The people's self-acting churn. June 3.
R. Metcalfe—Improvements in churns. June 3.
A. Hawley—A new mode of applying power to machinery by means of rotary motion, with a side lever. June 3.
G. Martin—A fanning mill. June 3.
C. H. Waterous—A centripetal churn and agitator, for refining and fitting for use rock oil or petroleum and coal oil. June 6.
H. C. Drew—Improved waggon and carriage. June 9.
A. Bigelow—A compression cock. June 9.
T. Northy—An improved expansion steam engine. June 9.
S. Weaver—A new process for taking photographs. June 9.
J. Marks and Richard Eaton—An improved smoke stack and spark arrester, for locomotive and other engines. June 9.
R. White—An adjustable concave cleaner. June 9.
H. B. Morgan—A beehive and miller destroyer. June 9.
J. B. Burbank—A washing and wringing machine. June 18.
L. Graves and H. Clark—A new sawing machine. June 18.
B. T. Morrill—An improved threshing machine. June 18.
R. Lewis—A churn. June 18.
R. Rogers—A double-action clothes wringer. June 20.
H. J. Livergood—A beehive. July 7.
J. B. McNeal—Improvements in refrigerator. July 7.
W. Holt—A ploughing, ridging, drilling, sowing and rolling machine. July 7.
T. Gregory—An improved straw cutting machine. July 7.
J. Phillips—An improved self-heating box smoothing iron. July 7.
J. Chase—A tile ditcher. July 7.
N. Simmons—A revolving float churn. July 8.
J. A. B. Hannum—A double dasher churn power. July 8.
J. Bennet—A combination sieve. July 8.
L. McClench—A pneumatic repeating hydropult. July 8.
D. C. Ward—A new method of constructing washing machines, with wringer attached thereto. July 8.
T. H. Bottomley—A metallic carriage and waggon hub. July 8.
C. H. Waterous—An improved machine for manufacturing the shoes of horses and other animals. July 8.
E. Taylor—An improved method of constructing straw dusters. July 8.
Z. Watson—A machine for planting and drilling seeds. July 8.
J. McGill and H. Chantler—A new article for watering streets, called a hydrosperser. July 8.
C. P. Hall—A spring attachment for closing doors and gates, and for balancing window sashes. July 8.
W. Goldie—A wheat cleaning machine. July 14.
S. Perry—An improved mode of manufacturing horse shoes by machinery. July 19.
H. H. McFarlane—A new and improved sounding apparatus. July 19.
M. Kimpton—A new and improved water drawer. July 19.
B. T. Morrill—A metallic milk-cooler. July 23.
G. Gould—A churn. July 31.
A. O'Dell—A new and improved clothes wringer. July 31.

F. Rumsher—An improved two-horse cultivator. July 31.
C. H. Gould—A new and useful improvement in frictional gearing. Aug. 1.
W. D. Stephenson—An improved spring bed. Aug. 1.
A. McKillop—A self-acting securing gate. Aug. 5.
A. F. Cockburn—A compression swivel action water cock. July 18.
T. S. Douglas—Benzine copal varnish. Aug. 21.
D. W. Ruttan and R. York—A spring power boot crimper. Aug. 22.
H. Fryatt—A scrubbing machine. Aug. 22.
T. Doyle—A chair and sofa combined. Aug. 22.
A. O'Dell—A portable combined saw set and saw clamp. Aug. 22.
A. Hillman—An improved churn, to be called the Prince churn. Aug. 22.
J. J. Bagueley—A musical modulator. Aug. 25.
J. Soules—An upright rotary grain and grass drill. Aug. 25.
F. Cant—An improved cam, for working the under needle or catch-pin of sewing machines. Aug. 25.
T. Head—A churn. Aug. 25.
M. North—A mangle. Aug. 25.
J. Marritt—A clothes washer. Aug. 25.
W. Farrell—An apparatus for working a common churn. Aug. 25.
G. Ross—A portable frost-proof fence. Aug. 25.
J. Addison—A spring mattress. Aug. 25.
J. & S. Parizeau—A new and improved churn. Sept. 2.
H. C. Drew—A new and improved water-conductor and elevator. Sept. 2.
E. Drew and D. Jones—A churn. Sept. 2.
T. Forfar—An improved straw cutter. Sept. 2.
J. Campbell and G. Crabb—A portable millstone cooler. Sept. 2.
J. Fletcher—An improved circular rotary harrow. Sept. 2.
E. Deucheone—A double-action rake. Sept. 11.
G. Sanford—New and useful machinery for separating fibres from the stalks and leaves of fibre-yielding plants. Sept. 12.
E. B. Shears—A process by which gas made from petroleum may be made to burn without emitting smoke. Sept. 15.
E. Holmes—A new and improved stave-dressing machine. Sept. 15.
E. Holmes—Improvement in machines for jointing staves. Sept. 15.
E. Holmes—Improved hoop-driving and stave-crozing machine. Sept. 15.
R. Anderson—A new mould board for a plough. Sept. 17.
P. W. Freeman—A lever and roller gate. Sept. 17.
R. N. Walton—A clothes dryer. Sept. 17.
G. Campbell—A fire escape. Sept. 20.
J. H. Dorwin—An improved portable mercurial barometer. Sept. 24.
E. Lawson—A double-cask rotary churn. Sept. 26.
J. A. Cull, assignee of E. L. Cull—The forest cultivator. October 6.
H. Miller—An illuminating oil. Oct. 9.
D. A. Rose—A churn. Oct. 10.
A. N. N. Aubin—A new and improved hydrometer. Oct. 10.
C. H. Wortman—A force and suction pump. Oct. 17.
J. McConnell—A shifting hinge joint or coupling. Oct. 17.
J. Coulthard—A cross angle sliding cog combination wheel. Oct. 18.
D. Porter—A railroad car roof. October 23.
M. Robinson—An improved boot-treeing machine. October 23.
C. Powell—A double action swing force pump. Oct. 24.
J. Hilborn—A door, table, and counter bell. Oct. 24..
J. W. H. Schneider—Improvements in hay or straw cutting boxes. Oct. 24.
D. Porter—A depilating compound for skins and hides. Oct. 24.
D. Porter—A wringing machine. Oct. 25.
T. Pritchard—A coloring machine, to be used in the manufacture of leather. Oct. 27.
W. L. Thompson—A new and improved window and blind fastener. Oct. 30.
D. Rodgers—An instrument for measuring unknown distances. Oct. 30.
R. Lewis—Improved hanging gate. Oct. 30.
N. Campbell—Improvements on the Prince churn. Nov. 2.
H. Booth, jun.—A chimney for coal oil and other lamps. Nov. 17.
Elijah Glendillen—A washing machine. Nov. 17.
A. Hilman—A churn. Nov. 25.
T. Morris—Rail repairing machine. Nov. 25.
E. L. Stilwell—A self-setting rat trap. Nov. 27.
Rev. J. Leach—A non-freezing writing ink. Dec. 1.
L. Pannabaker—A grain cradle finger adjuster. Dec. 1.
W. Randall—A saw mill. Dec. 9.
J. Brikly—A self-acting hand loom. Dec. 9.
W. Miller—Improved box churn. Dec. 10.
E. Trenholm—An apparatus for cooling grain, &c. Dec. 13.
R. J. Sherrot—A clothes horse. Dec. 16.
W. Miller—A new and useful loop-check, in sewing machines using a rotating hook. Dec. 16.
P. R. Lamb and R. Hornbrooke—A cutting, flanging and embossing machine. Dec. 19.

Issued in 1863:

V. Mitchell—A wood-cutting machine. Jan. 12.
T. Webster—Improved feed motion for straw cutters. Jan. 12.
A. H. Scott—A table leaf supporter. Jan. 12.
J. Hughes—A double cheese press. Jan. 12.
R. H. Oates—A vertical post rising clothes dryer. Jan. 12.
J. Aikman—A rocker for pouring liquids out of large pots or vessels. Jan. 12.
S. Day—A two-wheeled hay rake. Jan. 12.
J. F. McEnry—A salt water vapour condenser. Jan. 17.
W. S. Wilson—Improvements in smoothing irons. Jan. 21.
D. Murray—An improved wood-sawing machine. Jan. 21.
G. Campbell—A lady's skirt-lifter. Jan. 22.
O. F. Shafer—A bag-holding and weighing machine. Feb. 4.
L. W. McCormick—A root seed drill. Feb. 4.
T. Penton—A regulating seed drill. Feb. 4.
W. Sutton—An improved grain dryer. Feb. 5.
R. Healy—A machine for rossing tan bark.—Feb. 5.
A. D. Bacon—An improved beehive. Feb. 11.
D. Benoit—A new and useful gas purifier and regulator. March 5.
J. Marks—A new and useful anti-incrustation powder, for the removal of silica deposit off the internal surface of steam-generating boilers. March 5.
J. Brown—Improvements in machinery for the manufacture of flour. March 11.
B. Sanderson—A bit for tapping sugar maples. March 13.
R. Bloomfield and W. Gothwaite—An improved steam valve piston. March 13.
J. Pettingill—A new and useful improvement in machines for digging potatoes. March 13.
A. H. Parsons—A new and useful beehive. March 16.
A. Ross—A thermo-electric fire alarm and heat detector. March 16.
J. R. Martin—An improved field roller. March 17.
S. Trethewey—A balance piston. March 18.
H. W. Ostrom—A broadcast grain sower. March 21.
W. Glindillen—A washing machine. March 21.
T. Brookes—A funnel measure. March 21.
E. Shupe—A combined reaping and mowing machine. March 23.
E. Payne—Improvements in the apparatus or machinery used in the process of distilling thick wash or beer. March 24.
W. D. Bowerman—A friction roll and roping belt box and gudgeon. March 24.
G. H. Fourdrinier—A revolving desiccator for drying and improving grain, and for manufacturing malt. March 24.
J. W. W. Tindall—A process of deodorising paraffin, coal, pitch, rock and other like oils and hydro-carbons. March 24.
J. Arless—A new and useful steam gangway for loading and unloading vessels. March 30.
W. D. McGloughlan—A boot, shoe and stove polisher. March 30.
A. Fleck—Improvements in the Tyler water wheel. March 31.
W. H. Sutton—A combined hot and cold air mechanical grain dryer. April 6.
G. Mitchell—A self-inflating water proof floating bag, for mail and other purposes. April 6.

M. Burkholder—An improved wheeled steel-toothed horse rake. April 8.
M. North—Economical drum heater. April 10.
W. S. Arnold—Improvement in a wood-sawing machine. April 10.
W. Randall—An improvement in mechanical movements for regulating the speed of machinery, called the regulator. April 13.
W. Randall—Improvement in straw cutters. April 13.
F. C. Noxon—An improved cultivator. April 17.
W. C. Richardson—A cough and cold mixture, called syrup of Canada balsam. April 20.
E. L. Byron—A new and useful improvement, a reel and swift combined. April 24.
W. H. Henderson—Canadian air churn. April 28.
E. Douson—A root cutter. May 13.
J. S. Robinson—A tanner's oil. May 19.
C. Jones and S. Morse—Improvements on Fraser's churn. May 19.
D. Bethune—Ship collision guard, for preventing injury to vessels coming into collision with each other. May 19.
R. T. Sutton—A machine or apparatus for drying and cooling grain. May 19.
J. Montgomery—A solution for the prevention of fire, and the preservation of wood from decay. May 21.
E. Courtois—A new and useful portable and self-adjusting fence. June 1.
H. Seymour—A chemical compound white and body paint. June 1.
G. Baccirini and P. Filippi—Improved Portland cement. June 1.
M. Mahler—A seamless hat. June 1.
S. J. Ward—A roller wash board. June 3.
H. Hennessey—A self-acting coupler for coupling railway cars. June 3.
J. Nelson—A new and useful mode of constructing wrought iron threshing cylinders. June 3.
R. Sylvester—An improved cradle. June 3.
J. James—A new and useful improvement in pumps. June 4.
G. Bender, Z. B. Lewis, and Matthew Milward—Improvements in wood-sawing machines. June 4.
A. McKillop—A suspension gate and barn door. June 8.
R. P. Cory—An apple grinder. June 9.
O. H. Ellsworth—A lever power or endless inclined plane. June 9.
F. T. Richmond and W. Thomas—Locomotive cross-cut sawing machine. June 9.
R. D. Chatterton—A platform elevator, for loading heavy bodies, such as wood, coal, freight, &c., into railway trucks, tenders, or other carriages. June 15.
R. D. Chatterton—A railway buffer and collision brake, called "the Cobourg Railway Train Protector." June 16.
R. B. Bennett—Improved plough. June 17.
I. Kinney—A new and useful motive power. June 17.
J. Walmsley—Improvements in agricultural implements for pulverizing and cleansing the soil, and casting seed and other substances thereon. June 18.
W. Thompson—A lever power for hand machinery. June 22.
J. Cameron McDougal—New and useful improvements in harvesting machines. June 22.
G. Campbell—A galvanic magnetic toilet comb. June 25.
T. Thorpe—The trisection of any rectilineal angle. July 1.
W. Chapman—A new and useful improvement in furniture castors. July 1.
J. Soper—A new and improved bee-hive. July 1.
W. Inglis—A new and improved vertical steam boiler. July 2.
I. W. McGaffey—A regulating damper. July 2.
J. E. Anderson—Anderson's Gig. July 2.
G. Sanford—Additional new and useful improvements in the machine for breaking and cleaning flax, hemp, and other like fibre-yielding plants. July 3.
G. W. Bell—An improved self-closing gate, to be called: Bell's improved self-closing gate fixture. July 3.
E. Trenholm—New and improved machinery for the purpose of loading and unloading ships with flour in barrels, or any article contained in barrels, cases, bundles or loose pieces, to be called: Trenholme's Barrel loading machine. July 3.
R. J. Alison—An improved machine for rossing tanbark. July 3.
O. Rendall—An improvement in water wheels, to be called "O. Rendall's improved turbine." July 3.
A. Dunn—A new improved apparatus for the better ventilation of public buildings, houses and the like. July 3.
A. McDonald—A new and improved apparatus for hoisting and lowering barrels into and out of ships, &c. July 3.
R. B. Ragg & T. W. Emery—A new and improved ventilator, to be called "Ragg & Emery's Ventilator." July 7.
S. Morse—A means of giving motion to certain parts of a threshing machine or separator. July 8.
D. Crawford—Improvements in oils and tats. July 8.
J. Wragg—A refrigerator for the preservation of dead bodies. July 13.
W. Berry—An antifrictional loop-stopper, preserving machines. July 14.
W. D. Stephenson—A new and useful tube and valve, atmospheric churn dasher. July 17.
E. W. Colley—An eave-trough and metallic moulding machine. July 28.
G. F. Beebe—Stump extractor. July 28.
F. Milo—A transplanter. July 28.
J. Chase—A machine for sinking field-drains. July 31.
L. V. Bowerman—A waggon box. July 31.
M. McRay—A slate splitting machine. July 31.
G. B. Brice—A sulky and seat spring, called "Brice's sulky and seat spring." Aug. 3.
W. J. Handscombe & James Lovell—A process for the manufacture of paper and textile fabrics from the helianthus or sunflower. Aug. 3.
W. Driscoll—A double crank churning horizontal boring machine. Aug. 6.
J. Hurlbut—A water meter. Aug. 7.
G. H. Meakins—An improved sewing machine. Aug. 12.
D. Lister—A new and useful hopper shaped fire grate for locomotive engines. Aug. 18.
W. H. Rodden—A sled snow shovel. Aug. 22.
W. R. Bowen—A machine for the shrinking of waggon tires. Aug. 22.
J. Good—An ash box, for the description of stove known as the "Albanian radiating stove." Aug. 25.
J. Chase—Window curtain roller fixtures, called "Chase's magic curtain fixtures." Aug. 25.
G. Slater—Weather strip, to be attached to outside doors. Aug. 26.
W. Fairman—An improved fence, called "Fairman's fence." Aug. 31.
E. Roblin—An improved snath. Aug. 31.
W. Wagner—A new and improved kiln or oven for burning bricks, tiles, &c. Sept. 11.
R. Tully—A valve propeller. Sept. 12.
J. Churchill & T. Churchill—A machine for the fabrication of baskets. Sept. 22.
C. McDonald—An improvement to the double or wool custom carding machine. Sept. 28.
C. Dean—A machine for effecting more perfect combustion of fuel in furnaces of locomotives. Sept. 28.
D. Shepard—A stave cross cutter. Oct. 2.
A. Shaw, assignee of J. H. Havens—A new and useful window lock. Oct. 5.
C. N. Crandell—An improved bee hive, called "Crandell's patent moveable comb and miller catcher bee-hive." Oct. 7.
J. Fear—An improved pump, called the "balance pump." Oct. 8.
A. Soper—An apparatus for the raising of sunken vessels, called "Soper's portable submarine air tanks." Oct. 15.
W. Chambers—A combined cultivator and grain and seed depositor. Oct. 15.
T. Milner—A new and useful carder for sewing machines. Oct. 26.
S. B. Jenks—A new and improved egg-beater. Oct. 26.
A. Leveque—A submarine elevating bag. Oct. 27.
W. Inglish—Improvements in the boiler and valve gear of the steam engine, to be called "Inglish's improved water tube boiler." Oct. 27.
C. F. Painchaud—An improved horse rake. Oct. 27.
M. E. Lymburner—A new and improved skirtlifter. Oct. 27.
F. H. Kurczyn—A new water-proof cement for baths, roofing, floorings, cisterns, and water tanks. Oct. 27.
H. Wood & M. L. Kindmand, executrix of late R. Haseldon and G. H. Fourdrinier—New and useful excelsior desiccator, and other apparatus for curing damaged grain, and for the manufacture of malt. Oct. 27.

R. Highet—An improved iron axle-tree, to be called "Highet's patent iron axle-tree. Nov. 2.
J. V. Jepson—A new and improved steam pressure guage. Nov. 5.
J. Bell & D. Bell—A reversible wing for railway crossings. Nov. 26.
J. Coleman—A machine called a "pulling guage." Nov. 28.
R. D. Chatterton—A safety coupling apparatus, called "Chatterton's safety coupling for carriages, railway cars," &c., &c. Nov. 29.

PATENTS ISSUED DURING THE YEARS

1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863
8	13	11	21	39	29	27	19	33	38	41	52	54	93	107	115	98	113	152	139	160	139

EMIGRATION—CANADA.

It was anticipated that the civil war in the United States would have greatly increased the immigration into Canada. This expectation, however, has been but partially realized, the high rate of wages offered for laborers on railways and other works, and the inducements to enlist in the army, being sufficiently attractive to draw large numbers to the neighboring States. The total number of emigrants that arrived at Quebec during 1862, was 22,176, against 19,923 the previous year, being an increase of 2,253, or 11.30 per cent. Select committees of the Legislative Council and Assembly have been appointed to take into consideration the subject of emigration, and, especially, to report from time to time upon the best means of diffusing a knowledge of the great resources of the Province, so as to induce the influx of men of capital and manufacturing enterprise. These committees have corresponded with the leading agriculturists and manufacturers throughout the country, and the information thus obtained has been printed and circulated. In 1863, a pamphlet entitled "Canada, for the information of emigrants," was published by authority.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENTS.—A. C. Buchanan (chief agent), Quebec; J. H. Daly, Montreal; W. J. Wills, Ottawa City; James McPherson, Kingston; A. B. Hawke (chief agent U. C.), Toronto; Richd. Rae, Hamilton.

The following is a comparative statement of the nationalities of the emigrants during 1861 and 1862:—

Year.	English.	Irish.	Scot.	Germans and Prussians.	Norwegians, Swedes and Danes.	Other Countries.	Total.
1861	3574	3180	2015	2040	8722	392	19923
1862	5180	5468	3026	2516	5289	697	22176

The following is a comparison of the sex and age for the same years:—

	1861.			1862.		
	Cabin	Steerage.	Total.	Cabin	Steerage.	Total.
Male, Adults.	964	7440	8404	1229	8765	10,004
Female, do .	476	5350	5826	618	5857	6465
Male, Child'n	96	2293	2389	135	2261	2396
Female, do	93	2263	2356	108	2134	2242
Infants	35	913	948	49	1020	1069
	1664	18,259	19,923	2139	20,037	22,176

The above table shows that the increase in 1862 was in male and female adults without families.

Out of the total number of emigrants that arrived in Quebec in 1862, 14,401, or about 65 per cent., embarked from ports in the United Kingdom, and of these 12,466 came out by steamers, preferring to pay a higher rate of passage money in consideration of the greater comfort and speed of the voyage. The larger portion of the emigrants have been farmers, clerks and traders, labourers and domestic servants. During 1862, there was a considerable increase in the number of miners and coopers.

The following statement shews the comparative increase to the population, by immigration, during 1861 and 1862:—

1861—Steerage pass. landed in Quebec.... 18,259
Proceeded to U. S. (53·70 per cent)... 10,700
Remaining in Canada *via* Quebec... 7,559
Arrived in Canada *via* United States 4,664
Total remaining in Canada in 1861.....12,223
1862—Steerage pass. landed in Quebec.. . 20,037
Proceeded to the States (46-07 pr ct.) 9,232
Remaining in Canada, *via* Quebec .. 10,805
Arrived in Canada *via* United States 6,395
Total remaining in Canada in 1862.....17,200

Out of the total number of emigrants remaining in Canada, there arrived—

	1861.	1862.
Via Quebec.....61·84 per cent.		62·82 per cent.
Via United States 38·15 "		37·18 "

Of the total number of emigrants remaining in Canada during the past two years, there appear to have settled,

	1861.	1862.
In Western Canada...68·40 per cent.		69·99 per cent.
In Ottawa District....11·12 "		9·52 "
In Eastern Canada...13·68 "		14·42 "
In Lower Provinces..... "		·87 "
Unaccounted for.....6·80 "		5·20 "

The health of the emigrants from the United Kingdom was very good, only 7 deaths at sea having occurred amongst them. But a large mortality occurred among the foreign emigrants. The Norwegians lost 184 during the voyage, and 42 in quarantine, being over 4 per cent. of their whole number, and the Germans lost 102, being almost an equal per centage. This heavy loss was occasioned by measles, small pox, and ship fever, chiefly attributable to the crowded state of some of their ships, and neglect of the ordinary sanitary precautions. The English emigrants embark chiefly from Liverpool and Plymouth; the Irish from the ports of Cork, Londonderry, and New Ross; and the Scotch almost exclusively from Glasgow. The German emigration proceeds from Bremen and Hamburg, and the Norwegian is spread over 19 different ports.

The trades and callings of the steerage male adults during 1862 were as follows:—

	British.	Foreign.	Total.
Farmers.....	1100	946	2046
Labourers.....	2419	1452	3871
Mechanics, Tradesmen, &c.	2091	336	2427
Professional Men.....	12	.....	12
Servants (men).....	34	.....	34
Clerks and Traders	362	13	375
	6018	2747	8765

Amongst the emigrants from England were 69 families from the ribbon weaving districts of Bedworth and Coventry, the expenses of whose emigration were defrayed by public subscription. They were provided for among the farmers in the western section of the Province. 95 Cork coopers were sent out by the Cork Coopers' Association, but not being familiar with the sort of cooperage required in this country, they had to seek farm labor.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the number of Emigrants arrived at the ports of Quebec and Montreal from 1834 to 1862.

Country.	1834 to 1838.	1839 to 1843.	1844 to 1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859	1860.	1861.	1862.
England.....	28561	30791	60458	8980	9887	9677	9276	9585	18175	6754	10353	15471	6441	4846	6481	7780	6877
Ireland	54904	74981	112192	23126	17976	22381	15983	14417	16165	4106	1688	2016	1153	417	376	413	4545
Scotland.....	11061	16311	12767	4984	2879	7042	5477	4745	6446	4859	2794	3218	1424	793	979	1112	2979
Con. of Europe	485	.....	9728	436	849	870	7256	7456	11587	4864	7343	11368	3578	2722	2314	10618	7728
L. & ot'r Ports.	1346	1777	1219	968	701	1106	1184	496	857	691	261	24	214	.....	.....	.....	47
	96357	123860	196364	38494	32292	41076	39176	36699	53180	21274	22439	32097	12810	8778	10150	19923	22176

Grand total.....810,145

At the Ottawa agency, the arrivals during 1862 were 1,639; composed of 350 English, 62 Scotch, 410 Irish, 774 Germans, and 43 Norwegians.

At the port of Kingston, the number of emigrants landed during 1862, remaining in Canada, was 1,644; 163 from England, 322 from Ireland, 69 from Scotland, 1,048 from the States, 40 from Germany, and 2 from Norway.

At Toronto, the aggregate number of arrivals was 12,127; 1,725 from England, 1,721 from Ireland, 1,657 from Scotland, 1,700 from Germany, 4,794 from Norway and Sweden, and 530 *via* Oswego, Rochester, and Lewiston. 4,656 remained in Canada, and 6,941 are supposed to have gone to the States.

At Hamilton, the total number of arrivals was 18,349, viz.: 4,413 English, 3,515 Irish, 457 Scotch, 3,320 Germans, 107 French, 9 Russians, 12 Austrians, 616 Danes, 1,066 Swedes, 2,992 Norwegians, and 1,942 Americans.

The expenditure under the immediate superintendence of the Emigration Department, during 1862, amounted to $46,081, viz.:—

Foreign agencies	$11,383
Quarantine establishment	5,389
Emigration (in direct relief)	12,021
Agency charges, rent, printing, &c.	5,227
Salaries	12,059
	$46,081

Directions to Emigrants.—Under this head some extracts are given from the information published by authority for the guidance of emigrants:

On arrival in Canada, the emigrant should at once apply to the Government Emigration Officers, whose duty it is to afford him every information and advice. Those desirous of obtaining employment will find it to their advantage to accept the first offer, even if the wages should be less than they had been led to expect, as until they become acquainted with the country their services are of comparatively small value to their employers. Persons seeking situations as clerks, shopmen, &c. (*for whom there exists no demand*), and mechanics, who experience difficulty in obtaining employment in their respective trades, should accept the first offer that presents itself sooner than remain idle. Emigrants who have settled destinations should remain about the city as short a time as possible after arrival. Farm laborers should proceed *at once* into the agricultural districts, where they will be certain of meeting with employment suitable to their habits; and those with families will also more easily procure the necessaries of life, and avoid the hardships and distress which are experienced by a large portion of the poor inhabitants in our large cities during the winter season.

Protection to Emigrants.—The Imperial and Provincial Passengers Acts provide, as far as possible, against frauds and imposition, any instance of which should at once be made known to the nearest emigrant agent. The Provincial Passengers' Act provides that emigrants may remain on board 48 hours after the vessel's arrival (except in cases where the vessel has a mail contract), and that they shall be landed free of expense, at proper hours; that no person without a license shall influence passengers in favor of any particular steamboat, railroad or tavern; that tavern-keepers shall have posted, in some conspicuous place, a list of prices to be charged for board, lodging, &c., and they will not be allowed to have any lien upon the effects of a passenger for board and lodging beyond five dollars. The personal effects of emigrants are not liable to duty.

Demand for Labor.—There is always a large demand for farm laborers and female servants; to this latter class especially, Canada offers great inducements, and every hard working respectable girl is sure to do well. Boys and girls over 15, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths and shoemakers, are also wanted.

Average Wages.—Farm labor per month, from $8 to $12, with board and lodging; female servants $2 to $5; Boys, over 13 years $2 to $8; Girls, $1 to $3; Mechanics per day $1 to $1.50, without board. Tradesmen found with board and lodging get little more than half the above rates of wages.

Disposal of Capital.—Emigrants possessing capital, say from £200 to £500, are advised to purchase or rent a farm with some little improvement upon it, instead of going into the bush at once. Parties desirous of investing may obtain from 8 to 10 per cent. for their money on mortgage. The emigrant coming to Canada with a small capital, would act wisely, if, instead of buying land before becoming acquainted with its character and the kind of labor required in a new country—a proceeding invariably leading to various embarrassing expenses—he were to invest his money in the Savings' Bank, hire a log shanty for his family in some neighborhood affording a good prospect of employment, and work at wages for a year or so, thus gaining the knowledge and experience necessary to realize independence. Such a course is not deemed degrading in Canada, and it is sure to result in ultimate good. Let it be borne in mind that all families coming to Canada, whether they be possessed of £100 or £1000, must fail, unless they come determined to labor themselves; and it may be asserted without fear of contradiction, that the head of a family who pursues this plan will, at the end of a few years, be far in advance of him, no matter what his capital may be, who has not taken to the axe and the hoe.

Improved farms may be purchased at from 5 dollars to 50 dollars per acre, according to situation and extent of improvement; or rented, with or without the option of purchase, at from 1 dollar to 4 dollars per acre.

Crown Lands in Upper Canada are sold for cash at 70 cents an acre, and, on time, at one dollar an acre, one fifth to be paid at the time of sale, and the remaining four fifths in four equal annual instalments, with interest at 6 per cent. on the purchase money unpaid. On the north shore of Lake Huron, and at Fort William on Lake Superior, lands are sold on time at 20 cents an acre. All Crown Lands in the newly surveyed territory are subject to settlement duties, and no patent in any case (even though the land be paid for in full at the time of purchase) shall issue for any such land to any person who shall not by himself, or the person under whom he claims, have taken possession of such lands, within six months from the time of sale, and shall from that time continuously have been a *bona fide* occupant of, and resident on the land for at least two years, and have cleared and rendered fit for cultivation and crop, and had under crop, within four years at farthest from the time of sale of the land, a quantity thereof in the proportion of at least 10 acres to every 100 acres, and have erected thereon a habitable house, and of the dimensions at least of 16 x 20 feet. Timber must not be cut without license, except for agricultural purposes.

Land Regulations.—Land adapted for farming purposes can seldom be obtained from land companies, speculators or private individuals, under twenty shil-

lings an acre. The Canadian Government, being desirous of preventing the acquisition of large tracts of lands by private companies or private individuals, for the purpose of speculation, have coupled the sale of the Government lands with such conditions as to prevent undue or improper advantage being taken of their liberality in offering farming land at a low rate. Every purchaser must become an actual settler. In addition to the free grants, Government lands are sold either in blocks, or in single lots of 100 acres, to actual settlers. Lands in blocks are sold in quantities varying from 40,000 to 60,000 acres, at 50 cents (about 2s. sterling) per acre, cash, in Upper Canada; and in Lower Canada, at from 18 cents and upwards, according to situation, on condition that the purchaser cause the block to be surveyed into lots of from 100 to 200 acres each, on a plan and in a manner to be approved by the Government; and that one-third of the block be settled upon within 2½ years from the time of sale—one-third more within 7 years—and the residue within 10 years from the time of sale. The settlers must have resided on their lots for two years continuously, and have cleared and cultivated 10 of every 100 acres occupied by them, before they can get absolute titles. Absolute titles will be given to the purchaser on payment in full of the price, and on his having resided at least two years on his lot, and cleared and had under cultivation 10 of every 100 acres occupied by him.

Emigrants and others desirous of purchasing Crown Lands should make application to the respective local Crown Land agents, who are required by law to furnish all applicants with correct information as to what lands are open for sale. The Government Emigration agents at Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton, will afford information and advice to emigrants respecting the best means of reaching the localities in which they intend to settle. If the lot has not yet been advertised, and placed at the disposal of the agent, no sale of it can be made until that is done, unless the applicant is in actual occupation, with valuable improvements; in that case he may, at his own expense, procure the services of the agent (if the lot be within the jurisdiction of one), to inspect it, or furnish him satisfactory evidence, by affidavits of two credible and disinterested parties, or the report of a sworn surveyor, to enable him to report to the Department the following particulars, viz:—The whole time the lot has been occupied; by whom now occupied; the nature and extent of the improvements owned by applicant, and whether there are any adverse claims, on account of improvements made by any other party on the same piece or parcel of land. If the lot is public land, but not within the jurisdiction of any agent, an application should be made direct to the Department, applicant being careful, in order to avoid delay and prevent unnecessary correspondence, to transmit at the same time the evidence by affidavit or surveyor's report, as above stated.

The same rules should be observed by applicants to purchase public lands situated in the old settled townships, with these additions; that, in cases where the applicant occupies improvements made by his predecessors on the lot, he should show by assignment or other evidence, how he obtained possession of them, and that he is now the *bona fide* owner of the same. The present full value of the land per acre, exclusive of improvements, should also be stated by the agent, the surveyor or deponents, as the case may be. All papers necessary to substantiate the applicant's claim or right to purchase, if the application is made direct to the Department, should accompany the first application. All assignments, whether by squatters or purchasers, must be unconditional to be recognized by the Department.

Expense of Clearing, and Public Charges on Land.—The cost of clearing wild lands is about from 12 to 14 dollars per acre. The expense is, however, greater in the remote districts, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring laborers; but this work is generally done by contract. The only charge on land is a tax which seldom exceeds 1d. per acre. It is applied to local improvements alone, in which the persons taxed have a direct interest.

Capital required by intending settlers.—The capital required to enable an emigrant family to settle upon a free grant lot, or enter upon the occupation of the wild lands of the Crown, has been variously estimated. It should be sufficient to support his family for the first 18 months, until he can get a return from his land. In no case should it be less than £50 Cy.

Emigration in 1863.—The emigration returns show the number of emigrants arrived at Quebec to Nov. 8, 1863, to have been 1,268 cabin, and 17,521 steerage. Last year the number was 1,962 cabin, and 19,396 steerage. The decrease is accounted for by a decline in the Norwegian emigration of about 4,000 as compared with last year. The emigration from the United Kingdom and Germany increased in 1863.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA LIST OF CANADA.

(*Corrected up to 30th November* 1863.)

STATE OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

On 3rd May 1862, the deputies adjutant general reported, for the information of the House of Assembly, that there were then organized in the Province 13,390 volunteers; of these 29 companies were reported by lieut. col. Wiley, after his tour of inspection, as having failed in their organization, and were disbanded; these 29 companies represented 1,450 volunteers, leaving as efficient at that date, 11,940. Since then companies representing 13,070 volunteers, have been organized in different sections of the Province, making in all, up to 9th Feb. 1863, a total of 25,010.

Taking population as a basis, these volunteer corps are distributed as follows: Population of all Canada (census 1861), 2,506,752—present volunteer force, 25,010, or say 10 volunteers for each 1000 inhabitants.

Population—Lower Canada	1,110,664	Volunteers	10,230—or say 9¼ for each 1,000.
Upper Canada	1,396,088	"	14,780—or say 11⅓ for each 1,000.
Total	2,506,752		25,010

Population of all Canada, shewing proportion of volunteers in cities and counties:

Cities	257,273	Volunteers	8,525—or say 33 for each 1,000.
Rural	2,249,479	"	16,485—or say 7⅓ for each 1,000.
Total	2,506,752		25,010
Population of cities—Lower Canada	153,389	Volunteers	5,500—or say 36 for each 1,000.
Upper Canada	103,884	"	3,025—or say 29 for each 1,000.
Total	257,273		8,525
Population of rural parts—Lower Canada	957,275	Volunteers	4,730—or say 5 for each 1,000.
Upper Canada	1,292,204	"	11,755—or say 9 for each 1,000.
Total	2,249,479		16,485

There are now 72 drill associations in Lower Canada, and 95 in Upper Canada.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—His excellency the right hon. CHARLES STANLEY, VISCOUNT MONCK, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of Canada New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island of Prince Edward, &c., &c.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Lieut. col. the hon. M. A. de Salaberry, deputy adjutant general for Lower Canada; lieut. col. Walker Powell, deputy adjutant general for Upper Canada.

INSPECTING FIELD OFFICERS OF MILITIA.—Lieut. col. W. Ermatinger, inspecting field officer for Lower Canada; lieut. col. *Duncan MacDougall*,* inspecting field officer for Upper Canada.

BRIGADE MAJORS.—LOWER CANADA.

Brigade Majors.		*Stations.*
	1st Military Division.	
	Gaspé, Bonaventure, and Magdalen Islands.	
	2nd Military Division.	
Henry T. Duchesnay,	Rimouski, Temiscouata, Kamouraska, L'Islet, Montmagny, and Bellechasse	Rivière-du-Loup, en bas.
	3rd Military Division.	
L. C. A. L. de Bellefeuille,	Lévis, Dorchester, Lotbinière, Megantic, and Beauce	St. Marie, Beauce.
	4th Military Division.	
Brock Carter,	Nicolet, Arthabaska, Drummond, and Wolfe	St. Christophe d'Arthabaska
	5th Military Division.	
Chas. T. de Montenach,	Yamaska, Richelieu, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Rouville, and Iberville	St. Charles, River Chambly.
	6th Military Division.	
John Fletcher,	Verchères, Chambly, Laprairie, Napierville, St. Johns, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, and Huntington	St. John.
	7th Military Division.	
L. T. Suzor, *m. i.*,	Quebec City, Saguenay, Charlevoix, Montmorency, Quebec, Portneuf, Champlain, and Chicoutimi	Quebec.
	8th Military Division.	
H. L. Masson,	Three Rivers City, St. Maurice, Maskinongé, Berthier, Joliette, Laval, Montcalm, Terrebonne, and L'Assomption,	Terrebonne.
	9th Military Division.	
Jas. W. Hanson,	Soulanges, Hochelaga, Vaudreuil, Jacques Cartier, Two Mountains, Argenteuil, Ottawa, and Pontiac	St. Andrews.
	10th Military Division.	
Charles King,	Sherbrooke City, Richmond, Compton, Shefford, Stanstead, Brome, and Missisquoi	Sherbrooke.
	11th Military Division.	
John Macpherson,	Montreal City	Montreal.

BRIGADE MAJORS.—UPPER CANADA.

	1st Military Division.	
Geo. A. Montgomery,	Ottawa City, Prescott, Russell, Carleton, Lanark, and Renfrew	Ottawa.
	2nd Military Division.	
W. H. Jackson, *l.c. & m.i.*,	Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, and Leeds	Cornwall.
	3rd Military Division.	
David Shaw, *l. c. & m. i.*,	Kingston City, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, Prince Edward	Kingston.
	4th Military Division.	
Alexander Patterson,	Northumberland, Durham, Peterborough, and Victoria	Cobourg.
	5th Military Division.	
J. Stoughton Denis, *l. c.*,	Ontario, York, Peel, and Simcoe	Toronto.
	6th Military Division.	
J. Aug. Barretto,	Perth, Wellington, Waterloo, Huron, Grey, and Bruce	Stratford.
	7th Military Division.	
Henry V. Villiers, *m. i.*,	Hamilton City, Welland, Haldimand, Lincoln, Wentworth, and Halton	Hamilton.
	8th Military Division.	
W. S. Light, *l. c.*,	London City, Brant, Norfolk, Oxford, Elgin, and Middlesex	Woodstock.
	9th Military Division.	
Jas. Moffat, *m. i.*,	Lambton, Kent, and Essex	Chatham.
	10th Military Division.	
Robert B. Denison,	Toronto City	Toronto.

* The names in *italics* are those of officers who have served in Her Majesty's regular army. *l. c.*, lieutenant colonel; *m.*, major; *c.*, captain; *l.*, lieutenant; *ct.*, cornet; *a.*, adjutant; *b. m.*, brigade major; *p. s.*, provincial storekeeper; *m. i.*, musketry instructor; *M.L.C.*, member Legislative Council; *M.P.P.*, member Provincial Parliament.

PROVINCIAL STOREKEEPERS.—Capt. *H'y. Goodwin*, Toronto; *John Shephard*, Montreal; lieut.-col. J. B. Turner, Ottawa; lieut.-col. A. Booker, Hamilton; lieut. *John Sutherland*, Kingston; *W. Star*, London; major E. Lamontagne, Quebec.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTORS.—Brigade major W. H. Jackson, 2nd Mil. Div., U. C.; lieut. *Sutherland*, provl. storekeeper, Kingston; serjt. W. Johnston, Vol. R. Co., Peterborough; capt. D. G. Macdonald, 2nd Bat. Q. O. Rs., Toronto; capt. *W. D. Jarvis*, unattached, Toronto; lieut. and adjt. *D. Rooney*, 5th Bat. S. M., Montreal; brigade major L. T. Suzor, 7th Mil. Div., L. C.; brigade major D. Shaw, 3rd Mil. Div., U. C.; color serjt. Ramsay, Hd. Co. 2nd Bat. Q. O. Rs., Toronto; brigade major *H. V. Villiers*, 7th Mil. Div., U. C.; brigade major Jas. Moffat, 9th Mil. Div., U. C.

OFFICERS SERVING IN THE VOLUNTEER FORCE HAVING "BREVET" OR MILITIA RANK.—COLONELS, "while in command of the Active Force at Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto, such rank to confer no authority or precedence while acting in conjunction with Her Majesty's troops."

John Sewell, com. Active Force, Quebec; John Dyde, com. Active Force, Montreal; George T. Denison, com. Active Force, Toronto.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

1851.—Chas. De Salaberry, com. 9th Bat. V. M. Rifles, Quebec.

1852.—O. Martineau, com. V. M. Inf. Co., Kamouraska.

1855.—G. F. Bowen, com. V. Ft. Arty. Co., Sherbrooke.

1856.—E. D. David, com. squad. V. C., Montreal; H. B. Jessop, com. 1st V. R. Co., Prescott; *W. S. Durie*, com. 2nd Bat. Q. O. Rs., Toronto; George H. Chisholm, com. V. R. Co., Oakville; Alexander Bell, com. squad. V. C., Quebec.

1857.—*Chas. F. Thorndike*, com. Vol. Fd. Bs. and Ft. Arty., L. C.; D'Arcy E. Boulton, com. Vol. T. C., Cobourg.

1858.—A. Booker, com. Active Force, Hamilton.

1861.—W. S. Light, brigade major, 8th M. D., U. C; J. Boomer, com. 1st and 2nd Cos. Ft. Arty., Quebec; J. B. Turner, com. Fd. Bat., Ottawa; J. Oswald, com. V. T. C., St. Andrews.

1862.—G. Smith, asst. adjt.-genl. Active Force, Montreal; J. H. Bellerose, lieut. col. 12th Bat., V. M. R., St. Vincent de Paul; J. Shanly, com. Active Force, London; D. Shaw, brigade major 3rd M. D., U. C.; J. S. Dennis, brigade major 5th M. D., U. C.

1863.—F. Cubitt, com. V. R. Co., Bowmanville; H. Hogan, com. Vol. Fd. Batty. & Ft. Arty. Co., Montreal; D. M. Grant, com. 1st V. M. R. Co., Ottawa; N. T. McLeod, com. squad. York Cav., Toronto.

MAJORS.

1838.—J. Powell, com. No. 1 Co. 19th Batt., Niagara.

1856.—T. Lyman, a. qr. master gen. Active Force, Montreal; W. N. Alger, com. V. R. Co., Brantford.

1857—*R. Lovelace*, adjt. squad. V. C., Montreal; R. B. Dennison, brigade major 10th M. D., U. C.; T. R. Ferguson, M. P. P., com. V. R. Co., Cookstown; Thos. Bate, com. V. T. C., St. Catharines.

1858.—Hon. R. Spence, com. No. 7 Co. 2nd Bat. Q. O. Rs, Toronto; T. A. Evans, major 1st or P. of W's. Regt., Montreal; R. D. Rogers, com. V. M. Inf. Co., Ashburnham; J. M. Ross, major Bat. Lt. Inf., Montreal; J. B. Forsyth, com. squad V. C., Quebec; A. R. Stephen, com. V. R. Co., Collingwood.

1859.—W. H. Sweetman, com. V. T. C., Napanee; A. W. Ogilvie, com. squad V. C., Montreal; James Crawford, com. V. R. Co., Brockville.

1860.—H. Bernard, com. C. S. R. Co., Quebec, dep. judge advocate-genl.; C. E. Belle, paymaster Active Force, Montreal; J. Jackson, com. V. Inf. Co., St. John's, U. C.

1861.—J. Macpherson, brigade major 11th M. D., L. C; L. H. Massue, com. V. M. I. Co., Varennes, A. Q. M. G.; W. Button, com. V. T. C., Markham; Jas. Stanton, com. V. R. Co., St. Thomas; Jas. Moffatt, brig. major 9th M. D., U. C.; Jas. Wood, com. V. T. C., 2nd Frontenac, Loughborough; W. B. Lambe, paym'r. Batt. Lt. Infy., Montreal; M. N. D. Legaré, brigade major Active Force, Quebec; A. A. Stevenson, com. Fd. Batty., Montreal; Conrad Teeter, com. V. T. C., Grimsby; E. T. Taylor, major Bat. Lt. Inf., Montreal.

1862.—T. Robertson, com. V. T. C. 2nd Wentworth, Dundas; Thos. Barwis, com. V. R. Co., Megantic; W. E. Ibbottson, com. 1st V. R. Co., Sherbrooke; Saml. Amsden, com. V. R. Co., Dunville; B. White, com. 2nd V. R. Co., Prescott; L. Lahaise, major 12th Bat. V. M. Rs, St. Vincent de Paul; Geo. T. Denison, com. V. T. C. 1st York, Toronto; S. R. Evans, capt. 1st Co. Batt. Arty., Montreal; Jno. Simpson, com. V. T. C., 2nd Argenteuil, Lachute; *Jno. Fletcher*, major R. L. Infy., Montreal; R. W. Smart, com. V. T. C. 1st Durham, Port Hope; S. B. Fairbanks, com. V. Inf. Co., Oshawa; H. B. Bull, com. V. T. C. 1st Wentworth, Hamilton; L. T. Suzor, brigade major 7th M. D., L. C.; *H. T. Duchesnay*, brigade major 2nd M. D., L. C.; Jas. W. Hanson, brigade major 9th M. D., L. C.; *C. T. De Montenach*, brigade major 5th M. D., L. C.; G. A. Montgomery, brigade major 1st M. D., U. C.; *Alex. Patterson*, brigade major 4th M. D., U. C.; *H'y. V. Villiers*, brigade major 7th M. D., U. C.; *L. C. A. L. de Bellefeuille*, brigade major 3rd M. D., L. C.; *Charles King*, brigade major 10th M. D., L. C.; J. A. Barretto, brigade major 6th M. D., L. C.; *Brock Carter*, brigade major 4th M. D., L. C.

1863.—W. Findlay, com. Vol. Infy. Co., Madoc; H'y. McKay, major Bat. Ft. Arty., Montreal; James Wallace, com. R. Co., Whitby; George Wright, com. R. Co., Brampton; C. G. Levesconte, com. R. Co., Belleville; H. Kavanagh, com. 1st or P. of W's Regt., Montreal; E. Lamontagne, com. Fd. Batty., Quebec; A. Ward, com. Gar. Batty. Vol. Arty., Montreal; R. L. Denison, com. Fd. Batty., Toronto; L. R. Masson, B. M. 8 M. D.; Wm. Patton, com. V. R. Co., Paris.

CAPTAINS.

1847.—J. Shields, com. V. R. Co., Hemmingford.

1850.—J. Cook, capt. No. 6 Co. 16th Batt., Milford; J. Mackinnon, com. V. Inf. Co., New Edinburgh.

1852.—G. C. Wood, V. T. C., Cornwall.

1855.—W. E. O'Brien, lieut. V. R. Co., Barrie; O. S. Gildersleeve, com. V. N. Co., Kingston.

1856.—H. Chisholm, com. 2nd Vol. Inf. Co., London; L. E. Morris, lieut. V. Ft. Arty., Sherbrooke; *T. Donaldson*, com. V. R. Co., Elora.

1857.—H. McGill Desrivieres, com. V. T. Cav., St. John's; A. McDonell, com. V. F. Arty., Iroquois; S. H. May, paymaster 1st or P. of W's. Regt., Montreal; A. C. Forrest, com. Ft. Arty. Co., Ottawa; W. Scott, capt. No. 1 Co. R. Lt. Inf., Montreal; Thos. J. Murphy, capt. No. 6 Co. 8th Bat. V. M. R's., Quebec; M. Konkle, com. V. M. Inf., Clinton; *T. F. Kelly*, lieut. No. 6 Co. 14th Batt. V. M. R.

1858.—T. Drummond, com. V. Fd. Batty., Kingston; G. Baxter, capt. No. 3 Co. 20 Bat., Thorold; *H. Goodwin*, adjt. Q. O. Rs., Toronto; G. Drolet, capt. No. 7 Co. 7th Bat. V. M. R., Quebec; P. O'Reilly, lieut. No. 2 Co. 14th Bat. V. M. R., Kingston; J. C. Rykert, lieut. V. T. C., St. Catherines.

1859.—I. B. Hall, lieut. V. R. Co., Megantic; J. Warren, com. V. R. Co., Oshawa; J. Barclay, lieut. V. R. Co., Oakville.

1860.—J. W. Hopkins, capt. No. 5 R. Lt. Inf., Montreal; H. Spring, com. 2nd Co. V. M. R. Storington; A. B. Baxter, com. V. M. Inf. Co., Chatham; F. Braün, lieut. C. S. R. Co., Quebec; W. McGhie, adjt. 19th Batt. V. M. I.

1861.—T. Cowan, com. Inf. Co., Princeton; R. N. Law, capt. No. 9 Co. 13th Bat.; R. M. Wilkison, lieut. and adjt. V. F. Batty., Kingston; J. McLaren, com. V. R. Co., Villa Nova; W. Paterson, 1st lieut. V. Fd. Batty., Toronto.

1862.—H. Carlisle, com. No. 3 Co. 19th Batt. V. M. Inf., St. Catherines; P. Vallière, 1st lieut. V. Fd. Batty. Quebec; W. McGibbon, 1st lieut. V. Fd. Batty., Montreal; J. L. Mathewson, paym'r R. Lt. Inf., Montreal; *E. Ford*, adjt. 2nd T. V. C., Quebec; E. Gagnon, adj. 9th Bat. V. M. R's., Quebec; A. Bazinet, qr. mr. 4th Batt. C. C., Montreal; T. Binmore, paym'r. 6th Batt. V. M. R's., Montreal; M. Martin, com. Inf. Co., Beauharnois; R. Gwynne, com. 1st V. R. Co., Merrickville; T. McMillan, com. Vol. Inf. Co., Hariettsville; P. McCallun, com. Vol. Inf. Co., Cobourg; A. M. David, adjt. 1st or P. of W's. Regt., Montreal; H. A. McLeod, adj. 15th Batt. V. M. Inf., Belleville; E. Morris, ens. R. Co., Bowmanville.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA CAVALRY.—LOWER CANADA.

No. 3, M. D.. 1*st Troop. Levis.*—Capt. H. Forest; lieut. F. Roy; cornet A. Lemieux.

No. 6, M. D., *St. John's Troop.*—Capt. H. McGill des Rivières; lieut. F. McGill des Rivières; cornet L. Macdonald; surgeon A. Bissonet, M.D.

No. 7, M. D., *Quebec.*—Lieut. col. com. squadron A. Bell; major to squadron J. B. Forsyth. 1*st Troop.*—Capt. W. W. Scott; lieut. and adjt. John Teaffe; cornet and qr. master R. Archer; sup. cornet E. Blais, *l., a. d. c.*; paym'r J. Burgess; surgeon J. Sewell; asst. surgeon J. Stanfield, M.D. 2*nd Troop.*—Capt. B. G. Prior; lieut. J. F. Turnbull; cornet J. H. Michaud; adjutant *E. Ford, c.*

No. 8, M. D., 1*st Troop, Laval.*—Capt. R. Loyer; lieut. P. Paré; cornet J. B. Leonard; chaplain rev. N Lamarque.

No. 9 M. D., 1*st Troop, St. Andrews.*—Capt. J. Burwash; lieut. W. McOwatt; cornet Davis. 2*nd Troop, Argenteuil.*—Capt. *J. Simpson, m.;* lieut. P. Doeg; cornet W. McFarlen; surgeon T. Christie. (Lieut. col. Oswald commands both troops.)

No. 10, M. D., *Cookshire Troop.*—Capt. J. H. Cook; lieut. G. P. Ward; cornet C. Pope.

1*st Troop, Sherbrooke.*—Capt. S. A. Stevens; lieut. J. Hallowell; cornet W. McCurdy.

No. 11, M. D., *Montreal.*—Lieut. col. com. cavalry in Montreal, E. D. David; major to squadron, A. W. Ogilvie. 1*st Troop.*—Capt. J. Smith; lieut. J. Ogilvie; cornet R. Elliott; qr. master and cornet, J. Sutherland. 2*nd Troop.*—Capt. G. L. Perry; lieut. E. Ouimet; cornet C. Lapierre; adj. to squadron *Robert Lovelace, m.;* surgeon to squadron *A. W. Delisle;* veterinary surgeon to squadron G. Swinburne. *4th Troop—Royal Guides, or Governor General's Body Guard.*—Capt. D. L. McDougall; lieut. J. Penner, *a.;* cornet D. Robertson.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA FIELD BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut. col. *Thorndike* commands Fd. Battys. and Gar. Battys. of Arty., L. C.

No. 7 M. D., *Quebec Field Battery*—Capt. E. Lamontagne, *p. s.;* 1st lieuts. Philippe Vallière, *c.*, C. Panet; 2nd lieut. J. Prendergast; sup. 2nd lieut. E. DeFoy; surgeon H. Blanchet, M.D.; vet. surgeon W. H. Carpenter; 3 6-*prs.*, 1 12-*p. h.*

No. 11, M. D., *Montreal Field Battery.*—Capt. A. A. Stevenson, *m.;* 1st lieuts. W. McGibbon, *c.*, J. Bauden; 2nd lieut. T. W. Boyd; paymaster H. Chapman; surgeon G. E. Fenwick, M.D. 3 6-*prs.*, 1 12-*p. h.*

GARRISON BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

No. 7 M. D., *Quebec*—1*st Batty.*—Capt. J. W. Barrow; 1st lieut. R. Winfield; 2nd lieut. J. G. Shaw. 2*nd Batty.*—Capt. ———; 1st lieut. E. Barrow; 2nd lieut. D. Carey. (Lieut. col. Boomer commands 1st and 2nd *Battys.* 3*rd Batty.*—Capt. N. H. Bowen; 1st lieut. D. Murray; 2nd lieut. C. E. Montizambert. 4*th Batty.*—Capt. T. H. Grant: 1st lieut. W. Home; 2nd lieut. J. A. Hunt.

No. 10 M. D., *Gar. Batty., Sherbrooke.*—Capt. G. F. Bowen, *l. c.;* 1st lieut. L. E. Morris, *c.;* 2nd lieut. G. H. Borlase.

No. 11 M. D., *Gar. Batty. Vol. Artillery, Montreal.*—Capt. A. Wand; 1st lieut. J. Mavor; 2nd lieut. J. Banden.

Batt. of Gar. Arty., Montreal.—Lt. col. R. S. Tylee; majors S. J. Lyman, H. McKay, *m.;* 1st capts. S. R. Evans, *m.*, G. Shaw, W. Drumm, J. Ferrier, J. Featherstone, G. Scott; 2nd capts. W. Hobbs, G. W. Boston, F. R. Cole, J. A. Brown, A. C. Hooper, Wm. F. Kay; 1st lieuts. F. Kingston, G. S. Brush, W. Phillips, R. Whyte, W. S. Walker; 2nd lieuts. T. A. Crane, A. Brown, E. Chaplin, R. Crane; paymaster and 2nd capt. G. Dowker; adj. and 1st lieut. Joseph Savage; qr. master and 1st lieut. G. Lulham; surgeon W. Sutherland, M.D.; asst. surgeon J. Reddy, M.D. 6 Cos., promotions in the battalion.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA ENGINEER COMPANIES.

No. 3 M. D., *Engineer Co., Point Levi.*—lieut. G. McGuire; 2nd lieut. T. H. Chapman.

No. 6, M. D., *Engineer Co., hd. qrs. Montreal.*—Capt. W. Kennedy; 1st lieut. R. Benn; 2nd lieut. J. C. McLaren.

No. 11 M. D., *Engineer Co., Montreal.*—Capt. R. Forsyth; lieut. T. S. Scott; 2nd lieut. W. Rutherford.

Engineer Co., Port Hope.—Capt. G. A. Stuart; lieut. M. Lough; 2nd lieut. ———.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA RIFLE AND INFANTRY COMPANIES.

No. 2 M. D., 1*st Infantry Co., Kamouraska.*—Capt. I. Taché; lieut. L. Taché; ens, V. Boucher. 2*nd Infantry Co.*—Capt. O. Martineau, *l.c.;* lieut. A. Michaud; ens. L. A. Miller. 3*rd Infantry Co.*—Capt. V. Taché; lieut. J. T. Bechard; ens. J. C. Lindsay.

Infantry Co., St. Anne de la Pocatière.—Capt. F. De Guise; lieut. A. E. Talbot; ens. F. H. Proulx.

Infantry Co., Fraserville.—Capt. E. Fraser; lieut. W. H. Beaulieu; ens. W. Hayward.

Infantry Co., Rimouski.—Capt. A. Michaud; lieut. J. T. Couillard; ens. L. J. D'Auteuil.

Infantry Co., Trois Pistoles.—Capt. D. Bertrand; lieut. M. Deschenes; ens. J. Dumais.

Infantry Co., L'Islet.—Capt. S. Gamache; lieut. M. Metivier; ens. J. Chalifoux.

Infantry Co., Cap St. Ignace.—Capt. L. A. Beaubien; lieut. L. J. E. Desjardins; ens. S. Gamache.

No. 3 M. D., *Infantry Co., Megantic.*—Capt. T. Barwis, *m.;* lieut. I. B. Hall, *c.;* sup. lieut. R. C. Pentland, *a.;* ens. W. Cross; sup. ens. J. Porter, jr.; qr. master P. C. Pelletier; surgeon L. M. Rousseau; chaplain, rev. C. P. Emery.

1*7th Batt. of Infantry, hd. qrs. at Levis.*—Lieut. col. J. G. Blanchet, M.P.P.; majs. J. Patton, J. Patton, jr.; *No. 1 Co., Point Levis.*—Capt. P. Brunelle; lieut. A. Venault, *a.;* ens. I. Nolet. *No.* 2 *Co., Levis.*—Capt. J. Nadeau; lieut. M. Cass; ens. F. X. Chabot, *No.* 3 *Co., Point Levi.*—Capt. LeTellier; lieut. C. Cauchy; ens. J. Campbell. *No.* 4 *Co., New Liverpool.*—Capt. J. Thomson; lieut. P. Smith; ens. A. McNaughton. *No.* 5 *Co., St. Joseph.*—Capt. W. Haughton; lieut. J. Walsh; ens. M. Bourget. *No.* 6 *Co., Etchemin.*—Capt. ———; lieut. J. Vachon; ens. J. A. Pallister. 6 Cos., promotions by Cos.

No. 4, M. D., *Infantry Co., Nicolet College.*—Capt. E. H. Rouleau; lieut. P. Champagne; ens. G. Desilets.

No. 5, M. D., *Rifle Co., St. Hyacinthe.*—Capt. H. St. Germain; lieut. L. Beaudry; ens. A. E. Boivin; surgeon C. Buckley; chaplain rev. J. B. Chartier. *Infantry Co.*—Capt. C. Nelson; lieut. A. Richer; ens. E. Laline.

(Infantry Cos. under the command of capt. E. L. R. Couillard Desprès.)

No. 1 *Infantry Co.*—Capt. J. Clapin; lieut. P. L. Soly; ens. T. T. Blais. *No.* 2 *Infantry Co.*—Capt. F. Chagnon; lieut. P. E. Leclere; ens. H. J. Doherty. *No.* 3 *Infantry Co.*—Capt. M. Prefontaine; lieut. H. Barbeau; ens. J. B. Pagnuelo.

Rifle Co., Acton Vale.—Capt. J. Cushing; lieut. J. Morrier; ens. R. Leckie; surgeon J. W. Mount, M.D.

Infantry Co., St. Ours.—Capt. J. A. Dorion; lieut. F. X. Brault; ens. L. A. Coderre.

No. 6, M. D., *Rifle Co., Hemmingford.*—Capt. J. Shields, *c.;* lieut. S. Orr; ens. T. Saunders; sup. ens. C. Gordon, R. N. Clarke, *a.;* surgeon *Chas. A. Coates,* M.D. *Infantry Co.*—Capt. P. McNaughton; lieut. W. B. Johnson; ens. F. J. Proper.

Rifle Co., Hinchinbrooke.—Capt. J. McWilliams; lieut. R. Johnston; ens. J. Breadner.

1*st Inf. Co., Huntingdon.*—Capt. G. Hall; lieut. A. C. Anderson; ens. W. Holbrook. 2*nd Infantry Co.*—Capt. F. Whyte; lieut. T. Mitchell; ens. I. Gardner.

2*1st Batt. V. M. Inf., "Richelieu Light Infantry."*—Majors C. J. Laberge, A. Force. *No.* 1 *Co., Lacolle.*—Capt. R. Douglas; lieut. G. M. Vanliet; ens. J. T. Stokes. *No.* 2 *Co., St. Johns.*—Capt. F. G. Marchand; lieut. R. H. Porlier; ens. A. Bertrand. *No.* 3 *Co.*—Capt. F. H. Marchand; lieut. J. E. Clement; ens. G. A. Drolet. *No.* 4 *Co.*—Capt. E. D. Macdonald; lieut. W. A. Osgood; ens. W. E. Macdonald. *No.* 5 *Co.*—Capt. H. J. Larocque; lieut. O. Lefebvre; ens. M. Scheffer. *No.* 6 *Co., St. Luc's.*—Capt. J. D. Cadieux; lieut. P. Moreau; ens. J. A. Deland.

Infantry Co., Varennes.—Capt. L. H. Massue, *m.;* lieut. N. Duchesnois; ens. L. A. Brodeur.

Infantry Co., Durham.—Capt. A. McEachern; lieut. ———; ens. D. McDougall.

Infantry Co., Athelstan.—Capt. M. Leonard; lieut. S. Cairns; ens. S. Brown.

1*st Infantry Co., Napierville.*—Capt. E. Morrison; lieut. T. Watson; ens. S. Catudal. 2*nd Infantry Co.*—Capt. D. Trudeau; lieut. N. Catudal; ens. H. O. Stuart.

Infantry Co., Beauharnois.—Capt. M. Martin, *c.;* lieut. A. M. Park; ens. B. Parent.

Infy. Co., St. Remi.—Capt. H. McGill; lieut. L. St. Marie; ens. J. B. Lamarre.

Infy. Co., Franklin.—Capt. R. Rogers; lieut. T. Allchin; ens. L. Hall.

Infy. Co., Rockburn.—Capt. A. Blackwood; lieut. A. McLaren; ens. R. Middlemiss.

Infy. Co., Roxham.—Capt. R. Lucas; lieut. G. Elliott; ens. G. Peacock.

No. 7 M. D., *Quebec.*—Commandant Active Force, col. *John Sewell;* brigade major Active Force, capt. M. N. D. Legaré, *m;* (A.D.C. to commandant when acting in conjunction with H. M's. troops, cornet E. Blais, *l.*) —*Civil Service Rifle Corps:* capt. H. Bernard, *m.;* lieut. *C. J. Anderson, a;* ens. F. Braün, *c;* surgeon W. Wilson, M.D.

7*th Batt. V. M. Rifles, Canada,* or *Chasseurs de Quebec.*—Lieut. col. hon. J. Cauchon, M.P.P.; major P. Gauvreau. *No.* 1 *Co.*—Capt. C. Peters; lieut. J. Lavoie; ens. C. P. Giroux. *No.* 2 *Co.*—Capt. L. P. Gauvreau; lieut. P. Dorval; ens. C. Côté, J. Fluet, *a. No.* 3 *Co.* —Capt. E. Taché; lieut. S. Farland; ens. J. M. Tardivel, F. Girard, *a.* No. 4 *Co.*—Capt. F. E. Roy; lieut. G. Verret; ens. Z. Lavasseur, O. Michaud, *a. No.* 5 *Co.*—Capt. E. Gingras; lieut. H. Hough; ens. H. Roy. *No.* 6 *Co.*—Capt. J. P. Fortin; lieut. A. Dion; ens., N. Marois, E. Gaboury, *a. No.* 7 *Co.*—Capt. G. Drolet, *c;* lieut. E. de Varennes; ens. A. Plunkett. *No.* 8 *Co.* (City Police).—Capt. J. B. Bureau; lieut. E. Reynolds; ens. W. Brown. *No.* 9 *Co.*—Capt. J. Sauviatte; lieut. J. Sauviatte; ens. S. Garneau. Adjt. and ens. E. Giroux; qr. mr. E. H. Parent; surgeon F. E. Roy, M.D. 9 *Cos., promotions by Cos.*

8*th Batt.,* or *Stadacona Vol. Militia Rifles, Canada.*—Lt. col. *T. J. Reeve;* major J. Burstall. *No.* 1 *Co.*—Capt. R. Alleyn; lieut. F. W. Fraser; ens. C. Prendergast. *No.* 2 *Co.*—Capt. A. F. A. Knight; lieut. F. W. Gray; ens. ———. *No.* 3 *Co.*—Capt. T. Burns; lieut. E. Treanor; ens. W. Chambers. *No.* 4 *Co.*—Capt. J. F. Gibsone; lieut. J. S. Crawford; ens. J. Cochran. *No.* 5 *Co.*—Capt. L. B. Dumlin; lieut. F. J. Logie; ens. J. Louis, jr. *No.* 6 *Co.*—Capt. T. J. Murphy; lieut. T. M. Quigley; ens. J. A. Walsh. Paymaster E. C. Baylee; adj. A. Jackson; qr. mr. T. Trumble; surgeon, J. F. Wolff. 6 *Cos.; promotions by Cos.*

9*th Batt. Vol. M. Rifles, Canada,* or *Voltigeurs de Quebec*–Lt.col. C.R.L. DeSalaberry,*l.c.;* majors E. Panet and D. C. Thompson. *No.* 1 *Co.*—Capt. C. A. P. Pelletier; lieut. P. G. I. Wells; ens. A. Taschereau; sup. ens. C. A. Morrisette. *No.* 3 *Co.*—Capt. C. P. Lindsay; lieut. R. P. A. Caron; ens. J. A. C. Larue. *No.* 4 *Co.*—Capt. J. B. Alain; lieut. I. Bureau; ens. V. Morel. *No.* 5 *Co.* (*Highland*)—Capt. J. C. Thompson; lieut. J. Gibb; ens. ——. *No.* 6 *Co.*—Capt. W. Herring; lieut. E. J. Price; ens. G. H. Herrick. *No.* 7 *Co.*—Capt. E. J. Langevin; lieut. N. Thibault; ens. S. Laroche. *No.* 8 *Co.*—Capt. P. G. Dugal; lieut. P. Roy; ens. J. Roy. Paymaster L. P. Vohl; adj. E. Gagnon, *c.;* surgeon A. Taschereau; chaplain rev. R. Casgrain. 7 *Cos., promotions by Cos.*

Infantry Co., Baie St. Paul.—Capt. T. Fortin; lieut. P. Bois; ens. E. Boivin.

No. 8 M. D., 12*th Batt. V. M. R., Canada.*—Lt. col. J. H. Bellerose, M.P.P.; majors L. Lahaise, hon. E. Masson, M.L.C. *No.* 1 *Co.,* St. Vincent de Paul.—Capt. J. David; lieut. C. Lacasse; ens. Z. Lacasse. *No.* 2 *Co.,* St. Martin.—Capt. L. Lavoie; lieut. L. Descôtes; ens. W. Nelson. *No.* 3 *Co.,* St. Rose.—Capt. A. Dalaire; lieut. F. X. Migneron; ens. J. Ouimet. *No.* 4 *Co.,* St. Vincent de Paul.—Capt. J. G. Germain; lieut. ———; ens. ———. *No.* 5 *Co.,* Terrebonne.—Capt. J. C. Auger; lieut. J. Moody; ens. A. Chauvin. *No.* 6 *Co.,* St. Thérèse.—Capt. C. Ouimet; lieut. D. M. H. E. Gaudette; ens. S. Ouimet. *No.* 7 *Co.,* St. Jerome —Capt. G. Laviolette; lieut. P. R. T. DeMontigny; ens. G. M. Prevost, jr. *No.* 8 *Co.,* St. Adèle.—Capt. J. B. Lavallé, *l.c.;* lieut. G. B. Lafleur; ens. C. Lachaine. 8 *Cos., promotions by Cos.*

Infantry Co., College Masson, Terrebonne.—Capt. C. E. Carmel; lieut. L. A. Carmel; ens. H. Beliveau.

Infantry Co., College St. Thérèse.—Capt. Z. Lorrain; lieut. H. Carriers; ens. A. Seguin.

1*st Infantry Co., Three Rivers.*—Capt. E. Barnard, jr.; lieut. J. Houliston, jr.; ens. E. A. Rocheleau.

2*nd Infantry Co.*—Capt. T. E. Normand; lieut. H. G. Malhiot; ens. O. Z. Hamel.

Infantry Co., Berthier "en haut."—Capt. J. O. Chalut; lieut. H. Tranchemontagne; ens. L. Tranchemontagne.

Infantry Co., Rivière du Loup "en haut."—Capt. E. Caron; lieut. A. L. Desaulniers; ens. F. X. Lambert.

No. 9 M. D., *Rifle Co., Vaudreuil, Como.*—Capt R. W. Shephard; lieut. G. A. Livingstone; ens. D. P. McNaughton.

11*th Batt. V. M. Infantry, Canada,* or *Argenteuil Rangers.*—Lt. col. hon. J. J. C. Abbott, M.P.P.; major H. Abbott. *No.* 1 *Co., St. Andrews.*—Capt. J. MacDonald; lieut. L. G. Gareau; ens. S. MacDonald.

No. 2 *Co., Township of Gore.*—Capt. W. Smith; lieut. J. Smith; ens. W. Watchorn. *No.* 3 *Co., Township of Gore.*—Capt. G. McKnight; lieut. R. McKnight; ens. J. McKnight. *No.* 4 *Co., Lachute.*—Capt. A. Cleland; lieut. G. F. Roús; ens. T. Miller. *No.* 5 *Co., Township of Gore.*—Capt. S. Rogers; lieut. J. Boyd; ens. J. Arnold. *No.* 6 *Co., Township of Gore.*—Capt. G. Shirrit; lieut. T. Evans; ens. M. Strong. *No.* 7 *Co., Grenville.*—Capt. R. Pridham; lieut. F. Neve; ens. J. Hambly; surgeon W. H. Mayrand. 7 *Cos., promotions by Cos.*

Rifle Co., St. Eustache.—Capt. D. Marsil, M.D.; lieut. E. Ferré; ens. F. Paquin.

Rifle Co., St. Scholastique.—Capt. P. Valois; lieut. D. Duprat; ens. L. C. Leduc.

Infantry Co., Aylmer.—Capt. W. A. Campbell; lieut. J. J. Murphy; ens. R. Ritchie.

Infantry Co., Buckingham.—Capt. A. McNaughton; lieut. J. Merriman; ens. G. Sheppard.

No. 10 M. D., Sherbrooke. 1*st Rifle Co.*—Capt. W E. Ibbottson; lieut. W. C. Hopkinson; ens. ——. 2*nd Rifle Co.*—Capt. J. Woodward; lieut. C. Gordon; ens. R. Smith. Surgeon to the Vol. Force, Sherbrooke, E. D. Worthington.

1*st Lennoxville Rifle Co.*—Capt. C. Rawson; lieut. R. C. Capel; ens. D. de Chair; chapl'n rev. A. C. Searth. 2*nd Rifle Co., Bishop's College.*—Capt. H. L. Slack; lieut. T. Slack; ens. R. A. D. King.

Rifle Co., Danville.—Capt. H. R. Hanning; lieut. *F. N. Law;* ens. E. McGovern; sup. ens. M.W. Mahaffy; surgeon H. Carter, M.D.

Infantry Co., Philipsburgh.—Capt. H. D. Moore; lieut. P. C. Moore; ens. F. H. Throop.

1*st Infantry Co., Granby.*—Capt. R. Miller; lieut. J. Galbraith; ens. R. McLellan. 2*nd Infantry Co.*—Capt. J. Chalmers; lieut. J. Taylor; ens. W. H. Wallace.

1*st Infantry Co., Waterloo.*—Capt. C. Maynes; lieut. J. Maynes; ens. J. H. Bartlett. 2*nd Infantry Co.*—Capt. Z. Reynolds; lieut. E. Robinson; ens. F. E. Foudrinier.

No. 11 M. D., *Montreal.*—Commandant Active Force, col. J. Dyde; A. D. C. to com. when the A. F. is brigaded or acting in conjunction with H. M's troops, major F. Penn; asst. adj. gen. Active Force, lieut. col. G. Smith, *l. c.;* asst. qr. master gen. Active Force, major T. Lyman, *m.;* paym'r Active Force, major C. E. Belle, *m.;* surgeon Active Force, A. Nelson, M.D.

RIFLES.

1*st* or *Prince of Wales Regt., Volunteer M. Rifles, Canada.* (*Special designation conferred*).—Lt. col. B. Devlin; majors T. A. Evans, *m.,* C. F. Hill. *No.* 1 *Co.*—Capt. C. D. Hanson; lieut. J. R. Boyce; ens. A. Ogden. *No.* 2 *Co.*—Capt. G. B. Pearson; lieut. W. McDonald; ens. W. Round. *No.* 3 *Co.*—Capt. W. Middleton; lieut. G. Wilson; ens. J. Garven. *No.* 4 *Co.*—Capt. E. Burns; lieut. F. Kiernan; ens. H. J. Clarke. *No.* 5 *Co.*—Capt. H. Kavanagh, *m;* lieut. F. X. Gallagher; ens. W. Farrell. *No.* 6 *Co.*—Capt. F. Bond; lieut. W. J. Porteous; ens. W. Burland. *No.* 7 *Co.*—Capt. E. Evans; lieut. C. E. Brush; ens.—— *No.* 8 *Co.*—Capt. L. O. Dufresne; lieut. E. E. Beaudry; ens. E. Holton. *No.* 9 *Co.*—Capt. A. A. Meilleur; lieut. J. Perrault; ens. J. G. Burland. Paymaster, S. H. May, *c.;* adj. A. M. David, *c.;* qr. master P. Cooper, *l.;* surgeon W. E. Scott, M.D.; asst. surgeon F. W. Campbell, M.D. 9 *Cos., promotions by Cos.*

3*rd Batt.* or *Victoria Volunteer Rifles of Montreal.* (*Special designation conferred*).—Lieut. Col. *W. O. Smith;* major A. Heward; Capts. *J. G. Johnson,* J. D. Crawford, *W. T. McGrath,* A. Henderson, W. Nivin, T. Ogilvy; lieuts. F. Scholes, H. Budden, H. Macdougall, T. Bacon, *a.,* J. Urquhart, W. Hall, W. H. Hutton; ens. J. J. Redpath, J. M. Bellhouse, A. R. Bethune, A. A. G. Antrobus, N. J. Handyside, G. H. Bacon; adj. T. Bacon. 6 *Cos., promotions by Batt.*

4*th Batt. V. M. Rifles, Canada,* or *Chasseurs Canadiens.*—Lieut. col. C. J. Coursol; majors J. E. Malhiot,

L. N. Duvernay. *No.* 1 *Co.*—Capt. A. Audet; lieut. F. X. A. Trudel; ens. A. T. Couillard. *No.* 2 *Co.*—Capt. J. B. Emond; lieut. J. B. Choquette; ens. C. Emond. *No.* 3 *Co.*—Capt. J. Beaudry; lieut. P. Lesperance; ens. A. Brazeau. *No.* 4 *Co.*—Capt. P. J. M. Cinq Mars; lieut. L. Labelle; ens. H. N. Louis. *No.* 5 *Co.*—Capt. E. Payette; lieut. E. Barsalou; ens. A. Ouimet. *No.* 6 *Co.*—Capt. E. D. Dorsonnens; lieut. J. L. Tetu; ens. A. Hudon. *No.* 7 *Co.*—Capt. L. Spenard; lieut. E. Payette; ens. A. Brunet. *No.* 8 *Co.*—Capt. P. E. Normandeau; lieut. ——; ens. E. Fournier. *No.* 9 *Co.*—Capt. A. Bissonette; lieut. M. D. Deguise; ens. J. L. Demers. *No.* 10 *Co.*—Capt. hon. P. J. O. Chauveau; lieut. H. Bellerose; ens. F. J. D. Ricard. Paymaster, J. Barsalou; adj. L. Beaubien, *l.*; qr. master A. Bazinet, *c.*; surgeon L. Boyer, M. D.; asst. surgeon E. Lemire, M. D.; chaplain, rev. J. J. Perrault. 10 *Cos., promotions by Cos.*

Rifles, "City Police," under command of major G. Lamothe. 1*st Co.*—Capt. E. Flynn; lieut. T. McBride; ens. O. Bouchard. 2*nd Co.*—Capt. C. P. Naigle; lieut. A. Maher; ens. R. Lessard.

INFANTRY.

Montreal Light Infantry.—Lieut. col. H. H. Whitney; majors J. M. Ross, E. T. Taylor, *m.*; capts. W. L. Doutney, J. W. Taylor, J. T. Molson, T. B. Ross, T. R. Whitehead, R. A. Brooke; 1st lieuts., A. C. Hunter, G. H. Low, J. S. Dyde, A. J. W. Laidlaw, *J. Wardlaw, a.*, J. Fairie, J. Hervey; 2nd lieuts., T. Ostell, C. E. Whitney, K. Campbell, W. V. Dawson, J. Mulholland, G. McDougall. Paymaster, W. B. Lambe, *m.*; adj. *J. Wardlaw;* qr. master and 1st lieut., A. Robertson; surgeon R. Godfrey, M. D. 6 *Cos., promotions by Batt.*

5*th Batt.* or *The Royal Light Infantry of Montreal.*—Lt. col. H. L. Routh; majors, hon. J. Rose, M. P. P., *John Fletcher, b.m.*; capts. A. Allan, G. G. McKenzie, J. W. Hopkins, *c.*, A. Campbell, W. Scott, *c.*, J. Grant, H. Lyman, T. Kirby; lieuts., A. Law, J. H. Routh, A. Allan, F. McKenzie, A. F. Macpherson, J. Rae, J. S. Tyre, A. Cowan; ens. R. Fairbanks, H. McKenzie, D. Leach, J. Hamilton, F. S. Lyman, J. G. Savage, E. L. Mills; J. Esdaile. Paymaster, J. L. Mathewson, *c.*; qr. master G. Winks. 8 *Cos., promotions by Batt.*

6*th Batt. Vol. M. Infantry, Canada, "Hochelaga Light Infantry.*—Lieut. col. A. Hibbard; major M. Morison. *No.* 1 *Co.*—Capt. R. Wall; lieut. C. Bryson; ens. W. W. O'Brien. *No.* 2 *Co.*—Capt. ——; lieut. G. Horne; ens. J. M. Becket. *No.* 3 *Co.*—Capt. G. Reinhardt; lieut. F. Detmers; ens G. Reinhardt. *No.* 4 *Co.*—Capt. J. H. Isaacson; lieut. H. Henderson; ens. ——. *No.* 5 *Co.*—Capt. J. Porter; lieut. W. A. Bates; ens. W. Goodfellow. *No.* 6 *Co.*—Capt. B. Ibbotson; lieut. S. N. Hearle; ens. J. Thompson. *No.* 7 *Co.*—Capt. F. Crispo; lieut. W. H. Manby; ens. C. A. Rice. *No.* 8 *Co.*—Capt. J. Martin; lieut. J. Akin; ens. C. L. Levey. Paymaster T. Binmore, *c.*; acting adj. capt. F. Crispo; qr. master H. Ellis; surgeon ——; asst. surgeon O. Raymond, M. D. 8 *Cos., promotions by Cos.*

VOLUNTEER MILITIA CAVALRY—UPPER CANADA.

No. 2, M. D., *Cornwall Troop.*—Capt. W. D. Wood; lieut. G. C. Wood, *c. a.*; cornet ——.

No. 3, M. D., 1*st Frontenac Troop, Kingston.*—Capt. J. Duff; lieut. ——; cornet G. Hunter; surgeon O. S. Strange; qr. master J. Gibson.

Napanee Troop.—Capt. W. H. Sweetman, *m.*; lieut. C. B. Perry; cornet M. P. Roblin; adj. J. C. Green, *ct.*; qr. master B. C. Davey; surgeon Amos S. Bristol; veterinary surgeon E. Howard.

2*nd Frontenac Troop, Loughborough.*—Capt. Jas. Wood, *m.*; lieut. G. Wood; cornet J. McRory; adj. W. Caldwell, *ct.*; qr. master A. J. Moore.

No. 4, M. D., *Cobourg Troop.*—Capt. D. E. Bolton, *l. c.*; lieut. C. M. Campbell; cornet P. Regan; ass't surgeon E. Goldstone.

1*st Durham Troop, Port Hope,*—Capt. R. W. Smart, *m.*; lieut. D. Carson; cornet P. L. Innes.

2*nd Northumberland Troop, Ravenscourt.*—Capt. A. Hayward; lieut. H. Wade; cornet Wm. Alcorn; asst. surgeon John F. Dewar, M. D.

No. 5 M. D., *Markham Troop.*—Capt. W. Button, *m.*; lieut. J. N. Button; cornet J. Bradburn.

No. 6, M. D., *Owen Sound Troop.*—Capt. J. Mills; lieut. H. Kennedy: cornet A. McKay.

Guelph Troop.—Capt. C. P. P. Hutchinson; lieut. G. Heming; cornet G. Hood; adj. J. G. Best, *ct.*

No. 7, M. D., *St. Catherines' Troop.*—Capt. T. Bate, *m.*; lieut. J. C. Rykert, M. P. P., *c.*; cornet W. C. Martindale, *l.*

1*st Wentworth Troop, Hamilton.*—Capt. H. B. Bull, *m.*; lieut. H. J. Lawry; cornet I. H. Henderson; sup. cornet W. Applegarth; adj. T. McCracken, *ct.*; vet. surgeon A. Alloway.

Grimsby Troop.—Capt. C. Teeter, *m.*; lieut, J. B. Cutler; cornet G. Book.

2*nd Wentworth Troop, Dundas.*—Capt. T. Robertson, *m.*; lieut. G. M. Smith; cornet H. Innes; adj. J. W. Gabel, *l.*; surgeon T. Miller, M. D.

No. 8, M. D., *St. Thomas Troop.*—Capt. J. Cole; lieut. H. Borbridge; cornet D. Drake.

London Troop.—Capt. J. Burgess; lieut. P. J. Dunn; cornet F. W. Peters; surgeon C. Moore.

No, 9, M. D., *Essex Troop, Sandwich.*—Capt. J. H. Wilkinson; lieut. J. McKee; cornet W. J. Wigle.

No. 10, M. D., 1*st York Troop, Toronto.*—Capt. G. T. Denison, *m.*; lieut. C. L. Denison; cornet G. S. Denison: adj. and lieut. E. P. Denison; vet. surgeon to mounted force, Toronto, J. Tuthill.

2*nd York Troop, Oak Ridges.*—Capt. N. T. McLeod, *l. c.*; lieut. ——; cornet ——; sup. cornet G. S. McKay; surgeon J. A. De la Hooke.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA FIELD BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

No. 1, M. D., *Volunteer Militia Field Battery, Ottawa.*—Capt. J. B. Turner, *l. c., p. s.*; 1st lieuts. A. Workman, J. Forsythe, *a.*, G. Clarke; 2nd lieut. W. D. Ward; paymaster R. Bishop; surgeon E. V. Cortland. 3 6-*prs.*, 1 12-*p. h.*

No. 2 M. D., *Gun Detacht., Brockville,* attached to Rifle Co. 1 6-*pr.*

No. 3, M. D., *Kingston Field Battery.*—Capt. T. Drummond; 1st lieuts. A. S. Kirkpatrick; P. Graham; 2nd lieut. H. Wilmot; adj. R. M. Wilkison, *c.*; surgeon H. Yates, M. D. 2 9-*prs.*, 1 24-*p. h.*

No. 7, M. D., *Hamilton F. Battery.*—Capt. *H. V. Villiers, b. m.*; 1st lieuts. M. O'Reilly, jr., W. Muir; 2nd lieut. T. McCabe; surgeon H. T. Ridley; qr. master and 2nd lieut. J. Blachford. 3 6-*prs.*, 1 12 *p. h.*

Welland Canal Field Battery.—Capt. J. W. Verner; 1st lieuts. R. S. King, M. D., J. McGordon; 2nd lieut. A. K. Schofield; surgeon M. F. Haney, M. D. 3 9-*prs.*

No. 8, M. D., *London Field Battery.*—Capt. J. Shanly, *l. c.*; 1st lieuts. J. Peters, T. O'Brien; 2nd lieut. G. B. Harris; surgeon V. A. Brown. 2 9-*prs.*, 1 24-*p. h.*

No. 10, M. D., *Toronto Field Battery.*—Capt. R. L. Denison, *m.*; 1st lieuts. W. Patterson, *c.*, F. J. Joseph, *a.d.c;* 2nd lieut. W. G. Denison; surgeon W. Hallowell, M. D. 3 6-*prs.*, 1 12-*p. h.*

GARRISON BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY.

No. 1 M. D., *Ottawa Batty., attached to Fd. Battery,* Capt. A. G. Forrest, *c.*; 1st lieut. W. Duck; 2nd lieut. C. Macnab; paymaster and 2nd lieut. J. C. Geddes; surgeon S. C. Sewell, M. D.

No. 2 M. D., *Gar. Batty., Prescott.*—Capt. J. S. Roebuck; 1st lieut. W. Twomley; 2nd lieut. J. Reynolds.

Gar. Batty., Gananoque.—Capt. D. F. Jones; 1st lieut. S. McCammon; 2nd lieut. R. Brough.

Gar. Batty., Morrisburg.—Capt. T. S. Rubidge; 1st lieut. H. G. Merkley; 2nd lieut, G. N. Loucks; adj. and 2nd lieut. T. A. Ardagh.

Gar. Batty., Iroquois.—Capt. A. McDonell; 1st lieut. R. Carman; 2nd lieut. S. I. Boyd.

No. 6 M. D., *Gar. Batty., Goderich.*—Capt. A. M. Ross; 1st lieut. J. Y. S. Kirk; 2nd lieut. H. Horton.

Gar. Batty., St. Catharines.—Capt. G. Stoker; 1st lieut. J. Dale; 2nd lieut. W. B. Beeton. 1 6-*pr. p. h.* 1 12 *p. h.*

No. 8 M. D., *Gar. Batty. London.*—Capt. T. H. Buckley; 1st lieut. T. Peel; 2nd lieut. J. B. Elliott.

No. 1, M. D., *Ottawa Engineer Co.*—Capt. D. Sinclair; 1st lieut. C. E. Perry; 2nd lieut. C. Esplin.

Port Hope Engineer Co.—Capt. G. A. Stuart; 1st lieut. M. Lough; 2nd lieut. ——.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL COMPANIES.

No. 3 M. D., *Kingston Naval Co.*—Capt. O. S. Gildersleeve, *c.*; lieut. P. G. Chrysler.

Garden Island Naval Co.—Capt. H. Roney; 1st lieut. A. Malone; 2nd lieut. W. Marshal.

No. 7 M. D., *Oakville Naval Co.*—Capt. D. Chisholm; lieut. ——.

Hamilton Naval Co.—Capt. T. Harbottle: lieut. G. P. Malcomson.

Dunville Naval Co.—Capt. L. McCallum; lieut. W. T. Robb.

No. 8 M. D., *Port Stanley Naval Co.*—Capt. J. Ellison; lieut. J. Batt.

No. 10, M. D., *Toronto Naval Co.*—Capt. W. F. MacMaster; lieut. A. Taylor; 2nd lieut. W. H. Bell.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA RIFLE AND INFANTRY CORPS.

No. 1, M. D., 1*st Rifle Co., Ottawa.*—Capt. D. M. Grant, *l. c.;* lieut. A. H. Forrest, *c.;* ens. A. Mowatt; surg. J. Garvey, M.D. 2*nd Rifle Co.*—Capt. J. T. C. T. de Beaubien; lieut. A. J. W. Rhéaume; ens. E. Martineau. 3*rd Rifle Co.*—Capt. W. B. Gallwey; lieut. H. Horne: ens. A. C. Hutchinson; paymaster R. E. O'Connor; surgeon J. Grant, M.D.

Rifle Co., Perth.—Capt. D. Fraser; lieut. J. A. McLaren; ens. W. Wordie. 1*st Infantry Co.*—Capt. W. J. Morris; lieut. G. A. Keefer; ens. T. Scott.

2*nd Infantry Co.*—Capt. J. Haggart; lieut. J. Ryan; ens. D. Fraser, jr.

Rifle Co., Carleton Place.—Capt. J. Poole; lieut. J. Brown; ensign W. Paisley.

Rifle Co., Packenham.—Capt. J. W. Dunnet; lieut. J. O'Neil; ens. P. McArthur.

Infantry Co., New Edinburgh.—Capt. J. McKinnon, *c.;* lieut. R. Surtees; ens. J. Blackburn.

Infantry Co., Almonte.—Capt. J. McIntosh; lieut. C. J. Appleton; ens. P. McDougall.

Infantry Co., Bell's Corners.—Capt. W. F. Powell, M.P.P.; lieut. J. F. Bearman; ens. A. Spitall.

Infantry Co., Fitz Roy.—Capt. A. Fraser; lieut. J. Howe; ens. J. Mills.

18*th Batt, of Infantry, hd. qrs. Hawkesbury Mills.*—Lieut. col. hon. J. Hamilton, M.L.C.; major W. Higginson.

No. 1 Co., Hawkesbury Mills.—Capt. J. Higginson; lieut. H. Lough, jr.; ens. G. Robertson.

No. 2 Co., Vankleek Hill.—Capt. J. Shields; lieut. H. Lough; ens. G. Johnson. *No. 3 Co., L'Orignal.*—Capt. A. J. Grant; lieut. J. Miller; ens. S. M. Johnson. *No. 4 Co., East Hawkesbury.*—Capt. G. A. McBean; lieut. W. Ogden; ens. J. Grant. *No. 5 Co., Vankleek Hill.*—Capt. D. McIntosh; lieut. W. C. Wells; ens. W. Harkins. *No. 6 Co., Hawkesbury Mills.*—Capt. A. Urquhart; lieut. J. W. Higginson; ens. E. T. Roberts. 6 *Cos., promotions by Cos.*

No. 2, M. D., *Rifle Co., Brockville.*—Capt. J. Crawford, *m.;* lieut. W. H. Cole: ens. S. Burke; qr. master L. Turner; surgeon E. B. Sparham, M.D. 23*rd Batt. V. M. Infantry.*—Lieut. col. W. H. Jackson, *b. m.; No. 1 Co.*—Capt. J. D. Buell; lieut. G. Reid; ens. W. S. Senkler. *No. 2 Co., Lyn.*—Capt. C. R. Wilson; lieut. C. S. Caswell; ens. E. R. Coleman. *No. 3 Co., Farmersville.*—Capt. T. Koyl; lieut. A. Mitchell; ens.—— *No. 4 Co., Mallorytown.*—Capt. R. Fields; lieut. R. W. Tennant; ens. F. Thomson. *No. 5 Co., Easton's Corners.*—Capt. W. G. Ferguson; lieut. W. W. Griffin; ens. M. K. Evarts. *No. 6 Co., Burritt's Rapids.*—Capt. *G. Shephard;* lieut. R. O. Campbell; ens. E. Burritt.

1*st Rifle Co., Prescott.*—Capt. H. D. Jessup, *l. c.;* lieut. M. Dousley; ens. G. Twomley; paymaster E. Jessup; adj. and lieut. *W. Armstrong;* qr. master J. Young; surgeon W. Evans, M.D. 2*nd Rifle Co.*—Capt. B. White, *m.;* lieut. J. Mooney; ens. P. Gallagher.

Rifle Co., Williamsburg.—Capt. J. Holden; lieut. W. Gordon; ens. G. Dillon.

Rifle Co., Gananoque.—Capt. R. McCrum, M.D.; lieut. H. S. McDonald; ens. J. Legge, jr.

1*st Rifle Co., Cornwall.*—Capt. D. Bergin; lieut. J. A. McDonell; ens. D. McCourt.

2*nd Rifle Co.*—Capt. E. Oliver; lieut. G. S. Jarvis; ens. D. A. Macdonald. *Infantry Co.*—Capt. J. F. Pringle; lieut. D. B. McLennan; ens. H. R. McDonell.

1*st Rifle Co. Merrickville.*—Capt. R. Gwinne, *c.;* lieut. H. Holden; ens. C. O'Hara. 2*nd Rifle Co.*—Capt. W. Wright; lieut. E. G. A. Whitmarsh; ens. W. McCarney.

Infantry Co., Alexandria.—Capt. L. McDougald; lieut. W. McLeod; ens. D. A. McDonald.

Infantry Co., Morrisburg.—Capt. I. N. Rose; lieut. W. D. Mickle; ens. S. Garvey.

Infantry Co., Dixon's Corners.—Capt. R. Lowery; lieut. A. L. Dixon; ens. J. Rose.

Infantry Co., Kenyon.—Capt. A. K. Macdonald; lieut. R. R. Macdonald; ens. W. Chisholm.

No. 3, M. D., 14*th Batt. Rifles, Kingston.*—Lieut. col. D. Shaw, *b. m.;* major ——. *No. 1 Co.*—Capt. J. Minnes; lieut. B. W. Day; ens. W. Forbes, *No. 2 Co.*—Capt. ——; lieut. P. O'Reilly; ens. G. Brock. *No. 3 Co.*—Capt. W. P. Philips; lieut. G. Scale; ens. J. H. Johnston; qr. master D. Fraser. *No. 4 Co.*—Capt. J. Kerr; lieut. H. Cunningham; ens. C. O. Jenkins. *No. 5 Co.*—Capt. W. G. Hinds; lieut. John Paton; ens. J. K. Macaulay. *No. 6 Co.*—Capt. D. Callaghan; lieut. *T. F. Kelly, c.;* ens. J. Fox. *No. 7 Co., Portsmouth.*—Capt. J. P. Lichfield; lieut. *J. Craig;* ens. R. Newton; adj. and ens. G. A. Kirkpatrick. 7 *Cos., promotions by Cos.*

Rifle Co., Belleville.—Capt. C. C. Levesconte, *m.;* lieut. J. Brown; ens. M. Bowell; qr. master A. J. Petrie, *l.;* surgeon C. N. Ridley.

1*st Rifle Co., Storrington.*—Capt. H. Hamilton; lieut. C. Langwith; ens. W. Shannon, *l.* 2*nd Rifle Co.*—Capt. H. Spring, *c.;* lieut. J. Daly; ens. G. Campbell.

Rifle Co., Fredericksburg.—Capt. W. F. Diamond; lieut. E. Clapp; ens. P. Dorland.

Infantry Co., Madoc.—Capt. W. Findlay, *m.;* lieut. C. G. Wilson; ens. J. A. Duff.

15*th Batt. Infantry, Belleville.*—Lieut. col. A. Ponton; major ——; capts. J. Sutherland, R. A. Becket, J. Meagher, jr., T. C. Wallbridge, A. A. Campbell, W. H. Ponton; lieuts. H. A. F. McLeod, M. Crombie; J. Grant, W. P. Despard, C. J. Starling, G. C. Holton, F. C. Radley; ens. G. C. Holton, F. C. Ridley, S. Stevens, J. H. Nulty, A. Diamond, D. A. McWhirter, J. W. Thompson, A. Bonnycastle; adjt. H. A. F. McLeod, *c.* 6 *Cos., promotions in battallion.*

16*th Batt. Infantry, Picton.*—Lieut. col. W. Ross; major T. Bog. *No. 1 Co., Picton.*—Capt. D. Fraser; lieut. C. A. Chapman; ens. W. Booth. *No. 2 Co., Picton.*—Capt. J. H. Langmuir; lieut. T. McFaul; ens. W. J. Hare. *No. 3 Co., Wellington.*—Capt. W. Patterson; lieut. E. D. McMahon; ens. W. O. Dwire. *No. 4 Co., Consecon.*—Capt. E. Brady; lieut. T. Thuresson; ens. G. B. Johnston. *No. 5 Co., Milford.*—Capt. J. C. Lake; lieut. J. H. Ackerman; ens. R. Ostrander. *No. 6 Co., Milford.*—Capt. J. Cook, *c.;* lieut. D. Ross; ens. E. Dulmage. *No. 7 Co., Picton.*—Capt. J. H. Allan; lieut. W. McKenzie; ens. F. White; adj. and lieut. C. A. Chapman. 7 *Cos. promotions by Cos.*

Infantry Co., Rednerville.—Capt. W. Anderson; lieut W. R. Dempsey; ens. J. Anderson.

Infantry Co., Consecon.—Capt. J. W. Clark; lieut. A. Wait; ens. J. Young.

Infantry Co., Ameliasburg.—Capt. T. Lauder; lieut. N. A. Peterson; ens. R. Henesy.

1*st Infantry Co., Napanee.*—Capt. W. V. Detlor; lieut. P. Embury; ens. J. T. Grange. 2*nd Infantry Co.*—Capt. W. Miller; lieut. W. H Wilkison; ens. J. Perry; 3*rd Infantry Co.*—Capt. W. G. Embury; lieut. C. James; ens. W. Joy.

No. 4, M. D., *Rifle Co., Cobourg.*—Capt. *W. Smith;* lieut. H. Smith; ens. J. Wright. 1*st Infantry Co., "Highland."*—Capt. G. Railton; lieut. P. McCallum, *c.;* ens. J. Lauder. 2*nd Infantry Co.*—Capt. C. Elliott; lieut. W. Rhind.; ens. A. Burnham.

Rifle Co., Peterborough.—Capt. E. Poole; lieut. R. S. Patterson; ens. T. White; surgeon G. Pringle, M.D. *Infantry Co.*—Capt. J. Kennedy; lieut. W. N. Kennedy; ens. J. Watterson.

Rifle Co., Lindsay.—Capt. J. D. Smith; lieut. A. Hudspeth; ens. R. Green.

Rifle Co., Bowmanville.—Capt. F. Cubitt, *l. c.;* lieut. C. C. Hanning; ens. E. Morris, *c.;* adj. J. F. McLeod, *l.*

Rifle Co., Port Hope.—Capt. W. Fraser; lieut. D. McLeod; ens. D. Crawford. 1*st Infantry Co.*—Capt. A. T. H. Williams; lieut. T. M. Benson; ens. P. T. Kellaway.

Infantry Co., Lakefield, "North Douro."—Capt. E. Leigh; lieut. C. R. D. Booth; ens. J. Stewart.

Infantry Co., Millbrook.—Capt. R. Howden; lieut. W. Graham; ens. J. Might, M.D.

Infantry Co., Ashburnham.—Capt. R. D. Rogers, *m.;* lieut. H. T. Strickland; ens. J. Z. Rogers.

Infantry Co., Campbellford.—Capt. G. Tice; lieut. J. C. McLeod; ens. H. Barwick.

No. 5, M. D., *Rifle Co., Brampton.*—Capt. G. Wright, *m.;* lieut. A. A. Anderson; ens. J. Pickard. *Infantry Co.*—Capt. C. Stork; lieut. J. Robertson; ens. J. Dodd.

Rifle Co., Collingwood.—Capt. A. R. Stephen, *m.;* lieut. G. Moberly, *a.;* ens. T. C. Bowles; surgeon A. Francis, M.R.C.S.

Rifle Co., Barrie.—Capt. A. McKenzie; lieut. W. E. O'Brien, *c.;* ens. T. Ormsby. *Infantry Co.*—Capt. A. Russell; lieut. A. Burnett; ens. C. H. Ross.

Rifle Co., Whitby.—Capt. J. Wallace, *m.;* lieut. W. Thomson; ens. A. Cameron. *Infantry Co.*—Capt. G. H. F. Dartnell; lieut. C. Nourse; ens. M. O'Donovan.

Rifle Co., Cookstown.—Capt. T. R. Ferguson, *m.*, M.P.P.; lieut. C. Cook; ens. J. Stewart.

Rifle Co., Scarborough.—Capt. W. H. Norris; lieut. J. R. Taber; ens. G. Rush. *Rifle Co., Oshawa.*—Capt. J. Warren, *c.;* lieut. W. D. Michael; ens. R. Wood.

Infantry Co.—Capt. S. B. Fairbanks, *m.;* lieut. D. F. Burke; ens. W. Deans.

Rifle Co., Columbus.—Capt. G. Prentice; lieut. I. Mooring; ens. J. Scurrah.

Rifle Co., Brooklin.—Capt. T. Hodgson; lieut. J. O. Huckins; ens. T. J. Holliday.

Infantry Co., Aurora.—Capt. E. M. Peel; lieut. W. B. Hutchinson; ens. R. Campbell.

Infantry Co., Lloydtown.—Capt. A. Armstrong; lieut. G. Ramsay; ens. R. Hunter.

Infantry Co., Prince Albert.—Capt. T. C. Forman; lieut. J. Billings; ens. R. H. Tomlinson.

Infantry Co., Greenwood.—Capt. W. Warren, Jr.; lieut. S. J. Green; ens. T. Pole.

Infantry Co., Bradford.—Capt. W. J. McMaster; lieut. J. W. H. Wilson; ens. D. Twohy.

Infantry Co., Albion.—Capt. G. Evans; lieut. T. Williamson; ens. D. G. Howey.

Infantry Co., Derry West.—Capt. T. Grafton; lieut. W. D. Cumming; ens. R. Grafton.

Infantry Co., Alton.—Capt. J. K. Riddall; lieut. R. Rayburn; ens. J. Pipe.

Infantry Co., King.—Capt. G. L. Garden; lieut. I. Dennis; ens. C. Norman.

Infantry Co., Uxbridge.—Capt. R. Spears; lieut. J. Bascom; ens. A. D. Williams.

Infantry Co., Grahamsville.—Capt. T. Graham; lieut. T. P. Blain; ens. A. Nesbitt.

No. 6, M. D., *Rifle Co., Guelph.*—Capt. N. Higginbotham; lieut. J. Armstrong, *a.;* ens. G. Bruce, jr.; surgeon G. S. Herod.

Rifle Co., Stratford.—Capt. R. S. Service; lieut. R. Macfarlane; ens. W. M. Clark; surgeon P. R. Shaw, M.D.

Infantry Co.—Capt. W. J. Imlach; lieut. C. James; ens. H. Sewell.

Rifle Co., Owen Sound.—Capt. A. McNab; lieut. I. Follis; ens. J. Reily.

Infantry Co.—Capt. *G. Brodie*; lieut. J. Creasor; ens. G. Butchart.

Rifle Co., Galt.—Capt. H. H. Date; lieut. T. Peck; ens. J. Kay.

Rifle Co., Fergus.—Capt. ———; lieut. H. T. Strathmore; ens. J. A. Creighton.

Rifle Co., Elora.—Capt. *T. Donaldson, c.;* lieut. C. Clarke; ens. J. McDonald; surgeon A. H. Paget, M.D.

Rifle Co., Mount Forest.—Capt. ———; lieut. J. T. Mitchell; ens. A. Godfrey.

Rifle Co., Southampton.—Capt. A. Sproat; lieut. F. W. Redden; ens. A. Sinclair.

Rifle Co., Goderich.—Capt. J. W. Seymour; lieut. R. W. Wallace; ens. W. T. Hays.

Rifle Co., Meaford.—Capt. W. D. Pollard; lieut. W. K. Henderson; ens. J. W. Layton.

Rifle Co., Lucknow.—Capt. L. Macdonald; lieut. J. Somerville; ens. J. M. Reed.

Rifle Co., Sault Ste. Marie.—Capt. J. Davidson; lieut. J. Carney; ens. W. F. Moore.

Rifle Co., Leith.—Capt. J. Cannon, sr.; lieut. J. P. Telford; ens. R. Vanwyck.

Infantry Co., Seaforth.—Capt. T. T. Coleman, M.D.; lieut. S. Hannah; ens. G. Jackson.

Infantry Co., New Hamburg.—Capt. K. Goodman; lieut. R. Campbell; ens. W. Smith.

Infantry Co., Orangeville.—Capt. T. R. Buckham; lieut. T. Jull; ens. O. Lawrence.

1*st Infantry Co., Kincardine.*—Capt. A. Shaw; lieut. J. Brownlee; ens. E. Woodbury. 2*nd Infantry Co.*—Capt. W. Daniel; lieut. J. Sellery; ens. J. Millar.

Infantry Co., Lucan.—Capt. H. B. Hodgins; lieut. R. O'Neil; ens. B. Stanley.

Infantry Co., Paisley.—Capt. W. C. Bruce; lieut. W. Ballantyne; ens. E. Boles.

Infantry Co., Morristown.—Capt. D. McFarlane; lieut. J. Daly; ens. P. Clark.

Infantry Co., Durham.—Capt. A. B. McNab; lieut. W. A. Anderson; ens. T. Gray.

No. 7 M. D., *Rifle Co., Dunville.*—Capt. S. Amsden, *m.;* lieut. J. Johnson; ens. C. Stevens.

Rifle Co., Oakville.—Capt. G. K. Chisholm, *l. c.;* lieut. J. Barclay, *c.;* ens. W. Cronkrite.

Rifle Co., York.—Capt. R. H. Davis, M.D.; lieut. S. Duffin; ens. A. A. Davis.

Rifle Co., Caledonia.—Capt. W. Jackson; lieut. T. M. Hammond; ens. R. Thorburn.

Rifle Co., Dundas.—Capt. W. H. Gibson; lieut. J. Burns; ens. D. Bickell. *Infantry Co.*—Capt. J. Crossland; lieut. M. Wright; ens. J. Coleman.

Hamilton.—Lieut. col. Booker, com. Active Force. 13*th Batt. Infantry.*—Lieut. col. I. Buchanan, M.P.P.; majors J. A. Skinner, J. E. O'Reilly. *No.* 1 *Co.*—Capt. J. S. Henderson; lieut. ———; ens. R. Park. *No.* 2 *Co.*—Capt. S. T. Cattley; lieut. G. S. Papps; ens. J. H. Watson. *No.* 3 *Co., "Highland."*—Capt. G. H. Gillespie; lieut. M. Young, jr.; ens. J. Young. *No.* 4 *Co.*—Capt. J. Brown; lieut. J. O. Macrea; ens. P. T. Buchanan. *No.* 5 *Co.*—Capt. G. H. Mingaye; lieut. A. H. Askin; ens. F. E. Richie. *No.* 6 *Co.*—Capt. D. McInnes; lieut. E. Hilton; ens. H. E. Irving. *No.* 7 *Co.*—Capt. T. Bell; lieut. W. F. Biggar; ens. A. Jameson. *No.* 8 *Co.*—Capt. R. N. Law, *c.;* lieut. A. S. Wink; ens. W. Inkson. Adj. C. J. Lloyd. 8 *Cos., promotions by Cos.*

19*th Batt. Infantry, St. Catherines.*—Lieut. col. hon. J. G. Currie, M.L.C.; major J. Powell, *m.* *No.* 1 *Co., Niagara.*—Capt. J. Henderson; lieut. J. Henderson; ens. E. Thompson. *No.* 2 *Co., Clifton.*—Capt. S. Barnett; lieut. W. Gardner; ens. J. H. Cannon. *No.* 3 *Co., St. Catherines.*—Capt. H. Carlisle; lieut. ———; ens. J. A. Goodman. *No.* 4 *Co., St. Catherines.*—Capt. T. McSloy; lieut. J. Goslin; ens. J. Cairns. *No.* 5 *Co., Thorold.*—Capt. J. McDonagh; lieut. A. Shaw; ens. J. McDougall. *No.* 6 *Co., Louth.*—Capt. S. Secord; lieut. S. Emary; ens. J. W. Hare. *No.* 8 *Co., Beamsville.*—Capt. W. Kew; lieut. D. Brower; ens. J. K. Osborne. *No.* 9 *Co., Clinton.*—Capt. M. Konkle; lieut. G. Walker; ens. E. Rykman. *No.* 10 *Co., St. Ann's.*—Capt. J. Upper; lieut. H. McPherson; ens. R. Chown. Adj. C. P. Camp, *l.* 10 *Cos., promotions by Cos.*

20*th Batt. Infantry.*—Lieut. col. W. McGiverin, M.P.P.; major T. L. Heliwell. *No.* 1 *Co., St. Catherines.*—Capt. F. W. Macdonald; lieut. A. Jukes; ens. G. W. Pierce. *No.* 2 *Co., St. Catherines.*—Capt. W. S. Hamilton; lieut. E. Parnall; ens. A. Mittleberger. *No.* 3 *Co., Thorold.*—Capt. G. Baxter, *c.;* lieut. H. James; ens. B. Lemon, M.D. *No.* 4 *Co., Grimsby.*—Capt. A. Randall; lieut. R. Byrens; ens. J. Y. Terryberry. *No.* 5 *Co., Grimsby.*—Capt. W. B. Nelles; lieut. J. H. Grout; ens. A. H. Pettit. *No.* 6 *Co., Port Dalhousie.*—Capt. J. S. Clark; lieut. J. Laurie; ens. H. Julien. Adj. W. McGhie, *c.* 6 *Cos., promotions by Cos.*

Rifle Co., Cayuga.—Capt. J. Stewart; lieut. J. R. Martin; ens. R. Griffith.

Infantry Co., Stewarttown.—Capt. J. Murray; lieut. J. McPherson; ens. J. Johnston.

Infantry Co., Georgetown.—Capt. J. Young; lieut. W. W. Roe; ens. J. R. Barber.

Infantry Co., Norval.—Capt. J. Kyle; lieut. J. N. Miller; ens. G. P. Power.

No. 8 M. D., *London.*—Lieut. col. Shanly, com. Active Force. 1*st Rifle Co.*—Capt. W. H. Barber; lieut. C. F. Goodhue; ens. W. H. Code. 2*nd Rifle Co. "Highland."*—Capt. R. Lewis; lieut. W. Riddell; ens. W. Noble; surgeon D. McKellar, M.D. 1*st Infantry Co.*—Capt. ———; lieut. A. Cleghorn; ens. G. S. Burns. 2*nd Infantry Co.*—Capt. H. Chisholm, *c.;* lieut. A. McPherson; ens. A. M. Kirkland.

22*nd Batt.* or *"Oxford Rifles."*—Lieut. col. W. S. Light, *b. m.;* major J. B. Taylor. *No.* 1 *Co., Woodstock.*—Capt. H. Richardson; lieut. H. B. Beard; ens. A. Smith; surgeon S. A. Scott, M.D.

No. 2 *Co., "Highland," Embro.*—Capt. I. Wallace; lieut. G. Duncan; ens. H. Rose; surgeon L. H. Swan, M.D.

No. 3 *Co., Beachville.*—Capt. G. Greig; lieut. W. S. More; ens. W. Thomson.

No. 4 *Co., Wolverton.*—Capt. L. B. Cole; lieut. J. Miggs; ens. S. H. Dawson.

No. 5 *Co., North Oxford.*—Capt. J. Henderson; lieut. J. Jarvis; ens. H. Brown.

No. 6 *Co., Princeton.*—Capt. T. Cowan, *c.;* lieut. J. W. Scott; ens. W. Crosby.

Rifle Co., Paris.—Capt. W. Patton; lieut. R. Morton; ens. W. Totten; surgeon J. Watt.

Rifle Co., St. Thomas.—Capt. J. Stanton, *m.;* lieut. D. K. McKenzie; ens. J. McColl.

Rifle Co., Komoka.—Capt. P. H. Atwood; lieut. W. Stevenson; ens. W. McKellar.

Rifle Co., Villa Nova.—Capt. J. McLaren; lieut. D. Boyd, jr.; ens. R. C. Thompson.

1*st Rifle Co., Brantford.*—Capt. W. N. Alger, *m.;* lieut. F. L. Williams; ens. H. Dickie. 2*nd Rifle Co., "Highland."*—Capt. W. Grant; lieut. J. J. Inglis; ens. M. X. Carr.

Rifle Co., Simcoe.—Capt. D. Tisdale; lieut. C. W. Matheson; ens. D. M. Walker.

Infantry Co., Thamesford.—Capt. T. Dawes; lieut. J. W. McClellan; ens. J. Tomlinson.

Rifle Co., Tuscarora, Hd. Qrs. Middleport.—Capt. W. J. S. Kerr; lieut. H. Clench; ens. J. Buck.

Rifle Co., Port Rowan.—Capt. S. P. Mabee; lieut. C. Bingham; ens. J. Ryan.

Rifle Co., Walsingham.—Capt. J. D. Morgan; lieut. T. Leyman; ens. J. Holtby.

Rifle Co., Waterford.—Capt. J. W. Green; lieut. J. W. Squire; ens. W. Parney.

Rifle Co., Delaware.—Capt. W. Graham; lieut. R. H. Oulton; ens. C. J. Fox.

Infantry Co., Vienna.—Capt. H. A. Gustin; lieut. H. Sells; ens. R. Draper.

Infantry Co., Ingersoll.—Capt. A. Oliver; lieut. T. Clark; ens. J. Fielden.

Infantry Co., Wardsville.—Capt. D. Henderson; lieut. J. H. Munroe; ens. C. A. O'Malley.

Infantry Co., St. John's.—Capt. J. Jackson, *m.;* lieut. S. Kent; ens. T. Elliott.

Infantry Co., Drumbo.—Capt. W. Howell; lieut. R. T. Hill; ens. C. A. Muma.

Infantry Co., Mount Pleasant.—Capt. A. W. Ellis; lieut. C. Heaton; ens. R. Eadie.

Infantry Co., Harriettsville.—Capt. J. McMillan, *c.;* lieut. W. McKee; ens. J. J. Jelley.

Infantry Co., Onondaga.—Capt. M. Whiting; lieut. J. H. Waugh; ens. R. Derdsman.

No. 9 M. D. *Rifle Co., Gosfield, North Ridge.*—Capt. W. E. Wagstaff; lieut. W. H. Billings; ens. H. Thornton.

Infantry Co., Windsor.—Capt. J. G. Macdonald; lieut. W. B. Hirons; ens. J. O'Connor.

1*st Infantry Co., Sandwich.*—Capt. C. E. Casgrain; lieut. D. A. McMullin; ens. M. Cowan. 2*nd Infantry Co.*—Capt. D. Moynahan; lieut. T. H. Wright; ens. C. St. Louis.

1*st Infantry Co., Chatham.*—Capt. D. Smith; lieut. A. B. Baxter, *c.;* ens. S. M. Smith. 2*nd Infantry Co.*—Capt. T. Glendinning; lieut. J. G. Sheriff; ens. J. M. Eberts.

Infantry Co., Leamington.—Capt. T. M. Fox; lieut. J. W. Stockwell; ens. B. Noble.

1*st Infantry Co., Blenheim.*—Capt. J. McMichael; lieut. J. K. Morris; ens. P. Craford.

Infantry Co., Amherstburg.—Capt. J. Wilkinson; lieut. W. McGuire; ens. J. Hedley.

No. 10 M. D., *Toronto.*—Com. Active Force of *York,* 5*th* and 10*th* Mil. Divs., U. C., col. G. T. Denison; 1st lieut. F. J. Joseph, *a. d. c.* 2*nd Batt.* or *The Queen's own Rifles of Toronto.* (*Special designation conferred.*)—Lieut. col. *W. S. Durie, l. c.;* majors A. M. Smith, A. T. Fulton. *No.* 1 *Co.*—Capt. D. G. Macdonald, *m. i.;* lieut. J. Brown; ens. J. Davids. *No.* 2 *Co.*—Capt. J. Smith; lieut. F. Morison; ens. J. Bennett. *No.* 3 *Co.*—Capt. P. Patterson; lieut. J. B. Boustead; ens. T. C. Fisher; sup. ens. W. A. Dixon. *No.* 4 *Co.*—Capt. W. R. Harris; lieut. J. Douglas; ens. R. Reford. *No.* 5 *Co.*—Capt. W. Murray; lieut. A. Coulson; ens. J. Jackson. *No.* 6 *Co.*—Capt. F. C. Draper; lieut. E. M. Carruthers; ens. H. M. Scott; surgeon, C.V. Berryman, M.D. *No.* 7 *Co., Civil Service.*—Capt. hon. R. Spence, *m.;* lieut. J. G. Hodgins; ens. C. T. Gilmore. *No.* 8 *Co., Trinity College.*—Capt. T. H. Ince; lieut. D. F. Bogert; ens. R. Henderson; surgeon J. Bovell, M.D. *No.* 9 *Co., University and Colleges.*—Capt. H. Croft; lieut. J. B. Cherriman; ens. A. Crooks. *No.* 10 *Co., Highland.*—Capt. J. Gardiner; lieut. J. Shedden; ens. R. H. Ramsay. Adj. *H. Goodwin, c. p. s.;* qr. master C. C. Day; surgeon J. Thorburn, M.D.; asst. surgeon F. Bull, M.D. 10 *Cos., promotions by Cos.*

10*th Batt. Infantry,* or *Royal Regt. of Toronto Volunteers.*—Lieut. col. F. W. Cumberland; majors J. Worthington, A. Brunel. *No.* 1 *Co.*—Capt. W. Steward; lieut. R. Dinnis; ens. G. McMurrich. *No.* 2 *Co.*—Capt. J. G. McGrath; lieut. G. R. Hamilton; ens. T. Brunel. *No.* 3 *Co.*—Capt. S. Fleming; lieut. C. Moberly; ens. E. Murphy. *No.* 4 *Co.*—Capt. J. Worthington; lieut. W. Stollery; ens. H. Harwood. *No.* 5 *Co.*—Capt. A. DeGrassi; lieut. H. Bescoby; ens. G. W. Musson. *No.* 6 *Co.*—Capt. J. Boxall; lieut. J. I. Dickey; ens. J. W. Lawrence. *No.* 7 *Co.*—Capt. J. H. Ritchey; lieut. R. Mitchell; ens. J. M. Worthington. *No.* 8 *Co.*—Capt. S. Sherwood; lieut. J. Edwards; ens. L. P. Sherwood. Lieut. and adj. J. Benson. 8 *Cos., promotions in Batt.*

OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE ACTIVE FORCE, RETAINING THEIR RANK, WITH A VIEW TO FUTURE SERVICE THEREIN.

Lieut. W. Ridout, 1st York Troop Cavalry; lieut. col. W. F. Coffin, late com. Montreal Field Batty., now attached to Staff at Hd. Qrs.; second lieut. W. H. Boyd, Foot Arty. Co., Montreal; Capt. A. H. McCalman, Montreal Light Inf.; lieut. col. *T. Wily,* late com. P. of W's Regt. Vol. Rifles, Montreal,

Extracts from Militia General Orders, Circular Memoranda, &c.

ACTIVE FORCE.—17*th May,* 1861.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief being of opinion that the Officers commanding corps of the Volunteer Force should have some progressive promotion in the Militia of the Province for long service and for the efficiency of their corps, has been pleased to establish the following regulations for this purpose, viz;

1st. That all Captains commanding corps of the Active Force, who have served as such continuously since the year 1856 inclusive, and whose corps are at present efficient in every respect to the satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer, shall be promoted to the rank of Major in the Militia.

2nd. That henceforth (except in special cases), the rank of Major shall be granted after five years actual service as Captain of a corps which is fully uniformed and efficient in every respect to the satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer.

3rd. That henceforth, (except in special cases), promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Militia will be granted only to Officers who have served five years consecutively as Majors at the head of one or more corps who are fully uniformed and efficient in every respect to the satisfaction of the Inspecting Officer,—thus requiring ten years to attain the rank of Lieut. Colonel from the period of the first appointment as Captain.

STAFF.—4th. His Excellency has also been pleased to direct that the rank of Major shall be granted to Captains after five years service consecutively as "Major of Brigade," to the satisfaction of the Officer on whose Staff they have served: and

5th. That the rank of Lieutenant Colonel shall be granted to Majors holding the following Staff appointments for five years consecutively to the satisfaction of the Officers on whose Staff they have served, viz:

Assistant Adjutant General, Assistant Quarter-Master General, and Major of Brigade, thus requiring ten years for Captains to attain the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the period of their first appointment to the Staff of the Active Force.

1*st August,* 1861.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief desires to acquaint the Officers of the Volunteer Force that, in justice to those of long service, he will in future decline, except in special cases, to allow any Officer to retain his rank in the Militia of the Province on retiring from the Volunteer Force,—unless he has served five years on the whole, or three years consecutively as an Officer in the Force, the two last years of which must in both cases be in the grade held at the time of such retirement.

20*th December* 1861.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief has had under his consideration the obvious disadvantages which must exist in the event of any Militia corps being dressed in uniforms different from any of those worn by Her Majesty's regular Troops with whom they may be required to act. His Excellency therefore has ordered the republication of the Circular Letter from the office of the Adjutant General of Militia, of the 19th May 1860, by which the uniform of the Active Militia Force is prescribed, in accordance with the Militia Law; and His Excellency strongly urges the attention of Officers in command of corps of the Active Force to the necessity of a strict compliance with such General Order; and in respect to such corps

as may have provided themselves with Undress Uniform of Grey Cloth, His Excellency urges that the Regulation Uniform should be procured by them so soon as their circumstances will permit.

[*Copy.*]

"*Circular,*
"*Active Force.*" ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
"QUEBEC, 19*th May*, 1860.

"SIR,—In accordance with section 31 of the Consolidated Militia Laws, His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to prescribe the following pattern for all clothing *to be furnished in future* by the Volunteer Force of the Province; viz:

Field Batteries and Foot Companies of Artillery.—"Blue Tunics and Trowsers, the same as the Royal Artillery.

Cavalry.—"Blue Tunics, single breasted, with scarlet facings and white cord: "Blue Trowsers with white stripes down the legs: } Officers to wear Silver Lace.

Rifle Corps or Companies.—Rifle Green Tunic, single breasted, with scarlet facings and Black Cord Shoulder Strap; collar and cuffs slightly braided.

"Rifle Green Trowsers with two stripes of black braid on a scarlet stripe down the leg; the Highland Companies are recommended to wear Tunics, or Jackets, and Trews the same as those used in the regular service, the material and facings of the Tunic or Jacket to be in uniform with the other Rifle Corps.

"The Buttons of the Tunic of each Arm of the Force to be of the same description as those worn in the regular service, encircled with the words, "Volunteer Militia, Canada."

Head Dress.—"His Excellency is pleased to leave the description of the future Head Dress to be decided by the Force themselves; but with a view to uniformity at each Station, it must be so arranged that each Arm of the service will always appear on Parade with the same style of Head Dress; the Highland Companies however will continue to wear such Head Dress as may be considered most suitable to themselves.

"In thus prescribing a Uniform for the Force, His Excellency earnestly desires to impress upon the Commanding Officers and all others concerned the expediency of keeping the expense of the uniform of the Volunteer Corps as low as possible. His Excellency is satisfied that the most simple uniform will be the most serviceable, and that the several Corps will be maintained in a more efficient state by diminishing the cost of the Soldier's outfit."

29*th October* 1862.—Volunteer Rifle Corps and Companies, although armed with the long Enfield Rifle, are to be instructed in the Manual and Platoon Exercises prescribed for the short Enfield Rifle in the "Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry, 1862," except as regards the modes of fixing and unfixing bayonets, in which instances the directions laid down for the long Rifle are to be followed; also all orders contained in the "Field Exercise" for the guidance of Troops carrying the short Rifle are to be considered as applicable to Volunteers, although armed with the long Rifle.

All Corps and Companies of "Infantry" will however, be instructed in the Manual and Platoon Exercises, prescribed for the long English Rifle in the said "Field Exercise," the same as in the Queen's service.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that the "Field Artillery Exercises," approved of by the General Order, dated Horse Guards, 1st August, 1861, be adopted by the Volunteer Field Batteries of Artillery in Canada.

17*th November* 1862.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to promulgate the following orders for the information and guidance of the Militia of the Province, respecting the appointment and duties of Brigade Majors under the provisions of the existing Militia Law, viz:

1. A Brigade Major in accordance with the amended Militia Act of last Session, will be appointed and stationed at such place in each Military District, as the Commander in Chief may direct, and be subject to removal within that, or to any other District, at his discretion.

2. The Brigade Major of each District will superintend the Drill and Instruction of all Volunteer Companies within his District, furnishing Monthly Reports thereof to the Adjutant General's Department as to their state of discipline and efficiency, and average attendance at Drill.

3. He will inspect not less than once a quarter, and as often as may be directed, the Arms, Accoutrements, Great Coats, and other Stores issued to each Company within his District, and forward to the Adjutant General's Department Quarterly Returns thereof, or Special Reports, when required, as to their general state, and deficiencies, when such occur.

4. The Drill Instructors in each District will be placed under his sole control; he will distribute them through the districts, and detail them for their respective duties, as occasion may require.

5. He will be required to organize Drill Associations among the Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of each Battalion of Sedentary Militia within his District, with a view to their acquiring such a knowledge of and proficiency in their Drill and Military duties as will enable them to impart, as occasion may require, the knowledge thus obtained to those under their command. This branch of his duty will also include the control and supervision of the organizations for Drill contemplated by the 11th clause of the amended Militia Act of last Session.

6. It will further be his duty to secure the enrolment of such quota as may be ordered from time to time among First Class Service men within his District—First into Companies, and whenever practicable next into Battalions, under Officers qualified to command them.

7. He will further be subject to such orders and regulations as the Commander in Chief may see fit, from time to time, to issue for his guidance and instruction. He will report direct to Head Quarters, and be the channel of all communications therewith in each Military District, for the Militia both Sedentary and Active.

8. On appointment he will be expected to devote his undivided attention to the duties of his office, more especially for the first six months after such appointment, and until he has initiated the system, and brought his District into working order.

9. Brigade Majors to rank as Majors in the Militia and wear the uniform of their rank, and in accordance with the Militia Regulations on that head.

13*th November* 1862.—His Excellency the Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct that in *future* all issues of Arms and Accoutrements to Volunteer Corps will be limited to fifty-five stand per Company, according to the General Order No. 2, of the 22nd May 1861.

Militia Act of 1863.

The Militia Act of 1863, sec. 5, abolishes the Military Districts. A list of Brigade Majors with their Brigade Divisions is to be found in the Volunteer Militia (late Active Force) list, the Brigade Divisions comprising the same limits as the late Military Districts, but at present are not designated by numbers. The designation of the sedentary Militia is changed to that of "Non-Service Militia." A force designated as "Service Militia" is to be raised from the whole Province by ballot. Battalions of this Force may be raised from the whole Province or from any Regimental Division. The enrolment is to be made by the assessors of each Municipality of all male persons, with some special exceptions, between the ages of 18 and 60. The first class Service men comprise all male persons who are 18 years of age but under 45, unmarried, or widowers without children. The second class Service men comprise all male persons of 18 years of age but under 45, married, or widowers with children. The Reserve Militia comprise all male persons of 45 years of age but under 60. The Service Militia may be called out for six days in each year.

No officers, in either the Volunteer or Service Militia, will be appointed or promoted, except provisionally, until he shall have received a certificate of his ability to drill a Company, or, if a Field Officer, a Battalion. The certificate in the case of the Volunteer Militia to be given by a Board of Examiners, and in the case of the Service Militia by a Board of Examiners, or by a School of Military Instruction.

Every Officer in either the Volunteer or Service Militia is required on the receipt of his commission to take an oath of Fidelity, forms of which are given in the Militia Act.

The organization of Drill associations and of independent companies of Infantry may be authorized by the Commander in Chief, but such Associations or Companies shall not be provided with any clothing, or allowance therefor.

NON-SERVICE MILITIA.—L. C., 1863.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.
1st Gaspé	Lt. col. J. LeBoutillier, M.P.P.
2nd "	" Peter Mabé.
3rd "	Capt. Jacques Reneau.
4th "	Lt. col. J. B. Sasseville.
1st Bonaventure	" W. Macdonald.
2nd "	" Joseph Meagher.
3rd "	" John Meagher.
4th "	" J. Fraser.
1st Rimouski	" O. Pineau.
2nd "	" L. Bertrand.
3rd "	" B. Dionne.
4th "	" M. Morin.
1st Kamouraska	" Vincent Dubé.
2nd "	" C. H. Tétu.
3rd "	" E. Michaud.
4th "	" O. Martineau.
1st L'Islet	" C. F. Fournier.
2nd "	" A. Morin.
3rd "	" O. E. Casgrain.
4th "	" L. O. Gamache.
1st Bellechasse	" L. Launière.
2nd "	Capt. Joseph Fraser.
3rd "	Lt. col. Jos. Jolivet.
4th "	Maj. Louis Chabot.
5th "	Lt. col. ————.
1st Lotbinière	" G. Joly.
2nd "	Maj. James Thurber.
3rd "	Lt. col. John Machell.
1st Dorchester	" C. Robertson.
2nd "	" A. R. C. de Léry.
3rd "	" W. Henderson.
4th "	Col. hon. Duchesnay.
5th "	Lt. col. Maurice Scott.
6th "	" T. J. Taschereau.
7th "	" J. O. Arcand.
8th "	" Pierre Paradis.
1st Megantic	" R. Burray.
2nd "	" T. Lloyd.
3rd "	" P. C. Lord.
1st Beauce	" J. P. Proulx.
1st Nicolet	Maj. V. Brassard.
2nd "	Lt. col. J. B. Legendre.
3rd "	" L. Landry.
4th "	" L. C. Brassard.
1st Drummond	" R. N. Watts.
2nd "	Col. Edmund Cox.
1st Arthabaska	Maj. Joseph Girouard.
2nd "	Lt. col. hon. W. Sheppard.
1st Wolfe	" W. L. Felton.
1st Yamaska	" Ignace Gill.
2nd "	" A. Lozeau.
3rd "	" J. O. Arcand.
1st Richelieu	" J. Dorion.
2nd "	" A. Kierzkowski.
3rd "	" R. Harrower.
4th "	" A. Nelson.
5th "	" G. A. Massue.
1st St. Hyacinthe	" L. G. de Lorimier.
2nd "	Maj. J. B. Langlois.
3rd "	Lt. col. T. H. Goddu.
4th "	" D. Batchelder.
5th "	" P. E. Leclerc.
6th "	Maj. André Gauthier.
7th "	Lt. col. P. Boucher de Labruère.
1st Rouville	" Séraphin Robert.
2nd "	" Ch. de Salaberry.
3rd "	" P. Bertrand.
4th "	" C. O. Rolland.
5th "	" T. Jones.
6th "	" C. Stewart.
1st Beauharnois	" L. Haineault.
2nd "	" J. Scriver.
3rd "	" A. Henderson.
4th "	" C. M. Le Brun.
5th "	" R. B. Somerville.
6th "	" F. X. Rapin.
7th "	" J. Reid.
8th "	" L. H. Masson.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.
1st Huntingdon	Maj. St. Jemme dit Beauvais.
2nd "	Lt. col. J. B. Varin.
3rd "	" J. G. Laviolette.
4th "	" H. Wilson.
5th "	" J. B. E. Dupré.
6th "	" J. Macdonald.
7th "	" A. Pinsonneault.
8th "	" P. N. Lefèbvre.
1st Verchères	" Ant. Brodeur.
2nd "	" P. Malot.
3rd "	" J. Dansereau.
4th "	" A. C. Cartier.
1st Chambly	" hon. L. Lacoste.
2nd "	" E. H. Fréchette.
3rd "	" Ls. Marchand.
4th "	" Isidore Hurteau.
1st Charlevoix	" C. P. Huot.
2nd "	" hon. P. de Sales Laterrière.
3rd "	" J. B. Duberger.
1st Saugenay	" R. Boulliane.
1st Chicoutimi	" J. Kane.
2nd "	" D. E. Price, M.P.P.
1st Montmorency	" L. J. B. Lemoine.
2nd "	" N. LaRue.
1st Quebec	" hon. L. Panet.
2nd "	" Ls. Gonzague Baillargé.
3rd "	" Joseph Hamel.
4th "	" Joseph Bossé.
5th "	" A. LaRue.
6th "	" W. Bignell.
7th "	" A. Buchanan.
8th "	" J. S. Clapham.
9th "	" J. Maguire.
10th "	" John Porter.
11th "	" Charles Stuart Wolff.
12th "	" E. Glackmeyer.
13th "	" Joseph Laurin.
14th "	Maj. Benjamin Vohl.
15th "	Lt. col. hon. F. Lemieux.
1st Portneuf	" A. C. DeLachevrotière.
2nd "	Maj. Isaie Rintret.
3rd "	Lt. col. Ignace Déry.
4th "	Maj. J. M. Robitaille.
1st Champlain	Lt. col. J. Bte. Garneau.
2nd "	" Hilarion Legendre.
3rd "	" ————.
1st St. Madrice	" B. Doucet.
2nd "	" E. L. de Carufel.
3rd "	" F. Desaulniers.
4th "	" E. M. L. Desaulniers.
5th "	" J. Rouette.
6th "	" L. L. L. Desaulniers.
1st Berthier	" C. Forneret.
2nd "	" L. A. Derome.
3rd "	Maj. Hugh Daly.
4th "	Lt. col. hon. D. M. Armstrong.
5th "	Maj. Amable Gauthier.
6th "	Lt. col. Chs. Loedel.
7th "	" J. O. LeBlanc.
8th "	" G. de Lanaudière.
1st Leinster	" Hon. P. U. Archambault.
2nd "	" C. E. N. Courteau.
3rd "	" hon. J. Pangman.
4th "	" P. Dugas.
5th "	Maj. Clément Landry.
6th "	Lt. col. A. E. Deschamps.
1st Terrebonne	" J. O. A. Turgeon.
2nd "	" C. Germain.
3rd "	" L. Bélanger.
4th "	" A. Kimpton.
5th "	" W. Scott.
6th "	" A. B. Lavallée.
1st Ottawa	" A. Cooke.
2nd "	Maj. James Campbell.
3rd "	" Ruggles Wright.
4th "	Lt. col. W. King.
5th "	Capt. Louis Brisard.
6th "	Maj. Jean Bte. Laflamme.
1st Two Mountains	Lt. col. H. Globensky.
2nd "	" L. Dumouchelle.
3rd "	" A. McKay.
4th "	" T. Barron.
1st Argenteuil	" S. Bellingham.
2nd "	" E. Pridham.
3rd "	Col. de Hertel.
1st Vaudreuil	Lt. col. J. O. Bastien.
2nd "	Maj. Joseph A. Charlebois.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.
3rd Vaudreuil	Lt. col. G. G. Biron.
4th "	Maj. A. C. Cholette.
11th Montreal	Lt. col. B. Delisle.
12th "	Maj. Peter Warren Deace.
13th "	" William McDonald.
14th "	Lt. col. Damasse Masson.
15th "	" A. M. Delisle.
16th "	" hon. J. F. Armand.
1st Missisquoi	" C. R. Vaughan.
2nd "	" D. Westover.
3rd "	" O. J. Kemp.
4th "	Lieut. George Chester Dyer.
1st Stanstead	Lt. col. A. Kilbourne.
2nd "	" J. B. Hunt.
3rd "	" J. McConnell.
1st Shefford	" hon. A. B. Foster.
2nd Shefford	" C. Hall.
3rd "	Maj. Daniel McMillan.
1st Compton	Lt. col. J. C. Cooke.
2nd "	" B. Pomroy.
1st Richmond	" G. F. Bowen.
2nd "	Capt. Lord Aylmer.
1st Montreal	Lt. col. J. Platt.
2nd "	" J. Jones.
3rd "	Maj. William Douglas.
4th "	Lt. col. J. Shuter.
5th "	" T. Ryan.
6th "	" J. Jordan.
7th "	" Chs. S. Rodier.
8th "	" hon. G. R. S. de Beaujeu.
9th "	" B. H. LeMoine.
10th "	" P. Guy.

RECAPITULATION of the Sedentary Militia of Lower Canada, 1863.

No. of battal'ns.	Staff of military divisions.	Battalion officers.	Sergeants.	1st class service-men, 18 but under 45.		2nd class service-men, 18 but under 45.		Reserve men, 45 but under 60.	Total rank and file.	Total of all ranks.
				Unmarried.	Widowers without child.	Marr'd.	Widowers with children.			
8	3	77	64	589	10	538	40	282	1,459	1,603
17	3	391	348	3,654	23	5,939	107	2,072	11,795	12,537
15	3	416	331	3,765	11	6,013	84	2,061	11,934	12,684
9	4	177	141	1,212	6	1,655	29	820	3,722	4,044
21	2	565	475	3,474	26	7,798	111	2,642	14,051	15,093
24	4	614	502	4,500	42	6,745	152	2,775	14,214	15,334
30	4	687	471	4,716	63	7,939	207	2,826	15,751	16,913
26	3	731	550	4,376	53	8,734	172	3,228	16,563	17,847
23	4	399	356	3,787	25	5,206	73	1,793	10,884	11,643
14	4	230	198	2,575	19	4,762	45	1,318	8,719	9,151
10	1	195	93	660	44	1,822	42	288	2,856	3,145
197	35	4,482	3,529	33,308	322	57,151	1,062	20,105	111,948	119,994

SUMMARY.

Battalions:—Organized and annual returns received		145
" " " not received	48	
Lately organized "	1	
Not organized "	3	
Total returns not received		52
Total battalions		197
Staff military divisions	35	
Battalion officers	4,482	
Sergeants	3,529	
1st class service men	33,630	
2nd " "	58,213	
Total service men	91,843	
Reserve men	20,105	
Total rank and file		111,948
Total of all ranks		119,994
The total number of militia men of all ranks in Lower Canada is estimated at about		190,000

NON-SERVICE MILITIA—U. C., 1863.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.
1st Renfrew	Lt. col. A. McDonald.
2nd "	" P. White.
3rd "	Maj. Moffatt.
1st Lanark	Col. hon. R. Matheson.
2nd "	Lt. col. J. Young.
3rd "	" James Thompson.
4th "	" Malloch.
5th "	" A. Fraser.
6th "	Maj. Campbell.
7th " Rifles	Lt. col. Playfair.
8th "	" McAdam.
1st Carleton	Capt. Collins.
2nd "	Lt. col. H. Edwards.
3rd "	" J. Sumner.
4th "	" Aumond.
5th "	" Hurd.
6th "	" McGillivray.
7th "	" Harris.
1st Russell	" Petrie.
2nd "	" Casselman.
3rd "	" Cameron.
4th "	" Grant.
1st Prescott	Lt. col. Stewart.
2nd "	Maj. Ramsay.
3rd "	Lt. col. McBean.
4th "	" ——.
1st Leeds	" hon. G. Sherwood.
2nd "	" Schofield.
3rd "	" Matheson.
4th "	" D. Jones.
5th "	" McCrea.
6th "	" McDonald.
7th "	Maj. J. Neil.
8th "	Lt. col. W. Young.
9th "	" Kilbourn.
1st Brockville	" Edmondson.
1st Grenville	" Fraser.
2nd "	" Jones.
3rd "	" Fraser.
4th "	" Holmes.
1st Dundas	" McDonell.
2nd "	" Shaver.
3rd "	Maj. Boulton.
4th "	Lt. col. Crysler.
1st Stormont	" French.
2nd "	" Wood.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.
3rd Stormont	Lt. col. hon. J. S. Macdonald.
4th "	" Geo. McDonell.
5th "	" Mattice.
1st Glengarry	Maj. Fraser.
2nd "	Lt. col. A. J. McDonell.
3rd "	" Catternach.
4th "	" D. A. McDonell.
1st Hastings	" G. Filliter.
2nd "	" G. Ketcheson.
3rd "	Maj. Lazier.
4th "	Lt. col. R. McCamon.
5th "	" N. Reid.
6th "	" S. Johns.
7th "	" S. McKenzie.
8th "	" M. P. Hayes.
9th "	" D. G. Bowen.
1st Prince Edw'd.	" H. Dingman.
2nd "	" S. Peterson.
3rd "	" S. Solmes.
4th "	" A. D. Dougall.
5th "	" C. Van Horn.
1st Frontenac	" T. A. Corbett.
2nd "	" E. Waggoner.
3rd "	" W. Ferguson.
4th "	" J. Herchmer.
5th "	" Wm. Randall.
6th "	" J. Spike.
1st Lennox	" S. Dorland.
2nd "	" G. H. Detlor.
1st Addington	" M. Asselstine.
2nd "	" S. Clark.
3rd "	" J. Hitchins.
4th "	" G. Wheeler.
Belleville	" S. Bartlet.
Trenton	Maj. J. Cumming.
1st Victoria	Lt. col. Cottingham.
2nd "	" Logie.
3rd "	" Davidson.
4th "	" McDonald.
1st Durham	" Wallis.
2nd "	" Wilmot.
3rd "	" Cubitt.
4th "	" Maguire.
5th "	" Preston.
6th "	" Grierson.
7th "	" Ward.
8th "	" Fisher.
1st Peterboro'	" Benson.
2nd "	" Strickland.
3rd "	" Wigmore.
4th "	" Wallis.
5th "	" Dennistown.
1st Northumb'lnd.	" Weller.
2nd "	" Campbell.
3rd "	Maj. Rogers.
4th "	Lt. col. Meyers.
5th "	" Boswell.
6th "	" Chatterton.
7th "	" Spencer.
8th "	" Ewing.
1st Simcoe	Maj. Drinkwater.
2nd "	Lt. col. J. Manning.
3rd "	" D. Hoey.
4th "	Maj. Parker.
5th "	Lt. col. T. Lloyd.
6th "	" J. McWatt.
7th "	" B. Ross.
8th "	" G. McManus.
9th "	" R. T. Banting.
1st Peel	" Merigold.
2nd "	" Birdsall.
3rd "	" S. Price.
4th "	" D. Switzer.
5th "	" C. Mitchell.
6th "	" Scott.
7th "	" F. Campbell.
1st York	" J. Wilson.
2nd "	" J. W. Gamble.
3rd "	Maj. Glendening.
4th "	Lt. col. A. C. Lawrence.
5th "	" W. Crookshank.
6th "	" D. Bridgeford.
7th "	" W. H. Beresford.
8th "	" Selby.
9th "	" E. H. Payson.
10th "	" T. Fisher.
11th "	" A. Arnold.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.
12th York	Lt, col. A. Armstrong.
1st Ontario	" McGill.
2nd "	" J. Burns.
3rd "	Maj. D. McKay.
4th "	Lt. col. Green.
5th "	" Hurd.
6th "	" Plank.
7th "	" Thompson.
8th "	" Cameron.
1st Huron	" D. Lizars.
2nd "	" D. Ritchie.
3rd "	" A. Meyer.
4th "	" C. Widder.
5th "	" J. Carling.
6th "	" J. Hodgins.
7th "	Maj. Irvine.
8th "	Lt. col. C. L. Van Egmond.
1st Perth	" J. C. W. Daly.
2nd "	" Robinson.
3rd "	" Sparling.
4th "	" J. Hicks.
5th "	" R. Donkin.
6th "	" C. Burrows.
1st Bruce	" F. H. Lynch Staunton.
2nd "	" A. M. McGregor.
3rd "	" F. M. Berford.
4th "	" John Valentine.
5th "	" R. Ross.
6th "	" J. Walker.
1st Waterloo	" T. Rich.
2nd "	" G. Davidson.
3rd "	" C. Hendry.
4th "	" T. G. S. Nevills.
5th "	" H. Munroe.
6th "	" J. Thompson.
1st Wellington	" T. Saunders.
2nd "	" S. J. Grange.
3rd "	" A. Drysdale.
4th "	" hon. A. J. Ferguson-Blair.
5th "	" J. Graham.
6th "	" G. C. Hamilton.
7th "	" N. Hughson.
8th "	" J. Wilton.
9th "	" A. Harrison.
1st Grey	" G. Brown.
2nd "	" T. Gordon.
3rd "	" G. J. Gale.
4th "	" W. Watson.
5th "	" D. C. Macdonell.
6th "	" Sir J. D. H. Hay, bart.
7th "	" T. Smith.
1st Haldimand	" Farrell.
2nd "	" Martin.
3rd "	" Young.
4th "	" Hall.
1st Lincoln	Capt. Clench.
2nd "	Lt. col. T. Adams.
3rd "	" E. J. Adams.
4th "	" C. Teeter.
5th "	" R. Macdonald.
1st Welland	" T. C. Street.
2nd "	" D. Davis.
3rd "	" J. Scholfield.
1st Wentworth	" John Young.
2nd "	" J. Land.
3rd "	" D. Lewis.
4th "	" Hamilton.
5th "	" Rousseaux.
6th "	" Carroll.
3rd "	" Willson.
4th "	" Hutchison.
5th "	" Misener.
6th "	" McKerlie.
1st Brant	" Bunnell.
2nd "	" Wilkes.
3rd "	" Perrin.
4th "	" Stanton.
5th "	" Perley.
6th "	Capt. Charlton.
1st Essex	Lt. col. S. S. Macdonell.
2nd "	" Kevill.
3rd "	" Hall.
4th "	" King.
1st Kent	" Desmond.
2nd "	" Toll.
3rd "	" MacGregor.
4th "	" Jacobs.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.
5th Kent..	Lt. col. McLean.
6th "	" J. Smith.
7th "	" Henry.
8th "	" Coatsworth.
Chatham	" Salter.
1st Lambton	" Kerby.
2nd "	" Toulmin.
3rd "	" Sinclair.
4th "	" hon. A. Vidal.
5th "	" Glass.
1st Toronto	" G. Duggan, jr.
2nd "	" hon. J. Ross.
3rd "	" hon. J. H. Cameron.
4th "	" R. L. Denison.
5th "	Maj. Preston.
6th "	Lt. col. J. Cameron.
7th "	" G. P. Ridout.
7th "	" P. Cooly.
8th "	" O'Reilly.
9th "	" Hatt.
1st Halton	" Chisholm.
2nd "	" H. Smith.
3rd "	" R. Smith.
4th "	" W. Clay.
5th "	" McNaughton.
6th "	" Leonard.

Battalions.	Commanding Officers.
1st Middlesex	Lt. col. McMillan.
2nd "	" Ball.
3rd "	" Niles.
4th "	" T. Shore.
5th "	" Springer.
6th "	" Johnston.
7th "	" Arthurs.
8th "	" Irvine.
9th "	" Harding.
1st London	" Lawrason.
2nd "	Maj. Adams.
1st Elgin	Lt. col. A. Saxton.
2nd "	" Backhouse.
3rd "	" Bostwick.
4th "	" McQueen.
5th "	" Munro.
6th "	" Manning.
1st Oxford	" W. Carroll.
2nd "	" Barwick.
3rd "	" Light.
4th "	" Dent.
5th "	" Ingersoll.
6th "	" Chadwick.
7th "	" Deeds.
1st Norfolk	" Gilbert.
2nd "	" Rapelje.

RECAPITULATION of the Sedentary Militia of Upper Canada, 1863.

No. of battali'ns.	Staff of military divisions.	Battalion officers.	Sergeants.	1st class service-men, 18 but under 45.		2nd class service-men, 18 but under 45.		Reserve men, 45 but under 60.	Total rank and file.	Total of all ranks.
				Unmarried.	Widowers without child.	Marr'd.	Widowers with children.			
26	4	577	458	5,273	16	6,306	96	2,309	14,000	15,039
27	4	698	511	5,924	44	6,474	147	2,599	15,188	16,401
28	4	801	615	6,328	48	8,658	109	2,215	17,358	18,778
24	4	672	413	6,540	47	9,176	249	3,480	19,492	20,581
36	4	955	474	7,369	72	8,526	160	2,426	18,553	19,986
42	4	1,183	681	9,540	60	14,466	184	4,165	28,415	30,233
27	3	821	565	7,523	36	9,318	142	2,780	19,799	21,188
36	4	955	782	9,725	78	12,999	179	4,189	27,170	28,911
18	2	386	269	3,310	43	4,365	53	1,276	9,047	9,704
7	1	244	40	1,401	16	2,119	32	478	4,046	4,331
271	34	7,242	4,808	62,933	460	82,407	1,351	25,917	173,068	185,152

SUMMARY.

Battal.—Organized and annual returns received		233
" " " not rec.	36	
Not organized " "	2	
Total returns not received		38
Total battalions		271
Staff military divisions	34	
Battalion officers	7,242	
Sergeants	4,808	
1st class service men	63,393	
2nd " "	83,758	
Total service men	147,151	
Reserve men	25,917	
Total rank and file		173,068
Total of all ranks		185,152

The total number of militia men of all ranks in Upper Canada is estimated at about 280,000

FOREIGN CONSULS IN CANADA.

BELGIUM.—Abraham Joseph, consul, Quebec; Jesse Joseph, vice-consul, Montreal.

DENMARK.—Hon. Ths. Ryan, vice-consul, Montreal.

FRANCE.—Baron Gauldrée Boilleau, consul general, residence, Quebec; Henri Feer, chancellor of the consulate general; hon. Thomas Ryan, vice consul, Montreal; Theod Doucet, acting; W. J. Macdonell, consul agent, Toronto.

HANOVER.—Henry Chapman, consul, Montreal.

HANSETOWNS, LUBECK, BREMEN AND HAMBURGH.—Edward Ryan, consul, Quebec; hon. Thomas Ryan, vice consul, Montreal.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN CANADA.—*Continued.*

ITALY.—Henry Chapman, consul, Montreal; Horatio LeBoutillier, consul, Gaspé.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.—Gustav Beling, consul, Quebec.

NETHERLANDS.—B. Homer Dixon, K.N.L., consul general, residence, Toronto.

OLDENBURG.—Gustav Beling, consul, Quebec.

PORTUGAL.—Wm. H. Tilstone, vice-consul, Quebec.

PRUSSIA.—Henry Chapman, Montreal; hon. Geo. Pemberton, Quebec, consuls.

SPAIN.—Henry Chapman, consul, Montreal.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—Alfred Falkenberg, consul, Quebec; H. Chapman, vice-consul, Montreal.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Hon. Jos. R. Giddings, consul general, residence Montreal; Thomas Fitnam, Gaspé; C. S. Ogden, Quebec, Consuls; Edw. Hennesey, Coaticook and Island Pond; George Perry, Cobourg; J. E. Kirkpatrick, Danville; John McMullen, Dundee; John Douglas, Fort Erie; J. D. Irwine, Hamilton; G. W. Burdick, Hemmingford; J. C. Clark, Kingston; F. W. Myers, Lacolle, (Rouse's Point); Erast. Hill, Morpeth; Joel Harris, Niagara Falls; W. Bennet, Point St. Charles and St. Lambert; R. D. Lake, Port Burwell; James Fortier, Port Colborne; John Albis, Port Hope; W. H. Stevenson, Port Rowan; R. C. McMullen, Port Sarnia; Joseph Bostwick, Port Stanley; J. S. Howley, Prescott; D. C. Haymes, St. Catharines; D. Thurston, Toronto, consular agents.

URUGUAY.—F. W. Henshaw, consul, Montreal.

Consuls General rank with Brigadier Generals; Consuls with Colonels and Lieutenant Colonels; Vice-Consuls with Captains in the Army, and Consular Agents with Lieutenants in the Army.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—CANADA.

The number of Post Offices in operation in Canada on the 30th Sep. 1862, was 1858. 92 new offices were opened, and 9 were closed during the year 1862. 319 miles of new post route, and 137,462 miles of annual mail travel were added to the service.

COMPARATIVE TABLE, shewing the extent of Mail Service, number of Letters, &c., from 1851 inclusive.

Year.	No. of Offices.	No. of Miles Post Route.	No. of Miles Mail Travel.	No. of Letters by Post.	Postal Revenue.	Exp. for all objects of R. M. payments.
1851	601	7,595	2,487,000	2,132,000	.....	.....
1852	840	8,618	2,930,000	3,700,000	$230,629	$276,191
1853	1016	9,122	3,430,000	4,250,000	278,587	298,723
1854	1166	10,027	4,000,000	5,100,000	320,000	361,447
1855	1293	11,192	4,550,000	6,000,000	368,166	449,726
1856	1375	11,839	4,800,000	7,000,000	374,295	486,886
1857	1506	13,253	5,383,000	8,500,000	462,163	522,570
1858	1566	13,600	5,520,000	9,000,000	541,153	546,374
1859	1638	13,871	5,604,000	8,500,000	578,426	529,290
1860	1698	14,202	5,712,000	9,000,000	658,451	534,681
1861	1775	14,608	5,855,000	9,400,000	683,034	560,132
1862	1858	14,927	5,992,000	10,200,000	723,052	585,584

The number of letters passing by post has exactly doubled since 1854. The chief sources of postal revenue for 1862, were

Letters, &c., prepaid by Stamps	$271,000
do. prepaid in money, or unpaid	386,000
Canadian Newspapers, including sale of Stamps	61,000
U. S. Newspapers delivered in Canada	18,000
Miscellaneous	5,000

The disbursements were:

Mail Service,	
By stage, on horseback, or on foot	$170,810
By steamboat	17,639
By railroad	109,929
To and from railway stations	33,134
Mail locks, making mail bags, &c.	1,922
Total for mail service	333,436
Salaries and commissions	292,565
Allowances for office rent, &c.	6,909
do. for stationery	6,816
General printing, advertising, &c.	35,341
Miscellaneous disbursements	20,444
Total expenditure	$695,514

These statements show a net surplus in 1862 of $27,538. In 1861 the net surplus was only $13,979.

Correspondence with Europe.—The number of letters passing during 1862 by the Canadian mail steamers was estimated as follows:—To and from Canada, 800,000; between the United States and the United Kingdom, 320,000; between the United States and France, Belgium and Prussia, 140,000; total, 1,260,000. The amount accruing to Canada for the sea conveyance of mails between the United States and Europe for 1862 was about $80,000. The number of letters carried by the Canadian steamers between Canada and Europe in 1862 was 800,000, a comparative advance of nearly 20 per cent.

Correspondence with the United States.—The amount of postage collected on the correspondence between Canada and the United States in 1862 was $190,713, viz. $95,285 in the United States, and $95,428 in Canada. In 1859, the total amount was $179,518; in 1860, $178,132; in 1861, $188,805.

Parcel post.—The number of parcels forwarded by mail in 1862 somewhat exceeded 5,000, yielding a revenue of about $1,825.

Registration.—The number of registered letters that passed though the mails in 1862 was estimated at 520,000. The number in the 6 years preceding was as follows:—

1856	350,000	1859	400,000
1857	450,000	1860	480,000
1858	450,000	1861	400,000

Out of the 520,000 registered letters in 1862 only 27 were lost or abstracted, being 1 in 19,259.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Stamp issues since 1858.

Year.	1 cent.	5 cents.	10 cts.	Canadian Packet. 12½ cts.	Cunard Packet. 17 cts.	Value.
1858	1465440	712200	82500	15090	30230	$64113
1859	1817000	1386600	206150	135160	69920	134793
1860	1986400	2570700	314950	215558	45575	215225
1861	2262050	3085875	401400	276450	45425	259332
1862	2058100	3544850	450198	324450	57625	299195

Dead letters.—The number of provincial dead letters in 1862 was 190,925. Originating in the United Kingdom, and returned unopened to the General Post Office, London, 8,331. Originating in the United States, and returned unopened to the General Post Office, Washington, 35,736. 176,890 of these dead letters were paid, and 58,102 were unpaid. The Canadian Post Office Department also received from Washington 20,955 dead letters originating in Canada, of which delivery in the United States had failed; and 2,908 from the General Post Office, London, of which delivery had failed in the United Kingdom and other places abroad; so that the whole number of dead letters passing through the Canadian Dead Letter Office was 258,853.

Money orders.—No loss by fraud or otherwise was incurred in the money order operations of 1862. Steps have been taken to invite arrangements with Australia and Nova Scotia for the interchange of money orders with Canada. The number of money orders issued and payable within the Province was 18,574; amount $665,818. Total money order revenue, $10,591; expenditure, $15,780.

POSTAL DIVISIONS.

The following are the Counties in the several Postal Divisions:—

QUEBEC DIVISION.—Arthabaska, Beauce, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Champlain, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Dorchester, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Levis, L'Islet, Lotbinière, Megantic, Montmagny, Montmorency, Nicolet, Portneuf, Quebec, Richmond—Townships of Kingsey and Shipton only, Rimouski, Saguenay, Temiscouata, Wolf.

MONTREAL DIVISION.—Argenteuil, Bagot, Beauharnois, Berthier, Brome, Chambly, Chateauguay, Compton, Drummond, Hochelaga, Huntingdon, Iberville, Jacques Cartier, Joliette, Laprairie, L'Assomption, Laval, Maskinongé, Missisquoi, Montcalm, Montreal (City), Napierville, Ottawa, Pontiac, Richelieu, Richmond—except Townships of Kingsey and Shipton,—Rouville, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, St. Maurice, Shefford, Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke Town and two Townships, Soulanges, Stanstead, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Vaudreuil, Verchères, Yamaska.

KINGSTON DIVISION.—Addington, Carleton, Dundas, Frontenac, Glengarry, Grenville, Hastings, Lanark, Leeds, Lenox, Northumberland, Peterboro', Prescott, Prince Edward, Renfrew, Russell, Stormont.

TORONTO DIVISION.—Bruce, Durham, Grey, Halton, Ontario, Peel, Simcoe, Victoria, Waterloo, Wellington, York.

LONDON DIVISION.—Brant, Elgin, Essex, Haldimand, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Lincoln, Middlesex, Norfolk, Oxford, Perth, Welland, Wentworth.

Mails.—Mails are conveyed twice each way every day, except Sunday, over the principal lines of railway in Canada. Over the less important lines of railway they are carried only once each way every day, except Sunday.

Mails are also conveyed once each way every day, except Sunday, over the principal lines of common road: and once, twice, or three times per week over the less important lines of common road.

The postal communication between Canada and the Lower Provinces, is three times per week each way *via* Quebec, and once per fortnight each way by Cunard Steamers *via* Boston and Halifax. Also twice per week each way in summer *via* Portland.

The most speedy and direct postal route from Canada to almost every portion of the globe, with the exception of the Continent of North America, the Isthmus of Panama, and a portion of the West India Islands having direct communication with New York, is by way of England, from whence mails for the several British Colonies and Foreign Countries are regularly despatched.

The most speedy and direct postal route from Canada to all parts of the Continent of North America, the Isthmus of Panama, and a portion of the West India Islands having direct communication with New York, is *via* New York.

Mails for England are despatched twice in each week from Canada, viz.: once by Canadian Steamer sailing every Saturday, from Quebec in Summer and from Portland in Winter; and once by Cunard Steamer sailing every Wednesday, either from New York or Boston.

The following post offices in Canada make up mails direct for certain post offices in the United Kingdom, viz.:—

Hamilton,	Montreal,
Toronto,	Quebec.
Kingston,	

Mails are exchanged daily with the United States post offices at all the principal frontier points, and closed mails are exchanged daily between the principal cities of Canada and New York and Boston.

Mails are also made up at Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto, for Halifax, Nova Scotia, and for St. Johns, Newfoundland, and despatched to destination by Cunard Steamer, sailing from Boston, every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of Postage on Letters.—The rate of postage on *pre-paid* letters between any place in Canada and any other place in Canada, and on *pre-paid* or *unpaid* letters between any place in Canada and any place in British North America, (except the places hereinafter mentioned) including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Cape Breton, is regulated by weight, irrespective of distance, and is as follows:—

On a letter not more than ½ an oz., 5 cents.
" more than ½ oz. but not ex. 1 oz., 10 cts.
" " 1 oz. " 1½ " 15 cts.
" " 1½ oz. " 2 " 20 cts.
" " 2 oz. " 2½ " 25 cts.

And so on, 5 cents being charged for every additional ½ oz. or fraction of half ounce.

If the weight be exceeded to the smallest extent, even though the balance be merely turned, the letter becomes liable to an additional rate.

Letters addressed to any place within the Province of Canada, if sent unpaid, are liable to a charge of 7 cents per ½ oz.

The charge on local or drop letters, viz., letters posted at an office in Canada for delivery from that office, is one cent for each letter.

The charge on letters delivered by Letter Carrier in Canada is two cents for each letter in addition to the ordinary postage.

Letters for Nova Scotia, specially addressed by "Cunard Steamer," sailing from Boston to Liverpool *via* Halifax, every alternate Wednesday, are liable to 12½ cents per ½ oz., which can be pre-paid or not at the option of the sender.

Letters for Newfoundland are liable to a rate of 20 cents per ½ oz., which must be pre-paid.

The rate of postage on letters to British Columbia and Vancouver Island is 25 cents per ½ oz., which must be pre-paid.

The rate of postage on letters to Red River, *via* the United States is 10 cents per ½ oz., which may be pre-paid or not at the option of the sender.

The rate of postage on letters between any place in Canada and any place in the United States, except California and Oregon, is 10 cents per ½ oz., which may either be pre-paid or not, at the option of the sender.

The rate of postage on letters between any place in Canada and any place in California or Oregon is 15 cents per ½ oz., which may be pre-paid or not at the option of the sender.

The scale of weight under which the above letters are charged is the same as the scale under which letters passing between places in Canada are rated.

The single rate of postage on letters between any place in Canada and any place in the United Kingdom, is as follows:—

By Canadian Steamer, sailing every Saturday from Quebec in summer, and from Portland in winter, 12½ cents.

By Cunard Steamer, sailing from New York or Boston every Wednesday, 17 cents.

Letters addressed to the United Kingdom and forwarded by either of the above routes, will be charged according to the following scale, which it will be seen differs from the scale of weight under which letters passing between places in Canada are taxed:—

Letters not over ½ an oz., 1 rate.
" more than ½ oz. and not ex. 1 oz. 2 rates.
" " 1 " " 2 " 4 "
" " 2 " " 3 " 6 "
" " 3 " " 4 " 8 "

And so on, adding two rates for every additional ounce or *fraction of an ounce.*

The postage on all letters posted in Canada for the United Kingdom, and in the United Kingdom for Canada, should be pre-paid.

If sent unpaid, 6d. sterling will be charged on each letter on delivery in addition to the ordinary postage rate.

Letters posted in Canada for the United Kingdom, and in the United Kingdom for Canada, unless specially addressed "By Canadian Steamer," or "By Cunard Steamer," and despatched in the first mail that is made up—whether for Canadian or Cunard line—after the letter is posted, so that letters intended for the Canadian Packets must either be posted on the proper days for the Canadian Packet Mails or bear the words "By Canadian Mail Steamer" on the address.

Twopence sterling, equal to 5 cents, will be charged on the delivery of letters which have been forwarded as above by Cunard Steamers, but on which 6d. sterling or 12½ cents only per ½ oz. have been pre-paid.

The charge on dead letters returned to the writers is three cents on each letter in addition to the postage.

Soldiers' and Seamen's Letters.—Non-Commissioned Officers, Embodied Pensioners, Seamen, and Soldiers, and Army Schoolmasters of all but first class, while they are employed in Her Majesty's Service, can send and receive letters at the rate of 2 cents each under the following regulations:—

1. The two cents must be paid at the time the letter is posted.

2. The name of the soldier or sailor, his class or description and the name of the ship, corps, or detachment to which he belongs, must be specified in the direction of the letter; and in the case of letters *sent* by soldiers or seamen, the officer in command must sign his name and specify his rank, and the name of the ship or regiment, corps or detachment, which he commands.

3. The letter must not exceed half an ounce in weight.

4. The letter must refer solely to the private affairs of the soldier or seaman.

All the foregoing descriptions must be fully written in the address in the following form, the initials of the name of any ships or regiments being sufficient:—

SEAMAN.	SOLDIER.
From A.B.—Seaman of H.M.S._____	From A. B., Sergeant, _____ Regt._____
(*Insert direction of letter.*)	(*Insert direction of letter.*)
C.D., Captain (*or other commanding officer*) H.M.S._____	C. D., Colonel (*or other commanding officer*) _____ Regt._____
To A. B. Seaman, H.M.S._____	To A. B., Private (*Sergeant or Corporal.*) _____ Regt._____
(*Direction to be finished.*)	(*Direction to be finished.*)

Letters for soldiers or seamen may be forwarded at the above rate to or through any country requiring the payment of any foreign or transit rate, but subject to the foreign or transit rate as may be chargeable thereon.

Soldiers' and seamen's letters are not liable to any additional rate on re-direction.

All soldiers' and seamen's letters are conveyed between Canada and the United Kingdom by the Canadian line of steamers.

Letters sent by commissioned or warrant officers, midshipmen or masters' mates, engineers in the navy, captains' clerks or first-class schoolmasters, or commissioned or warrant officers in the army, are not included in the privilege attached to letters of soldiers and seamen, but are chargeable with the same rates as ordinary letters.

Soldiers' and seamen's letters posted in Canada without a compliance with the above regulations are liable to full postage. If posted in accordance with the above regulations, but without pre-payment of 2 cents, they are liable to a charge of 2d. sterling on delivery in the United Kingdom.

Rates of Postage on Newspapers.—The law declares that for post office purposes a newspaper shall be held to mean a periodical published not less frequently than once in each week, and containing notices of passing events, that is to say, general news.

Although provision is made for forwarding newspapers through the post, it is not compulsory on any one to employ this mode of transmission; everything except letters may be sent in any other way.

A newspaper to pass at the undermentioned rate is subject to the following restrictions:

1. It must have no cover, or a cover open at both ends.
2. It must not contain any enclosure.
3. It must have no writing or mark thereon but the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, nor anything on the cover except such name and address.

Newspapers which are not posted in accordance with these regulations, are not forwarded.

An extra newspaper or a supplement to a newspaper is deemed a distinct newspaper, and charged accordingly.

Newspapers published in Canada may be sent by post from the office of publication to any place in Canada at the following rates, if paid quarterly in advance, either by the publisher at the post office where the papers are posted, or by the subscriber at the post office where the papers are delivered.

A paper published	6 times per week,	40 cts.	per quar.
"	3 "	20	"
"	2 "	13	"
"	1 "	5½	"
"	Semi-monthly,	3¼	"
"	Monthly,	1¾	"

When the above rates are not paid in advance by either the publisher or subscriber, the papers are charged 1 cent each on delivery.

It is not necessary that the commuted rate on newspapers should be paid absolutely on the first day of each quarter. The regulation is intended to be carried out with all possible consideration for the convenience of the public, and it will be sufficient if the person desiring to pay the commuted rate declares his intention and offers the payment when first calling at the office within a reasonable time after the commencement of the quarter; but after having made his option to prepay the commuted charge, or to pay for his papers as received at one cent each, as the case may be, postmasters are not expected to alter their newspaper accounts to allow of a change until the commencement of the next quarter.

The commuted rate of payment can be accepted from new subscribers during a quarter for any unexpired period of the quarter not less than a month.

Newspapers published in Canada which are not posted from the office of publication, must be pre-paid one cent each by postage stamps, otherwise they will not be forwarded.

Publishers of newspapers in Canada are allowed to enclose in copies of their papers sent to subscribers, subscription accounts, and receipts for the same, without rendering them liable to any additional postage.

Packets of unbound newspapers published in Canada may be returned by a subscriber to the office of publication, at the rate of 2 cents per 8 oz, or fraction of 8 oz., which must be pre-paid.

Transient newspapers addressed to the United States must be pre-paid one cent each by postage stamp, otherwise they will not be forwarded.

Newspapers posted in the United States and addressed to Canada, are liable to one cent each on delivery. The stamp *paid* on these papers indicates that the United States postage only has been pre-paid, the Canadian rate of one cent remaining to be collected.

American newspapers posted or re-posted in Canada must be pre-paid one cent each, by stamp, otherwise they will not be forwarded.

The option of paying the commuted rate on newspapers does not apply to papers published in the United States; they must be paid for at the full rate of one cent each.

Canadian news agents and booksellers may post American newspapers unpaid, when addressed to regular subscribers in the Province; but such newspapers are chargeable on delivery with one cent each.

Newspapers posted in Canada and addressed to the United Kingdom must be pre-paid by stamp, one cent each.

Newspapers forwarded by Canadian Steamer are delivered in the United Kingdom without additional charge.

Newspapers forwarded by Cunard Steamer are liable on delivery to one penny each, being the American transit rate.

Newspapers posted in the United Kingdom for Canada should be pre-paid one penny each, by stamp.

If forwarded by Canadian Steamer they are subject on delivery to no additional charge.

If forwarded by Cunard Steamer they are subject on delivery to two cents each, being the American transit rate.

British newspapers re-posted in Canada must be pre-paid 1 cent each, by stamp.

British newspapers distributed to regular subscribers by Canadian booksellers or agents pass free in the same way as if received by the Canadian Steamers.

Canadian newspapers addressed from the office of publication to subscribers in the United States, the United Kingdom, Lower Provinces, &c., may be forwarded on pre-payment of the commuted rate, applicable to subscribers within the Province; but they cannot be forwarded if unpaid.

Exchange papers passing between publishers in Canada, and between publishers in Canada and publishers in the United States, are carried *free* through the post.

No newspapers, properly so called (except exchanges), whether devoted to education, temperance, agriculture, or to any branch of science, is entitled to exemption from charge. The law exempts only periodicals, other than newspapers, printed in Canada, and devoted exclusively to the above objects.

Newspapers addressed to Newfoundland must be pre-paid two cents each by stamp.

No United States newspapers of any kind or description (with the exception of exchange papers) are on any ground entitled to pass through the Canadian mails free of postage.

In cities and towns where newspapers are published, the printers and publishers should send them to the post office put up in a manner to admit of their being readily counted, and if necessary, withdrawn from their covers for examination. The newspapers for each office should be made up in strong papers in a separate parcel, which should be plainly addressed.

When the numbers of a newspaper published in Canada or in either of the other British North American Provinces, or in the United States, and issued daily, have remained in a post office in Canada uncalled for during two weeks; of a newspaper issued semi-weekly, or tri-weekly, during three weeks; of a newspaper issued weekly during one month; and of a monthly periodical during two months, or when such newspapers and periodicals have been refused to be taken by the party to whom addressed, the postmaster is instructed to notify the respective publishers in the proper form, which is to pass free of postage. If the newspaper or periodical continues to arrive after the notice has been sent, the postmaster is instructed to notify the publisher in the same way a second time, specially calling his attention to the first notice.

To enclose a letter or any writing, or to make any written marks to serve the purpose of a letter, or to enclose any other thing (except publishers' accounts and receipts, as before mentioned) in a newspaper posted to pass as a newspaper, is a misdemeanor. Postmasters are requested at once to transmit all news-

papers containing such writing, marks, and enclosures to the Postmaster General.

Periodical Publications.—Periodical publications are publications issued at regular intervals, but less frequently than once per week.

Periodical publications can be transmitted by post to any part of Canada and the United States at the following rates:—

For every periodical publication weighing not more than 3 oz. in weight..	1 cent.
Over 3 oz. in weight.....	4 "

The above rates must invariably be pre-paid by postage stamps.

If pre-paid by postage stamps and sent from the office of publication, periodicals published in Canada weighing over 3 oz. pass for two cents each.

Periodical publications received from the United States are liable to the rates above mentioned, viz.: If not exceeding 3 oz. 1 ct. ; if exceeding 3 oz. 4 cts.

Canadian booksellers and news agents may post British, American or Provincial periodicals for distribution to regular subscribers unpaid. If sent unpaid they will, when exceeding the weight of 3 oz., be subject to 4 cents.

Canadian booksellers and news agents may also post for transmission by mail in Canada small periodicals, whether Canadian, British or United States, weighing less than 1 oz., such as the Children's Paper, Child's Paper, The Play Hour, The Carrier Dove, The Sabbath School Visitor, The Evangelizer, The Gospel Message, The Good News, and others of a like description, in packages to one address, at the rate of 5 cents per pound, or fraction of a pound bulk weight, provided that the same news agents and booksellers pre-pay such packages by postage stamps. This must not be understood as imposing a charge on Canadian periodicals entitled to pass free.

Periodicals printed in Canada other than newspapers when specially devoted to education, meaning the instruction of youth, (both religious and general), to agriculture, to temperance, or to any branch of science, and addressed directly from the office of publication to be transmitted to any post office in Canada, are conveyed by mail free of charge. Such periodicals must not contain general news or advertisements, or they forfeit their claim to exemption.

A periodical devoted to education to pass free must be either strictly scholastic in its subject matter, or manifestly adapted and intended for juvenile as distinguished from adult instruction. It is in this primary sense that the word Education, whether religious or secular, is understood to be used. Religious publications are not as a class entitled to exemption from charge. The law exempts only those which come within the foregoing definitions.

No United States periodical of any kind or description can, upon any ground, claim exemption from Canadian postage.

Parcels of unbound periodicals may be returned by a subscriber to the office of publication at the rate of two cents per 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.

Periodicals to pass at the above rates must be put up in covers open at the ends or sides; and if these regulations are not complied with, or if such periodicals are found to contain any writing other than the address, they are liable to full letter rates of postage.

No packet of periodicals can be forwarded through the post if exceeding the weight of 48 oz.

Bound volumes of any periodical published in Canada may be forwarded at the rates and under the conditions described under the article *Book Post*.

Book Post.—Books bound or unbound posted in Canada, and addressed to any office in Canada, British North America, and the United States, are chargeable with a rate of 1 cent per oz., which must be pre-paid by postage stamps.

Book packets are forwarded by post from Canada to the United Kingdom, and *vice versa*, by Canadian Steamers only, at the following rates: For each packet

Not more than 4 oz.....					7 cts.
Exceeding 4 oz. and not exceeding	¼ lb.,				12½ "
"	¼ lb.	"	"	1 "	25 "
"	1 "	"	"	1½ "	37½ "
"	1½ "	"	"	2 "	50 "

And so on, adding 12½ cents for each additional half pound or fraction of a half pound weight.

Book packets, printed matter, or single newspapers can be forwarded from Canada to France, or *vice versa*, *by Canadian Steamers only*, at the following rates:—

If not exceeding 2 oz. in weight.....					5 cents.
If exceeding 2 oz.	and not exceeding			4 oz.	10 "
"	4 "	"	"	8 "	20 "
"	8 "	"	"	1 lb.	40 "

And so on, adding 20 cents for each additional ½ lb. or fraction of ½ lb.

The following conditions must be carefully observed:—

1. Every book packet must be either without a cover or in a cover open at the ends.
2. It must not contain any letter open or sealed, or any sealed enclosure whatever.
3. It must not exceed two feet in length, breadth, or width.
4. The postage must be pre-paid by stamps.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books, publications, works of literature or art, almanacs, maps or prints, photographs, daguerreotypes, when not on glass or in frames containing glass, and any quantity of paper, vellum, or parchment (to the exclusion of letters); and the books, maps, papers, &c., may be either written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three, and may be either British, Colonial, or Foreign.

All legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of the same, or a portion thereof, will be allowed as part of the packet, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached, as also rollers in the case of prints and maps, and whatever may be necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter, or whatever generally appertains thereto, and the postage is rated upon the gross weight of the packet.

The name and address of the sender, and anything else not in the nature of a letter, may also be written and printed on the envelope or cover of the packet, in addition to the name and address of the person to whom it may be forwarded.

Books addressed to places in Canada can be sent through the mails in closed packets for the same rates of postage as parcels.

Books cannot be forwarded except at letter rates of postage by the mail made up for the Cunard Steamers sailing from New York and Boston.

Bound volumes of any periodical or newspaper published in Canada, if bound in a form to come within mailable dimensions, that is to say, not exceeding two feet in length, breadth or thickness, nor exceeding 4 lbs. in weight, may be sent from the office of publication to any place in Canada at a charge of two cents per 8 oz. or fraction of 8 oz.

Should a book packet addressed to the United Kingdom be posted unpaid, or with a pre-payment of less than 7 cents, or be enclosed in a cover not open at the ends, or should it exceed the dimensions specified, it will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

If a book packet addressed to the United Kingdom be posted insufficiently pre-paid, and it appears that at least the single rate of 7 cents has been pre-paid, such packet will be forwarded to its destination charged with an additional postage equal to the deficiency, and another single rate as a fine.

Letters, whether sealed or unsealed, or any enclosure found in a book parcel, are liable to rates as unpaid letters, and the packet in which it is enclosed to an additional rate of 12½ cents, as a penalty for a breach of the regulations.

PRINTED PAPERS, CIRCULARS, PRICES CURRENT, HAND BILLS, &c.—Printed circulars, prices current, hand bills, and other printed matter of a like character, posted in Canada, and addressed to any place in Canada, British North America, or the United States, are chargeable with a rate of one cent per oz., which must be pre-paid by postage stamp.

The half-yearly School Returns made by School Trustees to the local Superintendents of Schools, may, though the printed form be partly filled up in writing with the names of the pupils and days of attendance, be transmitted by post in Canada at the rate of one cent each, to be pre-paid by stamp.

When not filled up, the above forms are printed matter, and liable as such to one cent per oz. postage.

Military returns, states and rolls, containing written figures and signatures may be forwarded as printed matter on pre-payment of one cent per ounce.

Printed circulars may be transmitted by post to the United Kingdom under the regulations and charges of the Book Post. They must be forwarded, however, open at the ends or sides. If sent in envelopes, sealed or unsealed, they are liable to letter rates of postage.

Prices current, posted in Canada and addressed to any place in the United Kingdom, are liable to a rate of 2 cents each, which must be pre-paid by stamp.

Lithographed letters and circulars are allowed to pass through the post at the same rate as printed circulars.

Printed Votes and Proceedings of the Imperial Parliament and Colonial Legislatures, pass to and from the United Kingdom at the ordinary book post charge.

Parcel Post.—Parcels closed at the ends and sides, and not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight, may be posted at any post-office in Canada at the following rates:—

For each parcel weighing not more than 1 lb. 25 cents.
Exceeding 1 lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs.....50 "
" 2 " " 3 ".....75 "

The following conditions must be carefully observed:—

1. No letter or letters shall be enclosed.
2. The parcel shall not contain any explosive substance, glass, liquids, or other matter likely to injure the ordinary contents of the mail.
3. The weight of the parcel shall not exceed 3 lbs., nor the size exceed one foot in length or breadth, or six inches in thickness.
4. The postage must be pre-paid by stamps.
5. The parcel should have the words "By Parcel Post," plainly written on the address. It should be well and strongly put up, and be legibly addressed to the post-office address of the intended receiver, the name of the County in which the said office is situated being added.

If the name and address of the sender be written on the parcel, it will if delivery should fail from any cause, be returned from the Dead Letter Office unopened to the sender, on payment of an additional rate for the return conveyance.

If the number of stamps affixed to a parcel be insufficient to pre-pay the proper rate, the amount deficient will be rated unpaid, with a fine of 10 cents in addition.

Parcels may be registered on pre-payment, by stamp, of five cents in addition to the postage. When registered the Postmaster should give a receipt to the party posting the parcel.

Parcels sent by post may contain books, daguerreotypes, photographs, printers' proof and copy, military returns, states and rolls, containing written figures and signatures; returns, deeds, legal papers, and all transmissions of a like character not being strictly letters.

To enclose a letter or letters or any writing intended to serve the purpose of a letter, in a parcel intended for the Parcel Post, is a misdemeanour.

Should it be ascertained that a packet posted for the Parcel Post contains a letter or letters, the stamps it may bear will be cancelled, and the parcel rated as a letter with full unpaid rates.

Parcels cannot be transmitted by post at the above rates to any place beyond the limits of the Province of Canada.

The following is an example of the address recommended:—

By Parcel Post.
Mr. Thomas Jones,
Paisley,
County of Bruce.
Sent by William Smith, Toronto.

Franking and Free Letters—The following matter is exempt from Provincial Postage:—

All letters and other mailable matter addressed to or sent by the Governor-General of Canada, or addressed to or sent by any Public Department at the Seat of Government.

All letters and other mailable matter addressed to or sent by the Speaker or Chief Clerk of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly; or to or by any Member of the Legislature at the Seat of Government during any Session of the Legislature, or addressed to any of the Members or Officers in this Section mentioned at the Seat of Government as aforesaid, during the ten days next before the meeting of Parliament.

All public documents and printed papers sent by the Speaker or Chief Clerk of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly, to any Member of either of the said branches of the Legislature of Canada, during the recess of Parliament.

All papers printed by order of either branch of the Legislature of Canada, sent by Members of either branch of the said Legislature, either during the Session or recess.

Public documents and printed papers sent under the two foregoing clauses, should bear, as part of the address, the *bona fide* superscription of the Speaker, Chief Clerk, or officer specially deputed for this purpose to act for those functionaries, or of the Member sending the same.

All letters to and from the Postmaster General and the Deputy Postmaster General; and all official communications to and from the Post Office Department and to and from the Post Office Inspectors, are to pass free of any Provincial postage.

Letters on Her Majesty's service passing between the United Kingdom and Canada, to or from the following Imperial Military Departments, are exempt from Canadian postage:—

Military Secretary.
Adjutant General,
Quarter-Master General.
Commissariat Department.
Barrack Department.
Medical Department (including Purveyors').
Comptroller of Army Expenditure.
Military Accountant.
Royal Engineer Department.
Regimental Paymaster and Officers Commanding.

Abating and Refunding Postage,—Postmasters in Canada are allowed to refund postage in the following cases only;—

Letters charged as weighing more than the actual weight.

Postage incorrectly charged on editor's notices addressed to publishers and editors, and exchange papers, which should legally pass without charge.

All other claims for the return or abatement of postage must be specially referred to the Postmaster General for his decision, with the letter or packet on which the return is claimed.

Undelivered and Dead Letters.—All letters remaining undelivered in a post office on the first of each month, excepting drop letters and such letters as are daily called for, are advertised in a list posted at the office door for the information of the public.

If a newspaper is published in the neighbourhood the Postmaster is directed to insert this list therein, provided the proprietor will give it insertion at the authorized rate.

Parties applying at an office for advertised letters should always ask for them as such.

Letters and papers after remaining undelivered in an office for three months are sent to the Dead Letter Office, as also are all letters refused by the persons to whom they are addressed, or letters addressed to persons deceased.

Every letter which is opened at the Dead Letter Office and found to contain the address of the sender is sent back to him; but such as do not contain the sender's address are destroyed, excepting always those which contain money and other articles of value, which are kept for a reasonable time for the purpose of being reclaimed.

Registration.—By the pre-payment of the following fee, in addition to the ordinary postage, letters and parcels can be registered at the office at which posted:

On letters addressed to any place in Canada or the other British North American Provinces 2 cents
On letters addressed to any place in the United States..... 5 "
On letters addressed to any place in the United Kingdom.....12½ "
On parcels to any part of Canada..... 5 "

The registration fees on letters to British Colonies and Foreign Countries will be found in the tables.

Every letter or parcel containing value should be registered and presented to the Postmaster or his clerk, and a receipt obtained therefor. On no account should it be dropped into a letter box.

When letters are registered for the United Kingdom, for Foreign Countries, *via* England, or for the United

States, both the postage and the registration fee must be prepaid.

Books, periodicals, newspapers, circulars, and other printed matter, cannot be registered unless pre-paid the full letter rates, in addition to the ordinary registration fee.

Registered letters and packets can only be delivered to the parties to whom they are addressed or to their order, and a receipt must be given on the delivery of each registered letter in a book kept by every postmaster for that purpose.

It should be clearly understood that the post office is not responsible for the safe delivery of a registered letter or parcel. The registration simply makes its transmission more secure, by rendering it practicable to trace it, when passing from one place to another in Canada, from its receipt to its delivery; and when addressed from any place in Canada to any place in the United States, the United Kingdom, or parts abroad, if not to its delivery, at least to the frontier or port of despatch.

Postage Stamps.—Every postmaster is required to have on hand a sufficient stock of postage stamps, and to sell them to the public at 1 cent, 5 cents, 10 cents, 12½ cents, and 17 cents each.

Letter envelopes are also provided with medallion stamps equivalent to 5 cents and 10 cents postage, each. The five cent envelopes are sold singly at 6 cents each; 66 cents per dozen; $5.50 per hundred. The 10 cent envelopes are sold singly at 11 cents each; $1.26 per dozen; $10.50 per hundred.

With the approval of the Postmaster General, postage stamps are sold to certain dealers to retail again to the public.

Pre-payment of letters should, in all cases where practicable, be made by postage stamps.

A mutilated stamp, or a stamp cut in half, is not recognized in pre-payment of postage.

A medallion stamp cannot be accepted in prepayment of postage separated from the envelope of which it may have formed a part.

No British stamps, or stamps of a foreign country, can be received in pre-payment of postage in Canada.

In affixing the stamp to the letter, wet slightly the corner of the envelope and the gummed side of the stamp, and gently press the stamp till it is firmly fixed. Stamps should be placed on the front or address side of the letter, and on the right hand upper corner.

Letters cannot be pre-paid partly in stamps and partly in money; the postage must be pre-paid either wholly in stamps, or wholly in money.

If the stamps affixed to a letter addressed to any place in British North America be not adequate to the proper postage, the letter is rated with an amount equal to the deficiency.

Letters addressed to the United States, on which stamps are affixed representing less than the amount of postage to which the letters are liable, are rated with full unpaid postage.

Postage stamps are received at all post offices in payment of postage or unpaid letters delivered therefrom.

Money Orders.—Post offices in Canada at which money orders are issued and paid, are distinguished in the List of Post Offices by being printed in *italics*.

Every money order office in Canada issues money orders on every other money order office in Canada, as well as on every money order office in the United Kingdom. Every money order office in the United Kingdom also issues money orders on every money order office in Canada.

The rate of commission charged on money orders drawn by one money order office in Canada on any other money order office in Canada, is as follows:—

If not exceeding in amount $10					.....	5 cents.
Exceeding $10	and not exceeding			$20	....	10 "
" 20	"	"		40	....	20 "
" 40	"	"		60	....	30 "
" 60	"	"		80	....	40 "
" 80	"	"		100	....	50 "

No half cents can be introduced into orders.

No money order exceeding $100 in amount can be granted on any office in Canada; but postmasters are at liberty to grant two or more orders for $100 or for any lesser sum. They cannot, however, grant two or more orders for sums of or under $30 on the same day to the same applicant in favor of the same payee.

Money orders on the United Kingdom are drawn in sterling money, and may be for any sum from one shilling to ten pounds. They must not, however, exceed the latter amount; but postmasters are at liberty to issue two or more separate orders for ten pounds each or for any smaller sum.

The rate of commission charged on orders on the United Kingdom, over and above the currency value of the sterling, is as follows:—

For orders not exceeding £2 sterling					.....	25 cts.
Exceeding £2	and not ex. £5 stg				.....	50 "
" 5	"	"	7	"	.....	75 "
" 7	"	"	10	"	.....1.00	"

Tables shewing the amount of Provincial currency required for money orders issued in Canada upon the United Kingdom, in addition to the commission, and money orders issued in the United Kingdom upon Canada, will be found subjoined:

Applicants for money orders should always use the printed application forms, in which they should fill up the particulars of the order required. These forms are supplied gratuitously at all money order offices.

The Christian and surnames in full, and residences, both of the remitter and payee, should be furnished to the issuing postmaster. When a married woman is either the remitter or payee, her own Christian name should be given, and not that of her husband, thus—"Mrs. Mary Smith," not "Mrs. John Smith."

If the remitter or payee be a Peer or a Bishop, his ordinary title is sufficient. If a firm, the usual designation of such firm will suffice, such as "Baring Bros.," "Smith & Son," "Jones & Co."

Parties procuring money orders should examine them carefully to see that they are properly filled up and stamped. This caution will appear the more necessary when it is understood that any important defect in these respects will throw difficulties in the way of payment.

Money orders which, in consequence of misapprehension of the name of the remitter or place of payment have been erroneously made out, can be returned to the postmaster, and a correct order given in exchange; a new commission, however, will be charged on the corrected order.

Parties obtaining money orders on Canadian offices, can procure re-payment thereof on presentation of the orders at the office at which issued, signing the receipt at the foot. No order, however, can be re-paid without the authority of the superintendent, unless presented for re-payment on the day on which it is issued. Neither can orders on the United Kingdom be re-paid without his special authority.

When a remitter desires an order on the United Kingdom to be paid through a bank, it is left to his option to give or withhold the name of the payee, or to substitute for the name of the payee any other designation or modification, such as "the Cashier of the Bank of England," "the Chief Clerk of the Foreign Office." Such orders must, however, be crossed by the issuing postmaster with the name of the bank through which the order is to be paid.

The issue of money orders on credit, or for cheques not marked "good" by the bank drawn upon, is strictly prohibited.

If a payee is unable to write, he must sign the receipt at the foot of the order, in the presence of the paying postmaster, by making his mark, to be witnessed in writing; as, for example:—

Witness,—John Kenny,
Queen Street, Toronto.

His
Joseph × *Allen.*
Mark.

In cases of money orders issued in Canada, postmasters are at liberty to accept the written order of the payee on the order itself in favor of a second person, if through illness or insuperable difficulty the payee is prevented from presenting the order in person.

When a Canadian money order has been lost, either by the remitter or payee, the circumstance must be made known to the superintendent, who, under certain precautions, will issue a duplicate.

Duplicates of sterling orders can only be granted by the paying country. Thus the British post office issues duplicates of orders drawn in Canada on the United Kingdom, and the Canadian Head Money Order Office grants duplicates of orders drawn in the United Kingdom on Canada.

Money orders which are not presented until one full year after their date are considered as lapsed orders, and cannot be paid without the special permission of the superintendent. In all such cases satisfactory reasons should be given explanatory of the delay in the presentation of the order.

The Deputy Postmasters General of Malta and Gibraltar are authorized to issue money orders on the several money order offices in Canada. Money order offices in Canada do not, however, grant money orders on Malta and Gibraltar.

General Regulations.—Postmasters and certain other officers of the department are not exempt from serving on juries or inquests, or in the militia. This exemption applies to mail carriers, but not to assistants appointed and paid by postmasters.

The postmasters of Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, and Sherbrooke, and the postmasters of incorporated cities and towns in Upper Canada, divided into wards, and other officers of the Post Office Department, excepting Postmasters at other than the above places, cannot legally vote at the election of any member of the Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly.

Postmasters are not authorized to give credit for postage; if they do so it is entirely at their own risk.

A letter once posted becomes the property of the person to whom it is addressed, and must be forwarded according to its direction. On no application, however urgent, can it be delivered back to the writer, or to any other person.

A letter addressed to a firm may be delivered to any member of the firm. If addressed to several persons it may be delivered to any one of them.

A letter delivered to the wrong person in consequence of his name being the same as the one of the person for whom the letter is really intended, should be at once returned to the postmaster from whom received, the party writing on the cover "opened by me through mistake," and signing his name thereto.

Letters posted without any direction, or addressed so imperfectly that they cannot be forwarded to their intended destinations, and also unpaid or insufficiently paid letters addressed to countries to which letters cannot be sent without the postage is pre-paid, are returned to the writers through the Dead Letter Office.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a post office except to the persons to whom they are addressed.

Parties desiring their letters and papers to be re-directed should send an intimation to that effect, in writing, to the postmaster of the office from which the letters and papers are to be re-directed.

Postmasters are allowed to re-direct letters to the known places of residence of the parties to whom they are addressed, after allowing a reasonable time to elapse without their being called for.

Letters and papers are not subject to any additional charge when re-directed from one post office in Canada to another post office in Canada.

Postmasters are instructed not to receive any letter or packet which there is good reason to believe contains glass or anything likely to injure the contents of the mail bag or the person of any officer of the post office.

A postmaster is not legally bound to furnish change, but if absolutely necessary may require that the exact amount of postage on any letter or packet to be tendered to him in current coin, or in Canada postage stamps.

Postmasters and their assistants in the above matter, as well as in all their official intercourse with the public, are expected to afford every accommodation, and to treat everyperson having business at their offices, with every courtesy.

Mail couriers are bound to receive letters offered to them whilst on the road between one post office and another, provided that when a letter is so offered the distance from the nearest post office exceeds one mile. Such letters are termed Way Letters, and are subject to the ordinary rates of postage.

Suggestions to the Public.—Facility will be given to the post office in the discharge of its daily duties, and greater security afforded to the public, by careful attention to the following recommendations;—

Post all letters and newspapers, &c., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers.

When a number of newspapers are addressed to the same office, put them up in one parcel.

When a number of circulars are posted, tie them up in a bundle, with the addresses all in one direction.

Address letters, papers, &c., in a legible and complete manner, always giving the name of the post office; and if there be more than one post office of that name, the name of the county in which situated. In case of letters going abroad, the name of the country, as well as of the town and city, should be given in full. Letters, for example, intended for London, England, if simply addressed "London," would be forwarded to London, Canada West, and thus be delayed.

See that every letter, newspaper, or other packet sent by post, is securely folded and sealed. Every such packet has to be several times handled; and even when in the mail bag, is exposed to pressure and friction. Unless, therefore the article be light and pliant, it should be enclosed in strong paper, linen, parchment, or some other material which will not readily tear or break.

Fasten the covers of newspapers firmly, so as to prevent them from slipping out.

When dropping a letter or newspaper into a letter-box, always see that the packet falls into the box, and does not stick in its passage.

Never seal letters for the East or West Indies and other hot climates, with wax. Such a practice is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, in consequence of the melting of the wax, and the adhesion of the letters to each other. In all such cases use either wafers or gum, and advise your correspondents in the country referred to, to do the same.

Never send money or other articles of value through the post office, except either by means of a money order or in a registered letter. Carefully secure every letter or packet containing money or value, first with gum and afterwards with good sealing-wax, on which make the clear impression of a seal.

In posting a registered letter or packet, always obtain a receipt for the same at the office where posted.

When letters or papers are delayed or missing, at once communicate the fact to the Inspector of the division in which is situated the post office at which the delayed or missing letters were posted. In case of a missing letter enclosing value, state the exact contents, the exact address, and the office at which posted, the name of the person by whom posted, and the name of the person by whom received at the office. In the case of a delayed letter or paper, send the cover or wrapper in an entire state, in order that the place of delay may be ascertained by an examination of the post marks.

Trouble and loss occasionally arise out of the carelessness or dishonesty of parties employed in the post office service; yet instances are not wanting in which it has been shown to the satisfaction even of the complainants, that the fault at first attributed to the post office, in truth rested in other quarters. Thefts by private hands, although very difficult of proof, have not unfrequently been brought to light, and it is greatly to be desired that those who suffer loss should in the first instance, and while the circumstances are fresh, endeavour to ascertain with the utmost precision all particulars respecting the despatch or receipt of the lost letters or papers, and lose no time in communicating this information to the Inspector. Indeed, generally speaking, it is only by careful enquiry into minute details that the offender can be detected, whether he be a servant of the Department or not.

The Post Office is a department which admits of constant improvement and expansion. The public, by sending to the Postmaster-General clear and correct information respecting faulty arrangements, may materially benefit the service. It must be remembered, however, that changes of machinery so extensive and intricate as that of the post office, must be made cautiously and with much previous consideration.

Time is generally required to carry out any material change in postal arrangements; for even when decided upon, old contracts, requiring notice of termination, may have to be got rid of, and tenders for new contracts invited by public advertisement, before the decision can take effect.

New post offices are established by the Department wherever it is ascertained that a sufficient number of inhabitants can be accommodated, and a sufficient

amount of postal revenue collected to warrant such a measure. When a new post office is required, a petition should be addressed to the Postmaster-General, signed by as many of the inhabitants as can conveniently subscribe the same. The petition should state the name of the township and the number of the lot and concession on which it is desired the office should be established; the distance from the neighboring offices; whether at the site of the proposed post office there is a village; the number of mills, stores, taverns, and houses thereat; the extent of the settlement to be served, and the probable cost of the mail; together with any other facts which may form any ground for the accommodation applied for.

Amount in Currency to be paid in Canada for Money Orders drawn in Canada on the United Kingdom, and for Money Orders drawn in the United Kingdom on Canada, from 1d. Sterling to 5s. Sterling.

Stg.	Cy.	Stg.	Cy.	Stg.	Cy.	Stg.	Cy.	Stg.	Cy.
s. d.	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.
0 1	0.02	1 1	0.26	2 1	0.50	3 1	0.75	4 1	0.99
0 2	0.04	1 2	0.28	2 2	0.52	3 2	0.77	4 2	1.01
0 3	0.06	1 3	0.30	2 3	0.54	3 3	0.79	4 3	1.03
0 4	0.08	1 4	0.32	2 4	0.56	3 4	0.81	4 4	1.05
0 5	0.10	1 5	0.34	2 5	0.58	3 5	0.83	4 5	1.07
0 6	0.12	1 6	0.36	2 6	0.60	3 6	0.85	4 6	1.09
0 7	0.14	1 7	0.38	2 7	0.62	3 7	0.87	4 7	1.11
0 8	0.16	1 8	0.40	2 8	0.64	3 8	0.89	4 8	1 31
0 9	0.18	1 9	0.42	2 9	0.66	3 9	0.91	4 9	1.51
0 10	0.20	1 10	0.44	2 10	0.68	3 10	0.93	4 10	1.71
0 11	0.22	1 11	0.46	2 11	0.70	3 11	0.95	4 11	1.91
1 0	0.24	2 0	0.48	3 0	0.73	4 0	0.97		

Amount in Currency to be paid for Money Orders drawn in Canada on Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom from 5s. Sterling to £10 Sterling.

In addition to the sums in dollars and cents placed opposite the respective amounts, the following commissions must be paid :—On orders not exceeding £2 stg., 25 cents; exceeding £2 and not exceeding £5, 50 cents; exceeding £5 and not exceeding £7, 75 cents; exceeding £7 and not exceeding £10, $1 00.

Stg.	Cy.	Stg.	Cy.	Stg.	Cy.	Stg.	Cy.	Stg.	Cy.
s. d.	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.
5 0	1.22	8 0	1.95	11 0	2.69	14 0	3.42	17 0	4.16
5 1	1.24	8 1	1.97	11 1	2 71	14 1	3.44	17 1	4.18
5 2	1.26	8 2	1.99	11 2	2.73	14 2	3.46	17 2	4.20
5 3	1.28	8 3	2.02	11 3	2.75	14 3	3.48	17 3	4.22
5 4	1.30	8 4	2.04	11 4	2.77	14 4	3.50	17 4	4.24
5 5	1.32	8 5	2.06	11 5	2.79	14 5	3.52	17 5	4.26
5 6	1.34	8 6	2.08	11 6	2.81	14 6	3.54	17 6	4.28
5 7	1.36	8 7	2.10	11 7	2.83	14 7	3.56	17 7	4.30
5 8	1.38	8 8	2.12	11 8	2.85	14 8	3.58	17 8	4.32
5 9	1.40	8 9	2.14	11 9	2.87	14 9	3.61	17 9	4.34
5 10	1.43	8 10	2.16	11 10	2.89	14 10	3.63	17 10	4.36
5 11	1.45	8 11	2.18	11 11	2.91	14 11	3.65	17 11	4.38
6 0	1.47	9 0	2.20	12 0	2.93	15 0	3.67	18 0	4.40
6 1	1.49	9 1	2.22	12 1	2.95	15 1	3.69	18 1	4.42
6 2	1.51	9 2	2.24	12 2	2.97	15 2	3.71	18 2	4.44
6 3	1.53	9 3	2.26	12 3	2.99	15 3	3.73	18 3	4.46
6 4	1.55	9 4	2.28	12 4	3.01	15 4	3.75	18 4	4.48
6 5	1.57	9 5	2.30	12 5	3.03	15 5	3.77	18 5	4.50
6 6	1.59	9 6	2.32	12 6	3.06	15 6	3.79	18 6	4.52
6 7	1.61	9 7	2.34	12 7	3.08	15 7	3.81	18 7	4.54
6 8	1.63	9 8	2.36	12 8	3.10	15 8	3.83	18 8	4.56
6 9	1.65	9 9	2.38	12 9	3.12	15 9	3.85	18 9	4.58
6 10	1.67	9 10	2.40	12 10	3.14	15 10	3.87	18 10	4.60
6 11	1.69	9 11	2.42	12 11	3.16	15 11	3.89	18 11	4.62
7 0	1.71	10 0	2.44	13 0	3.18	16 0	3 91	19 0	4.64
7 1	1.73	10 1	2.46	13 1	3.20	16 1	3.93	19 1	4.66
7 2	1.75	10 2	2.48	13 2	3.22	16 2	3.95	19 2	4.68
7 3	1.77	10 3	2.51	13 3	3.24	16 3	3.97	19 3	4.71
7 4	1.79	10 4	2.53	13 4	3.26	16 4	3.99	19 4	4.73
7 5	1.81	10 5	2.55	13 5	3.28	16 5	4.01	19 5	4.75
7 6	1.83	10 6	2.57	13 6	3.30	16 6	4.03	19 6	4.77
7 7	1 85	10 7	2.59	13 7	3.32	16 7	4.05	19 7	4.79
7 8	1.87	10 8	2.61	13 8	3.34	16 8	4.07	19 8	4.81
7 9	1.89	10 9	2.63	13 9	3.36	16 9	4.09	19 9	4.83
7 10	1.91	10 10	2.65	13 10	3.38	16 10	4.11	19 10	4.85
7 11	1.93	10 11	2.67	13 11	3.40	16 11	4.14	19 11	4.87

£1 Sterling	equal to	$4.89	£6 Sterling equal to $29.34.
2	"	" 9.78	7 " " 34.22.
3	"	" 14.67	8 " " 39.12.
4	"	" 19.56	9 " " 44.00.
5	"	" 24.45	10 " " 90.48.

Amount in Currency paid in Canada for Money Orders drawn in the United Kingdom on Canada, from 5s. Stg. to £10 Stg.

Stg.	Cy.	Stg.	Cy.	Stg.	Cy.	Stg.	Cy.	Stg.	Cy.
s. d.	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.	s. d.	$ c.
5 0	1.22	8 0	1.95	11 0	2.68	14 0	3.41	17 0	4.14
5 1	1.24	8 1	1.97	11 1	2.70	14 1	3 43	17 1	4.16
5 2	1.26	8 2	1.99	11 2	2.72	14 2	3.45	17 2	4.18
5 3	1.28	8 3	2.01	11 3	2.74	14 3	3.47	17 3	4.20
5 4	1.30	8 4	2.03	11 4	2.76	14 4	3.49	17 4	4.22
5 5	1.32	8 5	2.05	11 5	2.78	14 5	3.51	17 5	4.24
5 6	1.34	8 6	2.07	11 6	2.80	14 6	3.53	17 6	4.26
5 7	1.36	8 7	2.09	11 7	2.82	14 7	3.55	17 7	4.28
5 8	1.38	8 8	2.11	11 8	2.84	14 8	3.57	17 8	4.30
5 9	1.40	8 9	2.13	11 9	2.86	14 9	3.59	17 9	4.32
5 10	1.42	8 10	2.15	11 10	2.88	14 10	3.61	17 10	4.34
5 11	1.44	8 11	2.17	11 11	2.90	14 11	3.63	17 11	4.36
6 0	1.46	9 0	2.19	12 0	2.92	15 0	3 65	18 0	4.38
6 1	1.48	9 1	2.21	12 1	2.94	15 1	3.67	18 1	4.40
6 2	1.50	9 2	2.23	12 2	2.96	15 2	3.69	18 2	4.42
6 3	1.52	9 3	2.25	12 3	2.98	15 3	3.71	18 3	4.44
6 4	1.54	9 4	2.27	12 4	3.00	15 4	3.73	18 4	4.46
6 5	1.56	9 5	2.29	12 5	3.02	15 5	3.75	18 5	4.48
6 6	1.58	9 6	2.31	12 6	3.04	15 6	3.77	18 6	4.50
6 7	1.60	9 7	2.33	12 7	3.06	15 7	3.79	18 7	4.52
6 8	1.62	9 8	2.35	12 8	3.08	15 8	3.81	18 8	4.54
6 9	1.64	9 9	2.37	12 9	3.10	15 9	3.83	18 9	4.56
6 10	1.66	9 10	2.39	12 10	3.12	15 10	3.85	18 10	4.58
6 11	1.68	9 11	2.41	12 11	3.14	15 11	3.87	18 11	4.60
7 0	1.70	10 0	2.43	13 0	3.16	16 0	3.89	19 0	4.62
7 1	1.72	10 1	2 45	13 1	3.18	16 1	3.91	19 1	4.64
7 2	1.74	10 2	2.47	13 2	3.20	16 2	3.93	19 2	4.66
7 3	1.76	10 3	2.49	13 3	3.22	16 3	3.95	19 3	4.68
7 4	1.78	10 4	2.51	13 4	3.24	16 4	3.97	19 4	4.70
7 5	1.80	10 5	2.53	13 5	3.26	16 5	3.99	19 5	4 72
7 6	1.82	10 6	2.55	13 6	3.28	16 6	4.01	19 6	4.74
7 7	1.84	10 7	2 57	13 7	3.30	16 7	4.03	19 7	4.76
7 8	1.87	10 8	2.60	13 8	3.33	16 8	4.06	19 8	4.79
7 9	1.89	10 9	2.62	13 9	3.35	16 9	4.08	19 9	4.81
7 10	1 91	10 10	2.64	13 10	3.37	16 10	4.10	19 10	4.83
7 11	1.93	10 11	2.66	13 11	3.39	16 11	4.12	19 11	4.85

£1 Sterling	equal to	$4.87	£6 Sterling equal to $29.20
2	"	" 9.73	7 " " 34.06
3	"	" 14.60	8 " " 38.96
4	"	" 19.47	9 " " 43.80
5	"	" 24.33	10 " " 48.66

N.B.—The Currency amount to be added for any broken sum between the POUNDS Sterling, viz, from £1 to £5, will of course be taken from the Scale above. Thus for an Order of £3 18s. 11d. Sterling:—£3 is $14.60; and, for 18s. 11d., $4.60, which will give the full value of the Order, viz., $19.20.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—CANADA.

Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c.: Joseph C. Taché, Edward A. Meredith, James M. Ferres, Terrence J. O'Neil; warden, Donald Æ. MacDonell; deputy warden, Samuel G. Murray; surgeon, John R. Dickson, M.D.; Protestant chaplain, rev. Hannibal Mulkins; acting Roman Catholic chaplain, rev. J. B. Couillard; clerk, D. MacIntosh; assistant clerk, A. R. MacDonell; store-keeper, James J. Whitehead; teacher, James T. Gardnier; architect, Edward Horsey; kitchen-keeper, Geo. Sexton; hospital overseer, E. Whyman.

EDUCATION.

BRIEF SKETCH OF THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN UPPER CANADA.

BY J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B., F.R.G.S.

The present educational prosperity of Upper Canada has been of very slow growth. Nearly sixty years ago an unsuccessful effort was made to endow four Grammar schools and a University; and in 1807 the first Legislative enactment was passed establishing Classical and Mathematical schools in the eight districts into which Upper Canada was then divided, and endowing them with $400 per annum each. That established at Cornwall, under the mastership of Mr. Strachan (now the hon. the right rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto), was most efficient.

In 1816, nine years after the establishment of the Grammar schools, the Legislature of Upper Canada passed the first Common school law for that province, and appropriated $24,000 per annum for the maintenance of Common schools. In 1820 this sum was reduced to $10,000.

In 1822, a Board of Education for Upper Canada was established for the supervision of the Grammar schools, and the management of the University and School lands, which had been granted for those purposes by his Majesty George III. in 1798. Some regulations were adopted; and in 1824, an attempt was made to introduce Common and Sunday school libraries. Nevertheless, the zeal of the public in behalf of education gradually languished; and it was not until 1835 that an effort was made to revive it. In that year a bill to promote it was passed in the House of Assembly, but failed to pass in the Legislative Council. In 1836, an elaborate report was prepared by Dr. Thomas Dunscombe, M.P.P., chairman of the Educational committee of the House of Assembly, on the state of education in the various parts of the adjoining Union which he visited. He also prepared a draft of a Bill, which was printed, but never passed. The political crisis of 1837 soon followed, overwhelming in confusion all our school legislation and preventing further attention being given to the subject at that time.

I.—PUBLIC COMMON SCHOOLS.

(1.) *The Common School System.*—In 1841, a bill was passed restoring our Common schools, authorizing the establishment of Separate schools, and tracing the outlines of a system of education. In 1844, the rev. Dr. Ryerson, the present head of the Department, was appointed. He speedily set himself to reconstruct, upon a broader and more lasting foundation, our entire system of public instruction. As a preliminary step, he devoted a year to the examination and comparison of the systems of education in Europe and America, and embodied the results in a "Report on a System of Public Elementary Instruction in Upper Canada." This valuable report sketches, in a comprehensive manner, the system of public instruction which is now in successful operation among us.

The chief outlines of the system are similar to those in other countries. We are indebted in a great degree to New York for the machinery of our schools, to Massachusetts for the principle upon which they are supported, to Ireland for an admirable series of Common school books, and to Germany for our system of Normal school training. All, however, are so modified and blended to suit the circumstances of the country, that they are no longer exotic, but "racy of the soil." In several important particulars, our Public School system differs from any other on this continent. The chief points of difference are as follows:

1. It provides for specific religious instruction, and the co-operation and visitation of the local clergy of the various religious persuasions.

2. The chief executive is a non-political and permanent officer.

3. Taxation for its support is voluntary on the part of the various municipalities.

4. It prohibits the use of foreign books in the English branches of instruction, except by special permission,—thus preventing the introduction of heterogeneous text-books, and those inimical to our institutions.

5. It provides for the supply of maps, school apparatus, prize, and library books to all the schools, direct from the Department, and grants 100 per cent. on local appropriations for this purpose.

6. It provides for the pensioning of superannuated or worn-out teachers.

7. It provides for taking and recording meteorological observations at the senior County Grammar schools.

(2.) *Common School Statistics.*—Each township is divided into school sections of a suitable extent for one school, and in each of these sections three trustees are elected to manage its school affairs. In cities, towns, and villages, the schools are managed by a Board of School trustees, elected for the municipality. There were 4,104 Common schools in Upper Canada in 1862, including 109 Roman Catholic Separate schools, attended by 343,733 pupils, of which 14,700 attended the Roman Catholic Separate schools.

(3.) *Expenditures on behalf of Common and Separate Schools in* 1862.—1. For the salaries of teachers, $959,776; increase over 1861, $41,663.

2. For maps, apparatus, prizes, and libraries, $22,316; increase, $1,511.

3. For school sites, and building of school houses, $114,719; increase, $1,354.

4. For rents and repairs of school houses, $37,960; increase, $1,498.

5. For school books, stationery, fuel, and other expenses, $97,219; decrease, $5,452.

6. Total expenditure for all Common school purposes, $1,231,993; increase, $40,575.

7. Balances unexpended at the end of the year, $164,130; decrease, $25,731.

(4.) *Free Public Libraries, Maps, and Apparatus.*—The Chief Superintendent in his report for 1862 states that "The system of free public libraries is as follows: A carefully classified catalogue of about four thousand works (which, after examination, have been approved by the Council of Public Instruction), is sent to the trustees of each school section and the council of each municipality. From this catalogue the municipal or school authorities desirous of establishing or improving a library, select such books as they think proper, and receive from the Department the books desired (as far as they are in print or stock) at cost prices, with an apportionment of one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums they transfer towards the purchase of books. The libraries are managed by the local councils and trustees according to general regulations, as provided by law, by the Council of Public Instruction." Up to the end of Dec. 1862, about 518 libraries had been established, containing more than 1200 sub-divisions, and 198,848 vols.

"The maps, globes, and various articles of school apparatus sent out by the Department, apportioning one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums are provided from local sources, are nearly all manufactured in Canada, and are better executed at lower prices than imported articles of the same kind. The globes and maps manufactured (even to the material) in Canada, contain the latest discoveries of voyagers and travellers, and are executed in the best manner, as are tellurians, mechanical powers, numeral frames, geometrical forms, &c. All this has been done by employing competitive private skill and enterprise. The Department has furnished the manufacturers with the copies and models, purchasing certain quantities of the articles when manufactured at stipulated prices, then permitting and encouraging them to manufacture and dispose of these articles themselves to any private parties desiring them, as the Department supplies them only to municipal and school authorities. In this way new domestic manufactures are introduced, and mechanical and artistic skill and enterprise are encouraged, and many aids to school and domestic instruction, heretofore unknown among us, or only attainable in particular cases with difficulty and at great expense, are now easily and cheaply accessible to private families, as well as to public municipal and school authorities all over the country. It is also worthy of remark, that this important branch of the Educational Department is self-supporting. All the expenses of it

are reckoned in the cost of the articles and books procured; so that it does not cost either the public revenue or school fund a penny beyond what is apportioned to the municipalities and school sections providing a like sum or sums for the purchase of books, maps, globes, and various articles of school apparatus. I know of no other instance in either the United States or in Europe, of a branch of a public department of this kind, conferring so great a benefit upon the public, and without adding to public expenses."

In connection with the foregoing, it may be interesting to show what has been the extent of the demand for books in Canada during the last twelve years. The facts are highly encouraging, and speak well for the prevalence of an enlightened literary taste and growing intelligence among the various classes of the people.

The following statistical table, which has been compiled from the trade and navigation returns for the province, shows the gross value of printed books (not maps or school apparatus) imported into Canada during the thirteen years specified below:

Year.	*Value of Books entered at ports in L. Canada.*	*Value of Books entered at ports in U. Canada.*	*Total value of Books imported into Canada.*
1850..	$101,880	$141,700	$243,580
1851..	120,700	171,732	292,432
1852..	141,176	159,268	300,444
1853..	158,700	254,280	412,980
1854..	171,452	307,808	479,260
1855..	194,356	338,792	533,148
1856..	208,636	427,992	636,628
1857..	224,400	309,172	533,572
1858..	171,255	191,942	363,197
1859..	139,057	184,304	323,461
1860..	155,604	252,504	408,108
1861..	185,612	344,621	530,233
1862..	183,987	249,234	433,221
	$2,156,815	$3,333,349	$5,490,164

(5.) *Text Books, Maps, and Apparatus used in the Schools—The Bible and Prayers.*—In regard to the text-books, &c., the Chief Superintendent also remarks as follows:—"1. The series of National Canadian Text-books (adopted and adapted from those of the Irish National Board) are now so universally used in our schools, that the detailed table on this subject is not repeated. It is worthy of remark that the text-books specially prepared and adapted for the Canadian schools are rapidly superseding those for which they were intended as substitutes.

"On the adoption of the decimal system of currency in Canada it was felt that the National arithmetics should be adapted to it. This task was undertaken by Mr. Sangster, the mathematical master of the Normal school, who has compiled both a large and a small arithmetic, upon the plan of the National Arithmetic, greatly improved and illustrated by examples taken from Canadian statistics. These arithmetics, published by the enterprise of Mr. Lovell, are already used in 1,906 schools—being an increase of 782 schools during the year: while the use of the old National Arithmetic has decreased during the year to the extent of 734 schools.

"2. The same remark applies to Mr. Lovell's Canadian Geography, compiled by Mr. Hodgins, and intended to supersede Morse's Geography, which had heretofore been permitted in the schools in the absence of one better adapted for their use. The use of Morse's Geography has been discontinued in 703 schools during the year, while Lovell's General Geography has been introduced into 818 schools—being now used in 1,864 schools.

"3. The whole number of schools using *maps* is 2,965—increase, 145; the number of schools using *globes* is 1,017—increase, 91; the number of schools using *blackboards* is 3,526—increase, 184. The whole number of maps used in the schools is 21,976—increase, 1,309.

"4. The number of schools opened and closed with prayer was 2,576—increase, 195. The number of schools in which the Bible or Testament is used was 2,922—increase, 43; being nearly three-fourths of all the Common schools in Upper Canada."

(6) *The Superannuated or Worn-out Teachers.*—1. The Legislature has apportioned $4,000 per annum in aid of superannuated or worn-out Common School teachers. The allowance cannot exceed $6 per annum for each year that the recipient has taught a Common school in Upper Canada. Each recipient must pay $4 for the current year, or $5 for each past year, since 1854, into the fund; nor can any teacher share in the fund unless he pays annually at that rate to the fund, commencing with the time of his beginning to teach, or with 1854 (when the system was established), if he began to teach before that time. If a teacher has not paid his subscription annually, he must pay at the rate of $5 per annum for past time, in order to be entitled to share in the fund when worn out. 209 teachers have been admitted to receive aid from this fund; of whom 38 have died before or during the year 1862. The average age of each pensioner was 66½ years.

II.—NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

The establishment of a Normal school as necessary to the completion of a national system of education, engaged public attention in 1835; but nothing was accomplished until after the appointment, in 1844, of the rev. Dr. Ryerson, as Superintendent of Education. In February 1846, Dr. Ryerson, after investigating the systems of education in Europe and the United States, submitted to Government his report on a System of Elementary education for Upper Canada, and a draft of a School bill, which obtained the assent of Parliament, 23rd May 1846. On the 1st July following, the Board of Education (now Council of Public Instruction) was appointed, for the purpose of establishing the Normal and Model schools, and selecting text-books for the Common schools of the Province. By agreement with the Government, the old Government house of Upper Canada, at Toronto, was granted for the use of the Normal school, until the erection of proper buildings; and after the completion of the necessary arrangements, the institution was formally opened for the admission of students on the 1st November 1847. The following year the Boys' Model school was opened.

On the removal of the Seat of Government from Montreal to Toronto, in 1849, measures were adopted for the immediate erection of buildings for the institution. Accordingly, the Legislature, in 1850, appropriated £15,000 for the purchase of a site and erection of buildings, and an additional £10,000 in 1852—making in all £25,000. The corner stone of the new buildings was laid on the 2nd July, 1851, by His Excellency Lord Elgin, and the premises were formally opened on the 24th November 1852. A Girls' Model school was added in this year.

The institution consists of a Normal school and two Model schools: the former, the School of Instruction by Lecture; the latter, the School of Instruction by Practice. The students in the former are young persons whose ages vary from 16 or 18 to 30 and over; while the pupils in the latter are children between the ages of 5 and 16 years. In the Normal school, the teachers in training are instructed in the various English branches, as well as in the principles of education, and the best methods of communicating knowledge to the youth placed under their care,—are "taught how to teach"; and in the Model schools they are taught to give practical effect to those instructions, under the direction of teachers previously trained in the Normal school. The Model schools are designed, by both the system of instruction pursued, and the general arrangement, to be the *model* for the public schools of the Province.

In the admissions to the Normal school all the Counties in Upper Canada have been represented.—The number of applications for admission during the two sessions of 1862 was 341; the number admitted was 283. The number who (after an examination of several days, on paper, at the close of each session, on all the subjects taught, and as to their ability and skill in teaching and governing a school) received Provincial certificates, was 191. Teachers from the Normal school have given a tone and character to Common school teaching generally; the demand for them increases yearly; and thus the influence of the Normal school is felt throughout Upper Canada in the improved methods of school organization and teaching, as well as in the qualifications, character, and position of teachers.

Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada.—Hon. S. B. Harrison, Q.C., chairman; rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., chief superintendent of education; right rev. John J. Lynch, D.D., R. C. bishop

of Toronto; rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D.; hon. Mr. Justice Morrison; J. S. Howard; rev. J. Jennings, D.D.; rev. Adam Lillie, D.D.; and rev. J. Barclay, D.D. Members for the purposes of the Grammar School Act: Rev. J. McCaul, LL.D., president of University College, and the presidents of the Colleges affiliated with the University of Toronto; J. George Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S., recording clerk.

Provincial, Normal and Model Schools, for the Instruction and Training of Teachers—Normal School: T. J. Robertson, M.A., head master; J. H. Sangster, M.A., 2nd master; H. G. Strachan, teacher of book-keeping and writing; A. Coulon, drawing master; H. F. Sefton, teacher of vocal music; captain H. Goodwin, teacher of gymnastics and calisthenics.

Model Schools, in which the Normal School Students practise the art of Teaching: J. Carlyle, master of the Boys' school; J. C. Disher, first assistant; A. Campbell, second assistant; Dorcas Clark, mistress of Girls' school; Mary Adams, 1st assistant; Sarah Clark, acting 2nd assistant; and the teachers of writing, book-keeping, drawing, music, gymnastics, and calisthenics in the Normal school. The sessions of the Normal school commence on the 8th of January and 8th of August, and close on the 15th of June and 15th of December in each year.

III.—THE COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Grammar schools were first established in Upper Canada in 1807, under the name of "district schools." The number established in that year was eight—or one each for the eight districts into which the Province was then divided.

In 1855, the present County Grammar school system was established. It was designed to form a link between the common school and the university, and was intended to provide facilities for giving "instruction in the higher branches of a practical English and commercial education, including the elements of mechanics and natural philosophy, and also in the Greek and Latin languages, and in mathematics, so far as to prepare students for University College, or any college affiliated to the University of Toronto."*

The course of study in these schools, and the general regulations for their management, are prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for Upper Canada. Masters must either be graduates of some university, or possess a certificate of qualification from a committee of examiners appointed by the Council of Public Instruction. Pupils, on entering a Grammar school, are required to pass a preliminary examination in "reading, writing, spelling; simple and compound rules of arithmetic, reduction and simple proportion; elements of English grammar and parsing; definitions and outlines of geography." There are four grammar school terms in each year, and the fees are determined by the local boards of trustees. The members of these boards are appointed by the County councils. In 1862 there were ninety-one grammar schools in Upper Canada, attended by 4,982 pupils, and supported at a cost of $90,090, including a Legislative grant of $39,111.

The total number of educational institutions of all kinds, reported by the Educational Department as in operation in Upper Canada during 1862, was 4,554, attended by 357,572 pupils, and expending $1,703,216 in their support.

Masters of County Grammar Schools, 1863.

Acres, Jonathan W., L.R.C.P.	Paris.
Andrews, Albert	Kincardine.
Barron, F. W., M.A.	Cobourg.
Bayly, rev. Benjamin, A.B.	London.
Bradbury, J. L., B.A.	Richmond.
Briggs, W. G., B.A.	Mount Pleasant.
Buchan, J. M., B.A.	Hamilton.
Burdon, Alex.	Belleville.
Campbell, Daniel	Grimsby.
Campbell, John, M.A.	Bradford.
Campled, Alex., B.A.	Sarnia.
Cooper, rev. W. E., M.A.	St. Catharines.
Cowan, Samuel	Vienna.
Crawford, W. G., B.A.	Brantford.
Crowle, E. T., M.A., Ph. D.	Markham.
Davies, rev. H. W., M.A.	Cornwall.
Daunt, Wm.	Newcastle.
Dickinson, C. R., B.A.	Brighton.
Dingwall, James, A.B.	Kemptville.
Dixon, James B., M.A.	Colborne.
Dunlop, John J., M.A.	Brockville.
Dunn, James M.	Peterborough.
Evans, L. H., B.A.	Richmond Hill.
Freer, Benjamin	Renfrew.
Gore, Frederic, B.A.	Collingwood.
Gordon, John	Port Hope.
Haight, F. S., M.A.	Scotland.
Hall, Thos. A., M.A.	Port Rowan.
Haldan, John, jr.	Goderich.
Hodgson, James	Welland.
Houghton, Henry B., B.A.	Uxbridge.
Hudspeth, Robert	Lindsay.
Hunter, J. H., M.A.	Beamsville.
Johnson, rev. S., M.A.	Barrie.
Johnston, rev. J. K., B.A.	Guelph.
Jolly, J. W.	Prescott.
Jones, Spencer A.	Vankleekhill.
King, John, A.M.	Dundas.
Kirkland, Thomas	Whitby.
Lennox, David, B.A.	Smith's Falls.
Lewin, William, B.A.	Newburgh.
Livingstone, R. T., B.A.	Perth.
Logan, rev. J. B., M.A.	Weston.
Lumsden, James, M.A.	Port Dover.
Lumsden, rev. Wm., M.A.	Oshawa.
Macdonnell, D. J., M.A.	Wardsville.
Macgregor, rev. J. G.	Elora.
Macgregor, C. J., M.A.	Stratford.
MacLaren, John, B.A.	Williamstown.
McBain, Alex., M.A.	Chatham.
McKillop, Malcolm, B.A.	Sandwich.
McLaren, Peter, B.A.	Lanark.
McLellan, J. A., M.A.	St. Mary's, Bl.
McNab, F. F., B.A.	Picton.
McNaughton, Alex.	L'Orignal.
McNeely, John, B.A.	Thorold.
Marling, S. A., M.A.	Newmarket.
Matheson, Robert, B.A.	Milton.
Miller, O. T., A.M.	Ancaster.
Miller, A. E.	Bowmanville.
Minor, Silas, B.A.	Mirrickville.
Morrison, Joseph	Metcalfe.
Mulholland, rev. J. G., M.A.	Simcoe.
Ormiston, David, B.A.	Berlin.
Oliver, William, B.A.	Oakville.
Patterson, James C.	Windsor.
Phillipps, rev. H. N.	Niagara.
Phillipps, Robert	Napanee.
Platt, G. D.	Gananoque.
Pope, S. D., B.A.	Stirling.
Preston, James	Owen Sound.
Scott, W. E., B.A.	Consecon.
Seath, John, B.A.	Brampton.
Shaw, John	Omemee.
Shier, James, B.A.	Bath.
Sinclair, Wm., B.A.	Cayuga.
Sommerville, J. A., B.A.	Strathroy.
Strauchon, George	Woodstock.
Tarbell, H. S., M.A.	Farmersville.
Tassie, William, M. A.	Galt.
Thorburn, John, M.A.	Ottawa.
Turnbull, James, B.A.	Caledonia.
Tytler, Wm., B.A.	Carleton Place.
Verner, Arthur C., B.A.	Norwood.
Watts, W. A., M.A.	Drummondville.
Wells, John	Ingersoll.
Whitney, W. A., B.A.	Iroquois.
Wickson, rev. A., LL.D.	Toronto.
Woods, S., B.A.	Kingston.
Wright, George, B.A.	Streetsville.
Young, George, B.A.	Oakwood.
Younghusband, L., M.A.	St. Thomas.

IV.—THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT FOR UPPER CANADA.

Contemporaneous with and indicative of the growth and development of the educational system of Upper Canada, has been the history of the department itself. Originally a branch of the Provincial Secretary's department (who was, *ex officio*, chief superintendent of education), with an assistant superintendent and a clerk, it has gradually expanded into a distinct and important branch of the public service. It now occupies, with its three excellent accessory schools, a handsome structure, which was specially erected by authority of the Legislature for that purpose.

* 16 Vict., chap. 186.

The Education Office was first opened in 1841 at Kingston, the then seat of Government. In 1844 it was, for convenience, removed to Cobourg (one hundred miles further west), and in 1846 to a building adjoining the old Government house, at Toronto. In 1852 it was removed to the new buildings, which were erected on a square facing on Gould, Church, Gerrard, and Victoria streets, which is now nearly in the heart of the city.

The duties devolving upon the Educational Department include those relating to the general administration of the Common and Grammar school laws; the giving of explanations to municipal councils, local superintendents, school trustees, teachers, and others, on doubtful points of law and modes of proceeding; decisions on appeals and complaints; auditing municipal school accounts; the oversight of the Normal and Model, Grammar and Common schools, and the granting of provincial certificates to teachers; paying and accounting for all the legislative grants for Grammar, Common and Separate schools, and for the Normal school, the Educational depository, the Museum, pensions to superannuated teachers, and other services, providing teachers' registers, blank reports, and returns for trustees, local superintendents, clerks, and treasurers of municipalities, and the *Journal of Education* (besides editing it) to each local superintendent and school corporation in Upper Canada, the preparation of the annual report of the Chief Superintendent, general correspondence relating to the promotion of education, &c.

Educational Museum.—Connected with the Educational Department is a museum, containing specimens of school apparatus and furniture; a valuable collection of Italian, Dutch, and Flemish oil paintings, and statuary casts and busts. The museum is freely open to the public.

Some idea may be formed of the gradual progress of the work in the Department from the following statement of its correspondence since 1850:

During the years....	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Letters received.....	1,180	2,026	2,996	4,015	4,920	5,338	5,739	6,294	6,431	6,468	7,121	7,215	6,495
Do. sent out.....	760	1,136	1,430	1,936	2,581	3,764	3,966	3,542	4,627	5,823	6,015	5,656	4,955

No power has been employed by the Department but that of persuasion; and no attempt has been made to advance faster than the felt necessities and convictions of the country would justify. To educate the people through themselves is the fundamental principle of the Upper Canada school system; and to assist them to advance their own best interests, and manage their own school affairs, has been the spirit and sole object of its administration.

Officers of the Department.—Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., chief superintendent of education; John George Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S., deputy superintendent; Alexander Marling, LL.B., senior clerk of Department and accountant; A. Johnstone Williamson, M.D., clerk of correspondence; Francis Joseph Taylor, clerk of statistics; John T.R. Stinson, assistant clerk of statistics; James Moore, messenger of Department. *Map and Library Depository Branch.*—Samuel Passmore May, M.D., clerk of libraries; W. H. Atkinson, depository salesman; J. W. Rolph and Edward B. Cope, assistant clerks; Christopher Alderson, packer and messenger; Charles Parsons, assistant do. Offices in the Normal School buildings, Toronto.

V. UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES.

The University of Toronto.—The University of Toronto was established by Royal charter, of the 15th of March 1827, under the title of "King's College." The following year, 3rd of January 1828, it was endowed, by patent, with a grant of the lands which had been set apart for that purpose by the Crown in 1798, at the request of the Parliament of Upper Canada. The arrangements having been completed for opening the University, the formal inauguration of the institution and first admission of students, took place on the 8th of June 1843, and its first convocation on the 14th December 1844.

Various acts relating to the University have been passed by the Provincial Parliaments. In 1853, Parliament passed another Act (16 Victoria, cap. 89), separating the functions of the University from those assigned to it as a College," and abolishing the professorships of law and medicine, and the rights and privileges of the Convocation, which had been guaranteed in the original charter, and continued and enlarged by the Act of 1849. Under this present Act the University of Toronto is modelled after the University of London, England, and is governed by a Senate appointed by the Crown. Its functions consist in prescribing courses of study in the faculties of law, medicine, and arts, and such other branches of knowledge as may be determined; appointing examiners for ascertaining the proficiency of persons desirous of literary distinction in the appointed subjects of study; and conferring the appropriate academical degrees and honors upon such as attain the required proficiency, and comply with the prescribed regulations.

The officers of the Senate are, a chancellor, appointed by the Crown, and a vice-chancellor, elected by the Senate from amongst its members. There are no professorships in the University. Examiners are appointed annually by the Senate, in law, in medicine, and in arts, who hold examinations at such times in each year as the Senate may appoint. In addition to the academical degrees in the various faculties, the rewards for proficiency are: diplomas, scholarships (conferring a yearly stipend and free tuition in University College), prizes, and certificates of honor.

Scholarships offered at examinations of the University—Faculty of Law, 4; 1 for matriculants, 1 for students 1 year's standing, 1 for students 2 years' standing, 1 for students 3 years' standing. Faculty of Medicine, 4; 1 for matriculants, 1 for students 1 year's standing, 1 for students 2 years' standing, 1 for students 3 years' standing. Faculty of Arts, 24; at the matriculation examination, 1 in the Greek and Latin classics, 1 in mathematics, 4 for general proficiency in all the subjects appointed for matriculants,—at the examination for the first year, 1 in the Greek and Latin classics, 1 in mathematics, 4 for general proficiency in all the subjects appointed for students the first year,—at the examination for the second year, 1 in the Greek and Latin classics, 1 in mathematics, 1 in the natural sciences, 1 in modern languages with history, 1 in logic, ethics and metaphysics, 1 for general proficiency in all the subjects appointed for students of the second year, —at the examination for the third year, 1 in the Greek and Latin classics, 1 in mathematics, 1 in natural sciences, 1 in modern languages, with history, 1 in ethics and metaphysics, with civil polity and history, 1 for general proficiency in all the subjects appointed for students of the third year. Value of each scholarship £30, and tenable for 1 year only.

Visitor, right hon. Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Governor General of British North America; *Chancellor*, hon. Mr. Justice Morrison; *Vice-Chancellor*, hon. James Patton, LL.D. *Members of the Senate:* John Langton, M.A.; rev. J. McCaul, LL.D.; hon. David Christie, M.L.C.; Sir William E. Logan, D.C.L., F.R.S.; James J. Hayes, M.D.; rev. A. Lillie, D.D.; E. M. Hodder, M.D., F.R.C.S.; rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., chief superintendent of education for Upper Canada; the very rev. William Leitch, D.D., principal of Queen's College; rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., president of Victoria College; very rev. A. McDonell, D.D., V.G., president of Regiopolis College; G. R. R. Cockburn, M.A., principal of Upper Canada College; very rev. Joseph Tabaret, superior of the St. Joseph College, Ottawa; Wm. T. Aikins, M.D., president of Toronto School of Medicine; professors H. H. Croft, D.C.L., F.C.S.; J. B. Cherriman, M.A; Dan. Wilson, LL.D.; also rev. John Jennings, D.D.; hon. O. Mowat, Q.C., M.P.P.; George Herrick, M.D.; Ira Lewis, M.A; Larratt W. Smith, D.C.L.; S. S. Macdonell, LL.D.; rev. Henry B. Jessopp, M.A.; John Helliwell, M.A; W. G. Draper, M.A.; T.A. McLean, M.A.; John Boyd, M.A., B.C.L.; Adam Crooks, M.A., B.C.L.; D. McMichael, LL.D.; John E. Thomson, B.A.; E. C. Jones, B.A.; J. D. Armour, B.A.; J. J. Kingsmill, B.A.; hon. William Cayley, M.A.; rev. W. McClure; rev. Dr. Fyfe; J.H. Morris, M.A.; Edw. Blake, M.A.; C. F. Eliot, B.A.; rev. Dr. Barclay; T. J. Robertson, M.A.; rev. Wm. Checkley, B.A.; rev. V. G. Walsh; rev. A. Carman, M.A.; E. Bull, M.D.; ven. archdeacon Hellmuth, D.D., president of the Huron college. *Officers of the Senate:* Rev. A. Lorimer, A.B., librarian; T. Moss, M.A., registrar.

Bursar's Department—University and Colleges at Toronto.—David Buchan, bursar; M. Drummond, bookkeeper; J. B. E. Smith, clerk; William Morrow, messenger. Office in Upper Canada College grounds.

University College, Toronto.—On the first establishment of the Provincial University, the functions of instruction as well as of determining the standard of qualifications for University honors and degrees, were combined in the one institution, and were so continued under the University Act of 1849. With a view of adapting the constitution of the University to a system of affiliated colleges, the Act 16 Victoria, cap. 89, separated these functions, and established University College as a distinct collegiate institution from the University of Toronto, and under the government of a College Council, composed of a president, vice-president, and professors. By the same Act it is provided, that there shall be taught in the said College such sciences, arts, and branches of knowledge as the Council may, from time to time, determine, and as may be in accordance with the statutes of the University of Toronto, respecting the prescribed subjects for examination. *President*, rev. John McCaul, LL.D.; *Vice-President*, vacant; *Professors*, rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Trin. Coll., Dub., professor of classical literature, logic, rhetoric, and belles lettres; rev. James Beaven, D.D., St. Edm. Hall, Oxon., professor of metaphysics and ethics; H. H. Croft, D.C.L., Univ. of Toronto, professor of chemistry and experimental philosophy; George Buckland, professor of the theory and practice of agriculture; J. B. Cherriman, M.A. St. John's Coll., Cantab., professor of natural philosophy; Daniel Wilson, LL.D., Univ. St. Andrews, professor of history and English literature; rev. William Hincks, F.L.S., professor of natural history; E. J. Chapman, F.C.S., professor of mineralogy and geology; James Forneri, LL.D., Univ. Padua, professor of modern languages; G. T. Kingston, M.A., Caius Coll., Cantab., professor of meteorology, and director of the magnetic observatory. The above professors constitute the College Council. J. M. Hirschfelder, lecturer on Oriental literature; rev. Arthur Wickson, LL.D., Univ. Toronto, classical tutor and registrar; rev. Alexander Lorimer, librarian; H. Rowsell, bookseller, printer and stationer; Daniel Orris, beadle & steward.

Upper Canada College and Royal Grammar School, in connection with the University of Toronto.—This College was established in the year 1829, by the then Lieut-Governor of Upper Canada, Sir John Colborne, (the late Lord Seaton), as an institution for general education, and which might fitly prepare the way for, and ultimately assist in filling, the Provincial University, then only projected. Having first obtained the concurrence of the College Council to the establishment of a *Royal Grammar School*, he submitted to Parliament a plan for its connection with the University; and his proposal having been acceded to, the title of the Royal Grammar School was changed to that of *Upper Canada College*, and the institution opened for the purposes of tuition on the 4th January 1830. The institution stands in the same relation to the University, as the Preparatory and High schools of other Universities, although supported by an endowment of its own, besides the ordinary fees from pupils. At present it is placed under the management of the Senate of the University of Toronto; but the principal, masters, and teachers are appointed by the Governor. Prizes of books and certificates of honor are given every year to those who distinguish themselves in any of the subjects taught in the College. His Excellency the Governor General offers annually a valuable prize of books for the best examinations in the higher departments of the College curriculum. At the annual public examination in July exhibitions are competed for, varying in value from $120 to $40 per annum. Competition for them all is open to the grammar schools of the whole Province. More than 2,500 of the youth of the Province have received their education, in whole or in part, in Upper Canada College. The first classical, and the mathematical masters, were pupils of the institution, as were likewise the greater portion of the medal-men, scholars, and honor-men of our Universities.

George R. R. Cockburn, M.A., principal; William Wedd, M.A., first classical master; James Brown, M.A., mathematical master; F. L. Checkley, Sch. T.C.D., assistant mathematical master; C.W. Connon, LL.D., English classical master; John Martland, BA., second classical master; Michael Barrett, M.A., M.D., first English master, and superintendent of college boarding house; rev. E. Schluter, M.A., French and German master; C. Thompson, second English master; W. J. Wadsworth, assistant master; R. J. Baigent, drawing master; captain Goodwin, fencing, drill, and gymnastics; D. Alderdice, janitor and messenger.

University of Victoria College, Cobourg.—The existence of this College is due to the efforts of the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. During the years 1828 and 1829, plans were devised for the establishment of an Academy for the superior education of both sexes; and in 1830, the Conference appointed a committee to collect subscriptions, and select a site for the proposed institution, which they then named *Upper Canada Academy*.

After offers of donations of land and money from various parts of the Province, the town of Cobourg was selected, for the liberality of its offer and central position. Upwards of $28,000 were collected, and in the autumn of 1832 the buildings were commenced Various circumstances, however, delayed the completion of the work; and it was not until the 18th June 1836, that the Academy was formally opened. On the 12th October of the same year, a Royal charter of incorporation was obtained; and also, about the same time, a public grant, principally through the exertions of the chief originator of the college, the rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D. In 1841 application was made to Parliament for an alteration in the constitution of the academy, and its establishment as a university; and accordingly the Act 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 37, was passed, conferring the usual University powers upon its authorities, under the title of "Victoria College at Cobourg." Under this Act the management of the college is entrusted to a board, composed of nine trustees and five visitors appointed by the Conference, and to a senate, composed of the president, professors, members of the board, and certain officers of Government, for the time being. The Faculty of Arts has been in operation since 1842. In 1854 an arrangement was made with the Toronto School of Medicine, by which that institution became the Faculty of Medicine of the University; and in 1862 a Faculty of Law was added to the University. The High school, or preparatory department, sustains to the College the relation of a Grammar or High school, and is designed to qualify pupils for the University course, or to give them an elementary training in any or all of the following subjects, viz.: arithmetic, geography, history, English grammar, reading, penmanship, book-keeping, algebra, natural philosophy, French, Latin, and Greek languages. Students presenting themselves for admission into this department, are classed according to their attainments, and instructed in such branches as are deemed most suitable. No religious tests are prescribed; but all students are required to attend divine service on the Sabbath, in connection with whatever church they or their parents prefer. They are also required to attend prayers, with the reading of the Scriptures, in the College chapel, in the morning and evening of each day. The institution is supported by the sale of scholarships, fees, and an annual Parliamentary grant. Its landed endowment income is limited by the charter of incorporation to £2,000 sterling per annum. It has no permanent endowment, and is supported by voluntary contributions and fees, supplemented by an annual Parliamentary grant of $5,000; also $1,000 to the Faculty of Medicine. Its annual income from these sources (not including the Medical Faculty) amounts to about $9,500. The number of professors and tutors in the Faculties of Arts and Medicine, including the president, is fourteen. The number of students is about two hundred, not including preparatory students.

The Prince of Wales' gold and silver medals, and three or more prizes in books, are annually distributed among the most deserving students. In the Medical Faculty there are two scholarships of $100 each.

University Senate.—Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., pres't; President of Executive Council, Speaker of Legislative Council, Speaker of Legislative Assembly, Attorney General for Upper Canada, Solicitor General for Upper Canada, rev. J. B. Howard, rev. E. Wood, D.D., rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., rev. A. Green, D.D., rev. R. Jones, rev. G. R. Sanderson, rev. S. D. Rice, rev. J. Douse, rev. W. Jeffers, D.D., rev. J. B. Ayles-

worth, M.D.; professors Kingston, Wilson, Whitlock, and Harris; hon. Dr. Rolph, hon. Jas. Ferrier; professors Geikie, Berryman, Reid, Hall; R. Woodsworth, James L. Biggar, M.P.P., J. Metcalf, J. H. Dumble, M.A., Amos Wright, M.P.P., Wm. Kerr, M.A., W. W. Dean, B.A., C. M. Cameron, M.A., M.D., M. Lavell, M.D., Wm. Anglin, and J. Beatty, M.D. *Faculty of Arts.*—Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., president, prof. of mental philosophy, logic, ethics, and the evidences of religion; William Kingston, M.A., prof. of mathematics and astronomy; John Wilson, M.A., prof. of Latin and Greek languages; rev. G. C. Whitlock, LL.D., prof. of natural philosophy and natural history; E. P. Harris, Ph. D., prof. of chemistry and modern languages; rev. A. H. Reyner, B.A., classical tutor; A. R. Bain, B.A., English tutor; W. H. McLive, B.A., mathematical tutor. *Faculty of Medicine.*—Hon. John Rolph, M.D., LL.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., prof. of medicine and medical pathology; J. W. Corson, M.D., do.; W. B. Geikie, M.D., prof. of midwifery and diseases of women and children; C. V. Berryman, M.D., M.A., prof. of materia medica and therapeutics; John N. Reid, M.D., prof. of institutes of medicine; John H. Sangster, M.A., prof. of chemistry and botany; Jas. Newcomb, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P. London, prof. of principles and practice of surgery; C. B. Hall, M.D., do.; C. V. Berryman, M.D., M.A., prof. of medical jurisprudence; hon. John Rolph, M.D., LL.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., prof. of general anatomy; A. R. Strachan, M.D., do.; James Newcomb, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., prof. of surgical anatomy; James H. Faris, M.D., prof. of practical anatomy; Samuel P. May, M.D., curator of Museum. *Faculty of Law.*—Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and Robert A. Harrison, B.C.L., examiners. The lectures in medicine are delivered in Toronto.

University of Queen's College, Kingston.—Queen's College was established by the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, and was originally incorporated by an act of the Parliament of Upper Canada, 3 Vict. cap 35, as *The University at Kingston.* This act, however, was disallowed, and a Royal Charter granted the following year, bearing date 10th October 1841, and conferring the title of "Queen's College at Kingston," with power to confer degrees in the several arts and faculties. No religious test or qualification is required of persons matriculated or admitted to a degree, "save only that all persons admitted within the said College to any degree in Divinity, shall make the same declarations and subscriptions as are required of persons admitted to any degree in Divinity in the University of Edinburgh." The management of the institution is entrusted to twenty-seven trustees—twelve clergymen and fifteen laymen—appointed by the Synod of the Church; and to a College Senate, composed of the principal and professors for the time being. In 1846 the property originally vested in the corporation created by the disallowed Act of 1840, was transferred to the corporation of Queen's College by the Act of 9 Vic., cap. 89. The institution is supported by income from endowment, a grant from the Legislature, subscriptions, and assistance from Church funds. By the charter its income may be £15,000 sterling per annum. It is the only University in Upper Canada which contains the four faculties of arts, theology, law and medicine. Its endowment fund amounts to $101,738, and its annual income to about $13,300, including a Parliamentary grant of $5,000 to the Faculty of Arts, and $1,000 to the Faculty of Medicine, and $1,703 from the Colonial committee of the Church of Scotland to the Faculty of Theology. The number of professors in the several faculties is eighteen, including the principal. The number of students is about one hundred and eighty.

Principal: the very rev. Wm. Leitch, D.D. *Faculties of Theology and Arts.*—Very rev. principal Leitch, D.D., primarius prof. of divinity; rev. John B. Mowat, M.A., prof. of oriental languages, biblical criticism, and church history; rev. Jas. Williamson, M.A., LL.D., prof. of mathematics and natural philosophy; rev. John C. Murray, prof. of logic, and mental and moral philosophy; rev. George Weir, M.A., prof. of classical literature, and secretary to the Faculty of arts; — Bell, prof. of natural history. *Faculty of Medicine.*—John R. Dickson, M.D., M.R.C.P.L. and M.R.C.S.E., prof. of the principles and practice of surgery, dean of the medical faculty; Horatio Yates, M.D., prof. of the principles and practice of medicine; Fife Fowler, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, professor of materia medica and pharmacy; J. P. Litchfield, M.D., prof. of forensic and state medicine; — Bell, prof. of chemistry and practical chemistry; Michael Lavell, M.D., prof. of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Roderick Kennedy, M.D., L.R.C.S., Edinburgh, prof. of anatomy; Octavius Yates, M.D., prof. of institutes of medicine; Michael Sullivan, M.D., demonstrator of anatomy. *Faculty of Law.*—Hon. Alex. Campbell, M.L.C., dean of the faculty of law; James A. Henderson, master in chancery, and William Geo. Draper, lecturers. *Board of Trustees.*—Rev. Hugh Urquhart, D.D., rev. Alexander Spence, rev. John Barclay, D.D., rev. J. C. Muir, D.D., rev. John McMorine, rev. Alex. Mathieson, D.D., rev. John Cook, D.D., rev. George Bell, B.A., rev. Duncan Morrison, rev. James Williamson, M.A., LL.D., the principal, hon. the ex-chief justice McLean, Alexander McLean, Geo. Neilson, A. Drummond (treasurer), Hugh Allan, J. Cameron, John Paton, Judge Malloch, Alex. Morris, M.P.P., J. Thompson, George Davidson, John Greenshields, hon. J. Hamilton (chairman), Judge Logie, Edward Malloch, William Ireland, secretary to the Board of Trustees.

University of Trinity College, Toronto.—Trinity College owes its establishment to the persevering efforts of the present Bishop of Toronto, the right rev. Dr. Strachan. Previous to the opening of the Provincial University, and about two years before the organization of its Faculty of Divinity, the Bishop established a Diocesan Theological College at Cobourg, for the education of candidates for Holy orders, and appointed one of his chaplains to be professor of divinity for his diocese. This arrangement continued during the existence of a similar professorship in the University, and became the means of educating about nine-tenths of the clergy who were ordained during the continuance of the two theological schools.

The Act of 1849, while it abolished the distinctive theological character of the Provincial University, continued its professors. Measures, however, were adopted, in 1850, for the establishment of Trinity College; and an appeal was made by the Bishop to the members of the Church of England in Canada and England. The appeal was liberally responded to. In 1851, Parliament incorporated the proposed Church institution, under the title of "Trinity College;" and on the 15th of Jan. 1852, the College was formally opened for the admission of students. On the 10th of July of the same year, after correspondence and modification of the original draft, a Royal Charter was obtained, conferring the usual University powers to grant degrees in divinity, law, medicine, and arts. The corporation created by the Act consists of the Bishop and such persons as he may appoint to be the trustees and council of the College, and may hold property to the value of $20,000 per annum, subject to the provision that "the corporation shall at all times, when called upon so to do by the Governor of the Province, render an account in writing of their property, setting forth in particular the amount of income, and from what property derived; and also the number of members of the corporation, the number of teachers and students, and the course of instruction pursued."

This University confers no degree whatever unless the candidate has previously taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribed the following declaration: "I, —— ——, do willingly and heartily declare that I am truly and sincerely a member of the United Church of England and Ireland."

The institution is liberally endowed by private subscriptions of money and lands, and grants from public bodies. The buildings for the University were erected at a cost of nearly $55,000. About $200,000 were collected to form endowment. The annual income of the College is about $17,000. The number of professors is seven, including the provost, or head of the College.

Corporation.—The hon. and right rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto; the right rev. the Lord Bishop of Huron; the right rev. the Lord Bishop of Ontario. *Trustees.*—Rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D.; hon. G. W. Allan, M.L.C.; Lewis Moffatt. *Treasurer.* ——. *Council—Honorary Members.*—Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet, D.C.L.; John Arnold. *Ex-officio Members.*—Hon.

J. H. Cameron, D.C.L., Q.C., chancellor of the University; rev. provost of Trinity College. *Members from the Diocese of Toronto.*—Prof. Bovell, M.D.; prof. Hind, M.A.; ven. A. N. Bethune, D.D., D.C.L., archdeacon of Toronto; rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D.; hon. G. W. Allan, M.L.C.; Lewis Moffatt, hon. vice-chancellor Sprague; James M. Strachan; hon. Mr. justice Hagarty, D.C.L.; Samuel Bickerton Harman, B.C.L.; Thomas C. Street; rev. T. B. Fuller, D.D., D.C.L.; rev. W. McMurray, D.D., D.C.L.; rev. S. Givins; rev. J. G. Geddes, M.A. *Members from the Diocese of Huron.*—Ven. C. C. Brough, M.A., archdeacon of London; rev. F. W. Sandys, D.D.; rev. M. Boomer, LL.D.; rev. St. George Caulfield, LL.D.; rev. J. W. Marsh, M.A. *Members from the Diocese of Ontario.*—Ven. H. Patton, D.C.L., archdeacon of Ontario; very rev. W. B. Lauder, LL.D., dean of Ontario; Richard Cartwright; James A. Henderson, D.C.L.; rev. W. Bleasdell, M.A. *Secretary.*—Charles Magrath, B.C.L. *Officers of the College.*—Provost and prof. of divinity, rev. George Whitaker, M.A.; prof. of classics, rev. John Ambery, M.A.; prof. of mathematics, W. Jones, B.A.; prof. of chemistry and geology, H. Y. Hind, M.A.; prof. of physiology, James Bovell, M.D.; classical lecturer, rev. A. J. Broughall, M.A.; prof. of music, G. W. Strathy, mus. doc.

Regiopolis College, Kingston.—The establishment of this College is due to the late Roman Catholic Bishop McDonell, by whom it was first endowed, in 1835, with a grant of nearly four acres within the limits of the city of Kingston, and afterwards by a legacy of real and personal estate. In 1837 it was incorporated under the title of "The College of Regiopolis," and in 1845 the trustees under the will were authorized by Act of Parliament to convey the legacy to the corporation, and the latter authorized to hold real property to the value of $12,000 per annum, subject to the following provision: "It shall be incumbent on the said College to submit annually to each of the three branches of the Legislature, if so required, a detailed statement of the real property held by them under this Act, and of the annual revenue arising therefrom." Very rev. Angus D. McDonell, D.D., president; rev. J. O'Brien, B.A., director; rev. Damasse Matte, B.A.: J. Swift, Edward McManus, Martin Lee, Michael Stanton, Michael O'Kean, Charles Gauthier, Francis Walker, professors.

R. C. Ecclesiastical Seminary and Classical College, Ottawa.—This institution was founded by the present Roman Catholic Bishop of Ottawa, and was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1849. The corporation consists of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ottawa, and the officers of the College, and may hold property to the value of $8,000 per annum. By the 6th section of the Act 12 Victoria, cap. 107, the corporation is required to lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the beginning of each session, a detailed statement of its members and property, the number of scholars, and the course of instruction. The course of instruction embraces four principal divisions:—1st. An elementary course. 2nd. A special commercial course for those who do not intend to study Latin and Greek. 3rd. A classical course for those desiring a liberal education. 4th. A theological.

Ecclesiastical Seminary of Ottawa.—Rev. Joseph Tabaret, O.M.I., superior; rev. A. Tortel, O.M.I., prof. of moral theology: rev. Jos. Lefebvre, O.M.I., prof. of dogmatical theology.

Classical College of Ottawa.—President, very rev. J. H. Tabaret; professors: rev. R. Cook, M. M. G. Collins, A. Derbael, J. Genin, T. Duhamel, O. Boucher, M. Long, R. Barrett, J. McCarthy, M. Brennan; bursar, rev. J. B. Baudin.

St. Michael's College, Toronto.—This College was opened in 1852, by the Fathers of the Order of St. Basil, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church, and was incorporated by an Act of Parliament in 1854. The corporation consists of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, and the superior and professors of the College. It may hold property to the value of $4,000 currency per annum. The Act of incorporation provides that "the said corporation shall lay before the Governor, whenever required so to do, a detailed statement of the number of members thereof, the number of teachers employed in the various branches of instruction, the number of scholars under instruction, and the course of instruction pursued, and of the real and immovable property, and of the revenue arising therefrom." The course of study is divided into a commercial and classical department. Very rev. J. M. Soulerin, superior, and prof. of dogmatic theology; rev. C. Vincent, treasurer, and prof. of moral theology; rev. M. Ferguson, 1st classical teacher; rev. D. O'Connor, 2nd classical teacher; Mr. Joseph McCann, 3rd classical teacher; rev. F. Walsh, 1st English master; rev. Th. McCarthy, 2nd English master; P. Madden, prof. of mathematics and natural philosophy; rev. M. Famy, prof. of logic and French; H. Tapes, German teacher, and master of discipline; M. Gagneur, music master.

Knox's College, Toronto.—Knox's College was established about 1844, by the Synod of the Free Church of Scotland, and is designed for the training of its theological students. The Canada Presbyterian Church now includes the United Presbyterian Church and the Free Presbyterian Church in Canada. Both bodies had their separate divinity halls or colleges until the period of the union in 1861, when they were merged into Knox's (theological) College, Toronto, which had been established by the Free Church in 1844. This College has three professors, viz.: the principal and primarius prof. of divinity, the prof. of church history and the evidences of Christianity, and the prof. of exegetical theology and philosophy. The course of study extends over six years, including three years in general studies, and three years in theology. Principal and prof. of systematic divinity, rev. M. Willis, D.D., LL.D.; prof. of exegetical divinity and philosophy, rev. G. P. Young, M.A.; prof. of church history and evidences of Christianity, rev. R. Burns, D.D.; chairman of college board, rev. Jas. Dick, Richmond Hill; secretary, rev. Wm. Reid, A.M. Session opens on first Wednesday of October, and closes on first Wednesday of April.

Huron College, London.—This College has recently been established at London for the education of Church of England theological students in the Diocese of Huron. President, the right rev. Dr. Cronyn, Bishop of Huron; professor of divinity, the ven. Archdeacon Helmuth, D D. The institution was formally opened in December, 1863. The divinity professor is principal of the College; the rev. J. Shulte, professor of modern languages; rev. A. H. Evans, B.A., classical tutor. The classical professorship is vacant at present.

Congregational College of British North America, Toronto.—The Congregationalists of the various Provinces have, within the last few years, united their various institutions into one Theological College at Toronto, under the name of the "Congregational College of British North America." This College is not endowed, but is supported by annual contributions from the colonial churches, assisted by a grant from the Colonial Missionary Society of England. It is under the control of subscribers, by whom a board of directors is chosen to manage the College. The course of study extends over five sessions of six months each. Upwards of fifty ministers have already been sent out from the institute. The present course includes the usual branches of a liberal education, embracing the original language of the Scriptures, biblical literature, theology, church history, homiletics and pastoral duty. Prof. of theology, &c., rev. A. Lillie, D.D.; treasurer, P. Freeland; secretary, rev. F. H. Marling, Toronto. *Directors.*—Rev. T. S. Ellerby, rev. A. Lillie, D.D., rev. E. Ebbs, rev. Thomas M. Reikie, rev. A. Wickson, LL.D., rev. W. H. Allworth, rev. J. Porter, rev. W. F. Clarke, A. Christie, J. Nasmith, J. Snarr, E. Kimball, J. Hodgson, J. Turner, and D. Higgins.

N.B.—In 1864 the College will be removed to Montreal, and a strictly theological course of three years constituted, to be preceded, in the case of those who are not graduates of a college, by a literary course, to be arranged hereafter.

The Belleville Seminary—Was established at Belleville, county of Hastings, in 1854, chiefly by the liberality of members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada. It was opened in 1857, and is under the control of that body. Its design is to afford instruction in the higher branches of education to young ladies and young gentlemen. The building will accommodate three hundred pupils—one hundred of whom can reside in the building. The officers of the institution are, a principal, a preceptress, a professor of mathe-

matics, of Greek and Latin, and of the natural sciences, besides a lady teacher of music. The sessions begin in May and September. Rev. A. Carman, M.A., principal, and professor of mathematics, history and English literature; rev. H. P. Shepard, M.A., professor of the Latin and Greek languages; J. E. Howell, B.A., professor of natural science, and rector of English department; Miss Anne Green, preceptress, and teacher of music, piano, melodeon and guitar, and the French language: Mrs. A. Carman, assistant in French and music; Mrs. H. P. Shepard, teacher of drawing and painting of all kinds. Besides the above, others not of the Faculty are employed to teach in the institution.

The Canadian Literary Institute—Was established at Woodstock, county of Oxford, in 1857-8, by the regular Baptists of Upper Canada. It is under the control of that body, and is chiefly designed to afford instruction in the primary and higher English branches of education to young ladies and young gentlemen. It also includes a theological department. The course of study in the higher departments is so arranged as to suit male students both in classics and natural sciences. It is also designed to prepare male students for admission to the Law Society, or for matriculation in the faculties of arts, law, or medicine, in the University of Toronto. In the course for young ladies, classics and the higher mathematics are omitted. In the primary department no pupil under eleven years of age is admissible. The number of pupils in attendance in these branches in 1861, was one hundred and thirty-four; in the theological class, twenty-seven; total, one hundred and sixty-one. The officers of the institution are six, viz.: a principal, two other male teachers, and three female teachers. Rev. R. A. Fyfe, D.D., principal, and professor of theology; J. E. Wells, jun., A.M., classical teacher; C. B. Hankinson, B.S., mathematical teacher; W. D. Ballantyne, teacher of English and French; P. S. Vining, teacher of painting and drawing; Mrs. Revel, teacher of instrumental music. Mrs. S. T. Cooke, matron; S. T. Cooke, steward. *Officers of the Board of Trustees;* Abram Carrol, Brockville, chairman; F. B. Scofield, Woodstock, treasurer; W. H. Burtch, Woodstock, secretary.

Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton.—The Wesleyan Female College, a proprietary institution in connection with the Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Canada, was established at the city of Hamilton in 1861. It is designed to furnish a superior education in the English branches to young ladies exclusively. The proprietors of the college are an incorporated body, possessed of one or more shares of the value of one hundred dollars each. The officers of the college are eight, viz.: a principal, five female, and two male teachers, besides a Governor and Chaplain.

Rev. S. D. Rice, governor and chaplain. *Faculty of Instruction:* Miss M. E. Adams, principal; W. P. Wright, M.A., natural sciences and classics; Miss A. M. Adams, mathematics; Miss Holland, higher English; Miss Rich, the preparatory department; A. Vischer, teacher of music; Miss Ruthven, assistant teacher of music; Miss Sterling, teacher of French; rev. Dr. Freshman, German and Hebrew; Miss Harrison, drawing and oil painting. *Directors:* Edward Jackson, Joseph Lister, J. W. Rosebrugh, M.D., rev. E. Wood, D.D., Simeon Morrill, rev. S. Rose, John Bredin, rev. R. Jones, A. McCallum, rev. S. D. Rice, C. McQuesten, Wm. Boice, Edw. Gurney, John Lewis, rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., W. Anglin, rev. W. Jeffers, D.D., T. Baxter, D. Moore, Geo. Roach, rev. James Elliott. *Officers of the Board:* E. Jackson, president; C. McQuesten, M.D., vice-president; Jos. Lister, treasurer; rev. S. D. Rice, secretary.

The Friends' Seminary, Picton.—The Friends' Seminary was established near Picton, in the county of Prince Edward, in 1841, under the direction and control of the Society of Friends. The seminary is situated on a farm of one hundred acres, and will accommodate about sixty male and female pupils. At present, instruction is given in the English branches only; but exertions are shortly expected to be made to introduce the study of the classics into the seminary. It is intended, also, to erect more suitable buildings, capable of holding eighty pupils. The officers of the institution are a superintendent, a matron, and other teachers—all of whom are members of the Society of Friends. There are two terms,—a winter and a summer term.

VI.—VARIOUS ENDOWMENTS AND SUMS AVAILABLE FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES IN UPPER CANADA.

I. *The Educational Lands Endowment.*—Through the munificence of the King and others the following lands were set apart for the objects named:

	Acres.
1. County Grammar schools	258,330
2. University institutions	226,200
3. Upper Canada College	66,000
4. Trinity College (from private sources)	23,590
5. Half of the Parliamentary appropriation of one million acres of land for Common schools in each part of the Province	500,000
Grand total number of acres	1,074,120

II. *The State Endowments of Education, etc.* (1862.)

1. Parliamentary grant to superior education (*i. e.*, Colleges and Universities)	$20,000	
Less applied to Grammar schools, as below	3,200	
		$16,800
2. Income of University College, Toronto, and Upper Canada College from lands, &c., about		75,000
3. Parliamentary grant to Grammar schools, from lands, &c.	22,619	
Parliamentary grant to Grammar schools, $10,000, and $3,200 (as above)	13,200	
		35,819
Parliamentary grant to three Medical schools	3,000	
Parliamentary grant to three Literary institutions, &c.	1,800	
Parliamentary grant to two Observatories	5,300	
		10,100
		$137,719
4. Parliamentary grant to Common schools, from lands, &c.		186,032
Grand total annual endowment		$323,751

III. *Income from Local Sources—School Rates, Fees, etc.*

1. Colleges, &c. (1862), about	$35,000
2. Grammar schools (1862)	50,980
3. (*a.*) Common schools (1862) by trustees)	694,118
(*b.*) Common schools (1862) by municipal tax	274,471
(*c.*) Clergy Reserve fund, &c.	112,524
4. Private schools (1862) about	45,500
Grand total annual income from taxes, fees, &c.	$1,212,593

A GENERAL STATISTICAL ABSTRACT, exhibiting the comparative State and Progress of Education in Upper Canada, as connected with Universities, Colleges, Academies, Private, Grammar, Common, Normal and Model Schools, from the year 1849 to 1862, inclusive. Compiled from returns in the Educational Department.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
1	Population of Upper Canada	.....	803493	950551	953239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1396091	
2	Population between the ages of 5 and 16 years	253864	259258	258607	262755	268957	277912	297623	.....	324888	360578	362085	373589	384980	403302
3	Colleges in operation	7	7	7	8	8	9	10	12	12	12	13	13	13	13
4	County Grammar schools	39	57	54	60	64	64	65	61	72	75	81	88	86	91
5	Academies and private schools reported	157	224	175	181	186	206	307	267	276	301	321	305	337	342
6	Normal and Model schools for Upper Canada	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
7	Total Common schools in operation as reported	2871	3059	2985	2992	3093	3200	3284	3391	3631	3772	3848	3854	3910	3995
8	Total Roman Catholic Separate schools	.....	.....	16	18	32	44	41	81	100	94	105	115	109	109
9	Free schools reported in operation (included in No. 7 above)	No Rep.	252	855	901	1052	1117	1211	1263	1707	1936	2315	2602	2903	3111
10	Grand total educational establishments in operation in Upper Canada	3076	3349	3239	3262	3386	3526	3710	3815	4094	4258	4372	4379	4459	4554
11	Total students attending colleges and universities	773	684	632	751	756	806	1100	1335	1335	1335	1373	1373	1373	1373
12	Total pupils attending County Grammar schools	1120	2070	2191	2643	3221	4287	3726	3386	4073	4459	4381	4546	4765	4982
13	Total pupils attending academies & private schools	3648	4663	4557	5684	4440	5473	7584	6220	6523	6372	6182	6408	7361	6784
14	Total students and pupils attending Normal and Model schools for Upper Canada	400	370	356	645	735	622	643	772	746	777	718	700	700	700
15	Total pupils attending the Common schools of Upper Canada	138465	151891	168159	179587	194736	204168	222979	243935	262673	283692	288598	301104	316287	329033
16	Total pupils attending the Roman Catholic Separate schools	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4885	7210	9964	9991	12994	14708	13631	14700
17	Grand total, students and pupils attending universities, colleges, academies, grammar, private, normal, model, common, and separate schools	144406	159678	175895	189310	203888	215356	240917	262858	285314	306626	314246	328839	344117	357572
18	Total amount paid for the salaries of common and separate school teachers in Upper Canada *	$353912	$353716	$391308	$428948	$489764	$578868	$680108	$779680	$860232	$777616	$859325	$895591	$918113	$959776
19	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of common and separate school houses, and for libraries and apparatus, books, fuel, stationery, &c. *	No Rep.	$56756	$77336	$100366	$128072	$175472	$219164	$298428	$351926	$265519	$250721	$264183	$273305	$272217
20	Grand total paid for common and separate school teachers' salaries, the erection and repairs of school houses, and for libraries and apparatus *	do.	$410472	$468644	$529314	$617836	$754340	$899272	$1078108	$1212158	$1043135	$1110046	$1159774	$1191418	$1231993
21	Total amount paid for Grammar school masters' salaries *	do.	No Rep.	{ Inclu	ded in o	ther ed	ucati- }	$46255	$47659	$57552	$52940	$61564	$64005	$71034	$73211
22	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Grammar school houses *	do.	do.	o	nal insti	tutions.		$5711	$8311	$10708	$2868	$7930	$6037	$4234	$7502
23	Amount *received* by other educa'l institutions, &c. *	do.	do.	$131336	$147956	$150104	$174016	$204754	$192014	$214849	$219979	$210042	$218632	$209421	$222534
24	Grand total paid for educational purposes in U. C. *	do.	do.	$599980	$677270	$767940	$928356	$1155992	$1326092	$1495267	$1318922	$1389582	$1448448	$1476107	$1535240
25	Total common school teachers in Upper Canada	3209	3476	3277	3388	3539	3539	3565	3689	4083	4202	4235	4281	4336	4406
26	Total male do. do.	2505	2697	2551	2541	2601	2508	2568	2622	2787	2965	3115	3100	3031	3115
27	Total female do. do.	704	779	726	847	938	1031	997	1067	1296	1237	1120	1181	1305	1291
28	Average No. of months each Common school has been kept open by a qualified teacher	9 1/10	9 1/7	9 1/8	9 1/9	9 3/8	9 3/8	9 3/8	10	10	10 1/3	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 7/8

* Balances due but not collected were included until 1858, but from that date Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24, represent actual payments only. If we add to the Grand Total (24) the unexpended balances, $167,976, we should have an available sum of $1,703,216 for Educational purposes during 1862; and for 1861, $1,670,024—the increase in 1862 being $33,192.

NOTE.—The returns up to the year 1849 are not very complete; but since that period they have been sufficiently so as to establish data by which to compare our yearly progress in educational matters. The returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all institutions of learning, from the Common school up to the University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of institutions have been rather private than official, which should not be the case. The annual report of a department of Public Instruction, should present, in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of ALL our educational institutions—primary, intermediate, and superior.

VIII.—THE NUMBER, CHARACTER, AND VALUE OF OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.*—In Upper Canada there are the following educational institutions, viz:

NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF INSTITUTION.	No. Professors or Teachers.	No. of Students or Pupils.	Estimated Value of Land and Buildings.	Estim. Value of Sch'l Furniture, Maps, Apparatus, Museums, and Libraries.	Estimated Annual Income.	Religious Denomination.
1. Toronto University, including University College,	12	250	$610,000	$85,000	$55,000	(Public.)
2. Victoria College University, Cobourg,	20	200	50,000	2,000	12,000	Wesleyan Methodist.
3. Queen's College University, Kingston,	18	160	75,000	5,000	13,300	Church of Scotland.
4. Trinity College University, Toronto,	7	40	100,000	10,000	17,000	Church of England.
Four Roman Catholic Colleges, viz.:						
1. St. Joseph's College, Ottawa,	12	50	30,000	2,000	6,000	Roman Catholic.
2. Regiopolis College, Kingston,	12	100	50,000	4,000	12,000	
3. St. Michael's College, Toronto,	11	100	40,000	2,000	8,000	
4. L'Assomption College, Sandwich	5	50	10,000	600	5,000	
Three Theological Colleges,† exclusively, viz:						
1. Knox College, Toronto,	3	50	20,000	4,000	5,000	Canada Presbyterian.
2. Congregational Col. of B. N. A., Toronto	2	10	1,000	800	3,000	Congregational.
3. Huron College, London					3,000	Church of England.
Three Collegiate Seminaries, viz.:						
1. Belleville Seminary,	12	150	12,500	600	10,000	Methodist Episcopal.
2. Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock,	6	160	10,000	800	8,000	Baptist.
3. Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton,	10	136	20,000	500	10,000	Wesleyan Methodist.
One Royal Grammar School, &c., viz.:						
1. Upper Canada College, Toronto,	10	130	10,000	1,000	20,000	(Public.)
Three Normal and Model Schools, viz.:						
1. Normal School, Toronto,	6	150	150,000	1,200	30,000	
2. Boys' Model School, Toronto,	3	190		400		
3. Girls' Model School, Toronto,	3	220		400		
County Grammar Schools.						
91 Grammar Schools,	131	4,982	40,000	8,000	90,000	
Three Industrial Schools, viz.:						
1. Friends' Seminary, near Picton,	5	60	8,500	500	4,000	Quaker.
2. Indian Industrial School, Alnwick,	2	30	5,000	250	850	Wesleyan Methodist.
3. Indian Industrial School, Mount Elgin,	2	30	5,000	250	850	Wesleyan Methodist.
4,104 *Elementary Schools, viz.:*						
1. 3,995 Common Schools,	4,244	329,033	2,100,000	60,000	1,400,000	(Public.)
2. 109 Roman Catholic Separate Schools,	162	14,700	27,000	1,000	31,000	Roman Catholic.
382 *Miscellaneous, viz.:*						
1. 39 Indian Schools,	35	800	3,000	200	5,000	Various.
2. 342 Private Schools,	480	7,354	60,000	2,000	56,400	Various.
3. 1 Deaf and Dumb School, Toronto,	2	20	500	100	4,000	(Public.)
Or 4,597 Educational Institutions, in all, in Upper Canada.						
Grand total for Upper Canada,	5,219	359,155	$3,437,500	$193,400	$1,799,400	

* In many instances the information contained under this head is necessarily defective. Circulars were sent to the various institutions named, but replies to the several questions were not received, and in some instances, no reply whatever was received.

† In addition to these purely theological colleges, there are theological faculties in the Universities of Trinity College, Toronto, and Queen's College, Kingston, as well as the Roman Catholic Colleges at Ottawa, Kingston, and Toronto, and in the Baptist Literary Institute, at Woodstock.

SKETCH OF THE PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN LOWER CANADA.

The Government of Old France had given a great deal of attention to the subject of public instruction in Canada. It appears that the first school in Canada was opened at Three Rivers in 1616 by Father Pacifique Duplessis, a Franciscan. In 1618 a school was also in operation, at Tadoussac, under Father Joseph LeCaron, of the same order. The Jesuits opened a school at Quebec in 1632, which became a great and flourishing College The Seminary at Quebec was founded by Mgr. De Laval in 1663. The College of St. Sulpice at Montreal, (1773), and the Nunnery of the Ursulines at Quebec, (1640) were also among the first institutions opened in this country. The Frères Charrons, a religious order, and subsequently the Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes, also had schools for elementary education in Canada under the French *regime*, but they were discontinued after a short time. The pious Marguerite Bourgeois, whose name is now surrounded with veneration by all Canadians, founded, in 1653, the order of La Congregation de Notre Dame, which has now in the city of Montreal alone 4000 pupils, and numerous convents all over Canada, the Provinces below, and the U. States. The Franciscans had a good many elementary schools for boys before the Conquest, and the Jesuits supported out of their revenues several lay teachers, who were mostly old pupils of their college. The two orders having been suppressed during the first years of the new *regime*, there remained for a long time scarcely any other schools but the two Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal, the Convents of the Ursulines at Quebec and at Three Rivers, and the schools of the Congregation of Notre Dame at Montreal and at several villages throughout the country. Indeed, although the Sisters did not admit boys into their schools, a great portion of the education received by the men in the country parishes is due to them; many a mother who was taught by them, having in her turn educated her own children of both sexes.

Lord Dorchester, Governor of the Province of Quebec, appointed, in 1787, a commission to inquire into the subject of education. That commission recommended the establishment of an elementary school in each parish, of a model school in each county, and of a non-sectarian university. The whole was to be endowed

with the Jesuits' estates and by grants from the Crown lands. Bishop Hubert opposed the plan, whilst his coadjutor, Bishop Bailly, supported it; and ultimately it was dropped by the Government. In 1801, the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning was created; but the members of the Board being composed of men with whom the great majority of the people had no sympathies, and the teachers being mostly imported from the United Kingdom, and without any knowledge of the French language, it was a decided failure. After twenty years of existence, it had 37 schools and 1048 pupils. It reached as a maximum 84 schools and 3675 pupils. In 1824, the Legislature passed an Act entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement and Endowment of Elementary schools in the Parishes." That Act provided for the establishment of one school in each parish, through the agency of the *fabriques*, which are corporate bodies, instituted under the old laws of France, consisting of the *curé* or rector, and of the *marguilliers* or churchwardens. It provided that whenever the parish would number more than two hundred families, a second school could be opened. The *fabrique* was authorized to acquire and possess one acre of land whereon to build a new schoolhouse, and to apply one fourth of its revenues to the maintenance of the schools.

In 1829 an Act was passed providing for the election of school trustees in each parish or township—for the payment of a salary of twenty pounds to each teacher whose school would number twenty pupils, with an addition of ten shillings for each pupil belonging to any poor family taught free in the school. The same statute provided also that the Government was to pay one half of the building of school-houses, under certain conditions; the whole amount not to exceed £2000 per annum. Several Acts were subsequently passed amending and extending those previous Acts. They contain provisions for aid to colleges and girls' academies, and various sums voted to Mr. Perrault and to the Quebec Education society for the introduction of the Lancasterian system. A deaf and dumb institute at Quebec was also provided for, and under the auspices of Mr. Ronald Macdonald, who had been instructed by Mr. Leclerc, himself a disciple of the Abbé de Lepée, it realized every expectation.

Various wise enactments for collecting statistics, for visiting schools by Members of Parliament, and for the distribution of prize-books, were made. One of the statutes provided also for the erection of a Normal School; and the Rev. John Holmes, principal of the Seminary of Quebec, was sent to Europe with a view of visiting the normal schools of the old world, and of procuring professors, books, apparatus, and collections of natural history. He returned towards the end of 1836, with Mr. Regnaud, the director of a Normal school in France, and Mr. Findlater from Scotland. A Normal school was opened in Montreal; but the troubles having broken out a short time after, and the Constitution having been suspended, the school had to be given up. Mr. Findlater went back to Scotland, and Mr. Regnaud, finding employment here as a land surveyor, remained in the country, and is now a professor in the Jacques Cartier Normal School.

The provisions for the maintenance of the Common Schools having been allowed to fall through by the Legislative Council, during its quarrels with the House of Assembly, the system which had been graduallymaturing itself was destroyed. This was the second great blow aimed at the educational institutions of Lower Canada. The first was the confiscation of the Jesuits' and Franciscans' estates, shortly after the Conquest. When the second calamity befel us, there was under the operation of the law 1600 schools, wherein 40,000 children were taught; most of which had to be closed. In the meantime, however, several colleges had been erected and were in a most flourishing condition. When Lord Durham came here, with all the powers and attributes of vice-royalty, he found, as he had stated, Lower Canada in the anomalous position of a country where superior education was amply provided for, while nothing almost was done for elementary education. In his Report, however, he paid to our classical institutions a just tribute of praise.

After the Union of the Provinces, the Legislature passed, in 1841, a law for the establishment and maintenance of public schools. It provided for the appointment of a Superintendent of Education for the whole Province, and appropriated a sum of £50,000 for the support of common schools, to be apportioned between the several municipal districts in proportion to the number of children of school age in each of them. The Hon. Mr. Jamieson was appointed Superintendent under this law; but to meet the wants of the two sections of the Province, the Rev. Mr. Murray and Dr. Meilleur were also appointed Superintendents, the former for Upper and the latter for Lower Canada. Dr. Meilleur had been a member of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada for several years, and had published various elementary works. He had also been one of the founders and directors of the College of L'Assomption. In 1845 another law was passed, applying chiefly to Lower Canada, and providing for the appointment of a Superintendent for each section, and containing a great many new regulations that had been omitted in the first law. This was again superseded by the law of 1846, which is the foundation of the several laws now in force. One of its most important features was that it made the assessment compulsory, and did away with the voluntary contributions. That important step was however altered in 1840, when a law containing various amendments, most of which, giving to the Superintendent powers of a quasi judicial nature in matters controverted between the parties to the school law, restored the voluntary contribution, which however, at present, in most of the Municipalities, the good sense of the people has set aside for the legal assessment. It also contained new provisions concerning the monthly fees and the powers of the Boards of Examiners. Another law passed in 1851, provided for the establishment of a Normal School and for the appointment of School Inspectors. In 1855, Dr. Meilleur resigned his office, and was appointed to that of postmaster at Montreal. He left a name untarnished for his assiduity, perseverance, and integrity, and considering the great difficulties he had to contend with, by the violent opposition to school assessment, made in several parts of the country by contemptible seekers of popular fame, justly branded with the French name of *eteignoirs*, he may be said to have been generally successful in his administration. Dr. Meilleur is now without a situation, and his claims on the Government for a pension are strongly urged by all the friends of education. He was succeeded by the Hon. Pierre J. O. Chauveau, who had been a Member of Parliament for the County of Quebec during eleven years, and had filled successively the offices of Solicitor General for Lower Canada and of Secretary of the Province.

In his first report, Mr. Chauveau recommended various reforms; and for the accomplishment of most of them, two laws were passed in the session of 1856. One of them chiefly relates to superior, the other to elementary education. The most important features of this new legislation consisted in providing for the distribution through the Superintendent, and on his report, of the annual grants to Universities, Colleges, Academies, and Model Schools; the creation of several Normal Schools instead of one; the publication of Journals of Education; the appointment of a Council of Public Instruction, and the creation of a teachers' pension fund, on the same principle as that of Upper Canada. These measures have all been carried into effect. There are now published two Journals of Education, one in French and the other in English. They are issued alternately every fortnight, are conducted by the Superintendent with an assistant for each of them, and, with the exception of the official notices, the articles and selections are different in each. The price of subscription is one dollar for each. Teachers are allowed a copy of both, or two copies of either for the same price. It is sent free to public institutions, and to the School Commissioners for their use and that of teachers unable to subscribe. Each number contains one or more illustrations. The issue of the *Journal de L'Instruction Publique* is 4,000 copies, that of the *Journal of Education* 2,000. The former has nearly 1100 paying subscribers, the latter about 400. Both Journals have been mentioned in the most flattering terms in the report of the Jury of the London Exhibition of 1862 on the Educational department, and a first class medal has been granted to their editor. These will enter on their eighth volume on the 1st January 1864.

The Jacques Cartier and McGill Normal Schools were inaugurated in Montreal on the 2nd of March, 1857. The Laval Normal School was opened at Quebec on the 15th of May of the same year. The McGill Normal

School is intended for Protestants, and the teaching is carried on chiefly in the English language; but the French language is also taught with great care. The two others are intended for Catholics; and the teaching is carried on chiefly in French. The English language is however taught to the French pupils; and arrangements have been made that instruction may be also imparted to any English pupil-teacher in his own vernacular. In the Model Schools there are French and English teachers, about an equal number of children of each origin, and the two languages are placed precisely on the same footing. The McGill School started with the boys' and girls' department in full operation. The girls' department of the Laval Normal School was opened on the 15th of September 1857. The girls are boarders at the Ursuline Couvent, but the instruction is chiefly imparted by the professors of the Normal School. The girls' department of the Jacques Cartier Normal School is not yet organized.

TABLE SHEWING the comparative number of pupils in each Normal school since its establishment to the end of the term of 1862.

School Years.	J. Cartier school Pupil teachers.	McGill.			Laval.			No. Male Pupil teachers.	No. Female Pupil teachers.
		Male Pupil teachers.	Female Pupil teachers.	Total.	Male Pupil teachers.	Female Pupil teachers.	Total.		
1st session, 1857	18	5	25	30	22	....	22	45	25
Session 1857–1858	46	7	63	70	36	40	76	89	103
Session 1858–1859	50	7	76	83	34	52	86	91	128
Session 1859–1860	53	9	72	81	40	54	94	102	126
Session 1860–1861	52	5	56	61	41	53	94	98	109
Session 1861–1862	41	10	58	68	39	52	91	90	110

TABLE SHEWING the number of diplomas of each kind granted by each of the three Normal schools, since their establishment, to the same date.

Kind of Diplomas Granted.	J. Cartier Male Pupil teachers.	McGill.			Laval.			No. Male Pupil teachers.	No. Female Pupil teachers.
		Male Pupil teachers.	Female Pupil teachers.	Total.	Male Pupil teachers.	Female Pupil teachers.	Total.		
Academy	6	1	....	1	9	...	9	16	
Model school..	45	5	69	74	45	56	101	95	124
Element'y do.	57	21	136	157	13	48	61	91	183

These figures give more than the number of pupils who have retired from the Normal schools with diplomas, several having obtained diplomas in each degree. The total number of pupils who had graduated was as follows:

At the Jacques Cartier school..... 79
At the McGill school.....167
At the Laval school.....160

Besides carrying into effect the several provisions of the laws above mentioned, Mr. Chauveau has also reorganized the department by the appointment of more clerks, and a better division of labor; assisted in the creation of the Association of Teachers in connection with the Normal schools; caused the distribution of prize-books by the inspectors on their visits; and formed a departmental library, which numbers about 9,000 volumes.

The pecuniary responsibilities, as well as the correspondence and general business of the department, has been greatly increased, and both are still daily increasing.

In the year 1862, the sum of $256,769 was distributed under the following heads: Common School fund, $112,054; Superior Education, $69,888; Normal schools, $36,888; Journals of Education, $2,839; Government grant, $1,800; Teachers' Pension fund, $2,464; Departmental Library, $1,797; Poor Municipalities, $3,913; School Inspectors, $19,025; Prize Books, $1,522; Contingencies, $6,224.

Separate accounts, with vouchers, in duplicate, are kept for each of these heads of expenditure, and the payments take place through an immense number of small checks.

The following registers have to be kept: a register of the election and appointment of school commissioners and school trustees; a register of the appointment of members of boards of examiners; a register of the diplomas granted to teachers by the boards of examiners; three registers of the Normal school diplomas; a register of the daily correspondence; a register of special reports to the executive government; a register of the erection or separation of school municipalities; a register of the decisions given or sentences adduced by the superintendent on appeals in the settlement of accounts between the school commissioners and their secretary-treasurers, on the appeals from the decisions of the school commissioners as to the formation of school districts, and on the selection of school sites: also of the documents authorizing the sale of school property by school authorities; and lastly, a register of the proceedings of the council of public instruction.

The importance of the work in the statistical department appears by the publication of the annual report.

The correspondence is kept on fyles, each case receiving a number which it retains until it is terminated. The fyles for 1863 have reached 3,300, each containing on an average three drafts of letters. Besides the mailing of several thousand copies of the annual report, and of the Journals of Education, numerous blanks and documents are daily sent and received. The number of letters and documents sent in 1862 was 11,738; the number received, 8,275. In 1863 the former have reached 14,500, and the latter 8,761.

The legislation which has taken place since 1856 has been chiefly to define the powers of the department and those of the council of public instruction. The council was organized on the 16th of December 1859.

Its chief attributes are the forming of rules and regulations for school discipline, the selection of books, maps, &c., to be used in schools, to the exclusion of all others; to provide rules for the classification of schools and of teachers; to provide for the organization and government of boards of examiners, and for all matters concerning the granting of diplomas to teachers; and lastly, to revoke the said diplomas on trial of the accused in cases of immorality or neglect of duty.

The council has appointed three standing committees: one for the forming and maintaining of rules for its own internal discipline, one for the selection of books for schools, and a third for the forming of rules and regulations for the various objects above mentioned.

In order to meet the difficulty which always occurs in the selection of school books from the fact that even books of purely secular instruction are often more or less tainted with the religious views of their authors, the Council have agreed that the recommendations from the Committee on books will be of three different natures: books are recommended either by the whole Committee, or by the Protestant members, or by the Catholic members only. The committee of approval mention the facts whereby parents and teachers are made aware of the religious tendency of the books.

The Council have adopted rules and regulations for the guidance of Boards of Examiners with programmes, which can be obtained in pamphlet form by applying to the Education office or to any of the Inspectors of Schools. (*)

The local jurisdiction of the Boards has been defined, and six of them only, viz., the Protestant and Catholic Boards of Quebec and of Montreal, the Boards of Sherbrooke and of Three Rivers, have the power of granting diplomas for Academies and for Model Schools.

The difference between these diplomas or certificates and those granted by the Superintendent to the pupils of the Normal Schools is that the former are only good for the space of three years and over a limited portion of Lower Canada, while the latter confer the power of teaching in the whole extent of Lower Canada and need not be renewed.

It has been found that under these new rules and regulations a great advance has already been made in the qualifications of teachers, and the department has been enforcing the law more rigidly. Municipalities employing unlicensed teachers lose the annual government grant.

(*) Price 25 cts.

The Council of Public Instruction is at present composed as follows:

Hon. Sir Etienne Paschal Taché, Knight, M.C., President; the Right Reverend Joseph Laroque, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe; Honorable Louis Victor Sicotte; Honorable Thomas Jean-Jacques Loranger; Christopher Dunkin, Esq., M.P.P.; the Reverend Patrick Dowd; the Reverend John Cook, D.D.; the Reverend Elzéar Alexandre Taschereau, D.C.L.; Côme Séraphin Cherrier, LL.D.; Jacques Crémazie, LL.D.; Hon. A. T. Galt; Louis L. L. Desaulniers, Cyrille Delagrave, Reverend William T. Leach, D.C.L.; and the Hon. Pierre J. O. Chauveau, L.L.D., member *ex-officio*. Louis Giard Esq., recording Secretary.

The Superintendent in his report published in 1863, gives the following statement of the general progress of education in Lower Canada since 1854.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Inc. over 1861.	Inc. over 1855.	Inc. over 1853.
Institutions	2795	2868	2919	2946	2985	3199	3264	3345	3501	056	633	1149
Pupils	119733	127058	143141	148798	156872	168148	172155	180845	188635	7790	61577	80351
Contributions	238032	249136	406764	424208	459396	498436	503859	526219	542728	16509	293592	376880

"The increase in the number of institutions, which was 81 in 1861, is 156 in 1862.

"The increase in the number of pupils is 7,790. In contributions $16,509; last year, it was $22,360 over the previous year.

"The number of primary schools receiving aid, as well as independent, is 3,278 this year; and the number of their pupils, which was 151,272 in 1861, is 158,465 in 1862.

"This again proves that primary schools have increased in greater proportion than secondary schools."

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the number of Children learning each branch since 1854.

Pupils	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	Inc. over 1861.	Inc. over 1855.	Inc. over 1853.
Who read well	32861	43407	46940	48833	52099	64362	67753	75236	77108	1872	33701	49741
Who write well	47014	58033	60086	61943	65404	80152	81244	87115	92572	5457	34539	42500
Simple arithmetic	22897	30631	48359	52845	55847	63514	63341	69519	74518	4999	43887	56237
Compound arithmetic	18073	22586	23431	26643	28196	30919	31758	41812	44357	2545	11771	31929
Book-keeping	799	1976	5012	5500	6689	7135	7319	9347	9614	267	7638	9614
Geography	13826	17700	30134	33606	37847	45393	49462	55071	56392	1321	38692	44207
History	11486	15520	17580	26147	42316	45997	46324	51095	54461	3356	38941	48123
French grammar	17852	23260	39328	39067	43307	53452	54214	60426	61314	888	38054	45961
English grammar	7097	9004	11824	12074	15348	19773	25073	27904	28462	558	19458	21396
Grammatical analysis	9283	16439	26310	34064	40733	44466	46872	49460	50893	1443	34454	46481

The system of inspection followed in Lower Canada has been frequently objected to, and the Superintendent has been directed to make a special report on the subject. In that document, published by order of Parliament, the Superintendent strives first to establish the importance of inspection, and quotes the authority of statesmen of other countries. Among others the following passage from Mr. Guizot's Memoirs is to be found in the said report:—

"Another plan, unforeseen and difficult of execution, appeared to me necessary in order to establish relations with the teachers dispersed throughout France, to know them really and to act upon them in other ways than by casual and empty words. One month after the promulgation of the new law, I ordered a general inspection of all the elementary schools in the kingdom, public or private. I desired not only to verify the external and material facts which usually form the object of statistical inquiries on the question of primary instruction,—such as the number of schools and scholars, their classification, their age, and the incidental expenses of the service,—but I particularly directed the Inspector to study the interior economy of the schools, the aptitude, zeal, and conduct of the teachers, their relations with the pupils, the families, and the local authorities, civil and religious; in a word, the moral state of that branch of education, and its results. Facts of this nature cannot be ascertained at a distance, by means of correspondence, or descriptions. Special visits, personal communication, and a close examination of men and things, are indispensable to this just estimate and understanding. Four hundred and ninety persons, the greater number of whom were functionaries of every order in the university, gave themselves up during four months to this arduous investigation. Thirty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-six schools were actually visited, and minutely described in the Reports addressed to me by the Inspectors. One amongst the number, with whose rare ability and indefatigable zeal I had long been familiar, Mr. Lorain, now an honorary rector, drew up from these collected Reports a table of elementary instructions in France in 1833, even more remarkable for the moral and practicable views therein developed, than for the number and variety of the facts comprised. This laborious undertaking not only had the effect of giving me a more complete and precise knowledge of the condition and real necessities of elementary instruction, but it furnished the public, in the most remote corners of the country, with a living instance of the active solicitude of the Government for popular education. At the same time it powerfully stimulated the teachers, by impressing on them a sense of the interest attached to their office, and of the vigilance with which they were overlooked.

"Two years later, on my proposition, a Royal decree transformed this casual and single inspection of the Elementary Schools into a permanent arrangement. In every district an Inspector was appointed to visit the schools at stated periods, and to communicate fully to the Minister, the Rectors, the Prefects, and the General and Municipal Councils their condition and wants.

"Since that time, and throughout repeated debates, whether in the Chambers or in the Local and Elective Councils, the utility of this institution has become so apparent, that, at the request of a majority of the councils, an Inspector has been established in every district, and the periodical inspection of Elementary Schools has taken its place in the administration of public instruction as one of the most effective guarantees of their sufficiency and progress."

The Superintendent thus concludes.

"I recapitulate as follows:—I should prefer some improvement of the present system to any actual change, as I have shewn at the close of the first section of this report; 2. The reduction of the number of inspectors, so as to increase the amount of remuneration and yet to diminish the actual expenditure, seems to me very difficult to be effected. Assuming such a reduction, I should recommend the plan set forth in table B. Twelve districts, instead of ten laid down in the table, would seem preferable, and afford room to diminish the extent of Districts 3, 6, and 7. But in that case it would be requisite either to lower the proposed rates of salaries, or otherwise to give up the hope of any saving. With twelve inspectors and the following scale of salaries, $1,200, $1,400, and $1,600, we should reach $16,300, and effect a saving of rather more than $600. I fear the above rates of salary would be too

low. It would be found necessary to turn to the consideration of another system of remuneration, that of allowing so much for fees for each school visitation, and so much for travelling expenses per day when absent from place of residence. 3. It does not appear to me practicable, in the present state of the municipal system of Lower Canada and of the law respecting public instruction, to relieve this department from the expense and labor of the inspection of schools, and it is my sincere conviction, that for a long time to come, no system of purely municipal inspection can be brought to work with advantage."

The following is a recapitulation of all the educational institutions of Lower Canada. The Superior schools comprise Universities and schools of Law and of Medicine; Secondary schools are Classical colleges, Industrial colleges, and Academies; Special schools are Deaf and Dumb institutes, schools of Agriculture, and schools of Arts and Manufactures; and Primary schools comprise Model and Elementary schools. The Model schools receive from $70 to $100 from the Superior Education fund. Some of the large Charity schools in the town receive larger grants.

Divisions.	Schools	Teachers.	Pupils.
Superior Schools	10	74	652
Secondary Schools	206	1038	29183
Normal Schools	3	30	200
Special Schools	4	16	135
Primary Schools	3278	3259	158465

The following tables are an abstract from the last triennial report of the Superintendent, and contain the most valuable part of the information on the Superior, Secondary, and Special schools. From an order passed by the joint committee of the two Houses of Parliament on printing, this information is published at full length only every third year. All the other figures are from the last annual report.

Since the compilation of the following tables a few institutions have been established, among which we notice "Morrin College," at Quebec; the "Academy St. Denis," by the ladies of the congregation Notre Dame, at Montreal; and a School of Agriculture, at St. Thérèse of Blainville.

Morrin College is affiliated to the McGill University, and is installed in the fine building known as the Freemasons' Hall, in Quebec. It was founded chiefly by a bequest of the late Dr. Morrin, for a period of many years one of the ablest and most esteemed physicians of Quebec.

The "Academy St. Denis" is a day school, of a superior character, which the ladies of the congregation of Notre Dame have opened in Montreal. It is attended by over 100 pupils.

The School of Agriculture of St. Thérèse de Blainville is acting, in the district of Montreal, the same part as the school at Ste. Anne, in the district of Quebec. There is a model farm attached to the establishment. The Lower Canada Board of Agriculture has just now founded nineteen scholarships, to be divided between the two schools, and to be given to competitors one in each of the judiciary districts. The presentation devolves on a meeting of the presidents of the county agricultural associations in each district. Each scholarship is fixed at $50.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

Institutions.	When founded.	By whom founded.	Names of Visitors.	No. of Vols. in Libraries.	No. Professors.	No. Pupils.
FIRST SECTION.—UNIVERSITIES.						
McGill College, Montreal	1827	Hon. J. McGill	His Ex. the G. G.	5300	26	233
Bishop's College, Lennoxville	1843	His Lordship Bishop Mountain.	Anglican Bishops of Quebec and Montreal.	5000	5	21
Laval University, Quebec	1852	Quebec Seminary	R. C. Arcb. Quebec.	5200	19	117
SECOND SECTION.—SPECIAL SCHOOLS.						
Catholic Theological School, Seminary of Quebec	1663	Mgr. Laval, 1st Bishop of Quebec.		2500	2	42
Catholic Theological School, Seminary of Montreal	....		Visitor St. Sulpice.	1000	5	50
Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery	1843		Dr. Beaubien and Directors	500	8	56
School of Law, St. Mary's College, Montreal	1852			....	3	45
Catholic Theological School, College St. Hyacinthe	....			500	2	14
Catholic Theological School, College of Nicolet	1854			500	1	26
Catholic Theological School, College of St. Thérèse de Blainville	1840			200	1	14

CLASSICAL COLLEGES.

Institutions.	When founded.	Teachers.	Boarders.	Catholic pupils.	Protestant pupils.	Pupils under 16 years.	Pupils over 16 years.	Total No. pupils.	Total No. teachers.	Total No. vols. in Libraries	Ann. fee from each pupil for instruction.	Annual fee for board.
Quebec Seminary	1663	Priests and laymen	213	371	....	107	264	371	20	23634	$10	$80
Montreal "	1773	" eccles. and religious.	138	197	1	57	141	198	16	11000	16	84
Nicolet College	1804	" " "	72	233	1	125	109	234	15	8500	10	66
St. Hyacinthe College	1811	" " "	185	278	3	88	193	281	24	11500	16	80
Ste. Thérèse College	1825	" " and laymen	111	182	3	114	71	185	15	3400	24	72
Ste. Anne Lapocatière College	1829	" " "	180	241	1	99	143	242	25	6348	15	80
L'Assomption College	1832	" " "	....	178	2	102	78	180	12	2100	16	
High School of Quebec	1843	Laymen	....	20	115	125	10	135	4	300	50	
St. Mary's College, Montreal	1849	Rev. Fathers of the Company of Jesus	150	260	5	161	82	243	31	11250	31	120
High School of McGill College	1853	Laymen	6	3	295	256	43	299	13	.....	40	200
St. Francis, Richmond	1855	Ministers and laymen	6	3	84	53	34	87	5	750	32	100
High Sch'l of Bishop's College	1846	" "	33	2	69	71	....	71	4	.....	18	120
Three Rivers	....	Ecclesiastics	27	100	1	68	33	101	7	502	12	60

INDUSTRIAL COLLEGES.

Institutions.	When founded.	Teachers.	Boarders.	Catholic pupils.	Protestant pupils.	Pupils under 16 years.	Pupils over 16 years.	Total No. of pupils.	Total No. of teachers.	Total No. vols. in Libraries	Ann. fee from each pupil for instruction.	Annual fee for board.
College Joliette	1846	Clerks of St. Viateur, Ecclesiastics	10	345	1	300	46	346	15	1548	$16	$80
" Masson	1847	Ecclesiastics and laymen	97	270	2	226	46	272	19	1500	15	73
" Notre Dame de Lévi	1853	Christian Brothers	45	143	2	138	7	145	6	.....	12	80
" St. Michel	1853	Laymen	17	141	1	132	10	142	5	.....	12	80
" Laval	1856	Ecclesiastics and laymen	....	100	....	4	96	100	4	110	12	
" Rigaud	1850	Clerks of St. Viateur	3	109	1	97	13	110	8	450	12	70
" Ste. Marie de Monnoir	1853	Ecclesiastics and laymen	14	180	....	144	36	180	10	1075	18	62
" St. Germain de Rimouski	1855	Laymen	....	82	....	72	10	82	3	.....	2	
" Lachute	1855	Minister and laymen	....	23	150	148	25	173	3	30	1	100
" Ste. Marie, Beauce	1855	Christian Brothers	....	89	1	84	6	90	4	80	8	
" Verchères	1854	Clerks of St. Viateur	....	171	....	159	12	171	6	317	12	
" Varennes	1855	Friars of St. Joseph	1	110	....	110	....	110	4	175		
" Sherbrooke	1855	Ecclesiastics	....	48	6	48	6	54	4	121	8	
" Longueuil	1855	Clerks of St. Viateur	2	325	....	304	21	325	7	250	12	80

ACADEMIES FOR BOYS.

Aylmer, Protestant	1854	Laymen	....	2	28	20	10	30	2	.....	20	
Aylmer, Catholic	1854	"	....	67	8	75	....	75	1	150	4	
Baie St. Paul	1855	"	....	60	....	57	3	60	2	110		
Beauharnois, St. Clément	1849	Christian Brothers	70	256	....	250	6	256	6	150		
Bonin at St. André d'Arg'nteuil	1852	Clerks of St. Viateur	....	154	1	152	3	155	3	350		
Baie du Febvre	1853	Laymen	....	151	....	145	6	151	3	103		
Barnston	1849	"	20	....	200	25	175	200	6	600	7	78
Berthier	1827	"	....	48	1	49	....	49	2	73	9	
Buckingham	1854	"	....	22	13	30	5	35	1			
St. André d'Argenteuil	1857	Minister and Laymen	....	....	69	60	9	69	4			
Belœil	1857	Clerks of St. Viateur	....	98	....	80	18	98	5	200	12	
Cap Santé	....	Laymen	....	23	1	22	2	24	1	.....	5	
Charleston	1829	"	....	....	81	50	31	81	2			
Clarenceville	1843	"	....	3	88	42	49	91	3	200	14	
Clarendon	1855	"	2	....	58	45	13	58	2	352	4	60
Cassville	....	"	....	....	26	13	13	26	2	.....	8	
Compton	1853	"	....	8	100	40	68	108	3			
Cookshire	1854	"	....	....	35	15	20	35	1			
Coaticook	1855	"	....	2	78	30	50	80	3			
St. Cyprien	1844	"	....	124	1	125	..	125	2			
St. Laurent	1847	Brothers of St. Joseph	75	147	3	132	18	150	15	800	10	54
L'Islet	1850	Christian Brothers	....	70	....	67	3	70	2	.....		
Montmagny	1849	" "	....	225	....	222	3	225	4	.....		
Montreal, Commercial Academy, Catholic	1853	Laymen	....	213	2	150	65	215	7	130	16	
Ste. Marthe	1856	Priest and laymen	....	85	....	85	....	85	4	150		
Missisquoi	1854	Minister and laymen	....	4	41	30	15	45	5	1000	12	
Pointe aux Trembles	1855	Brothers of St. Joseph	1	73	....	73	....	73	3	138		
Philipsburg	1850		....	1	26	18	9	27	1	.....	8	100
Sherbrooke	1859	Laymen	....	9	117	89	37	126	2	.....	12	
Sorel, Catholic	1849	Christian Brothers	....	247	....	247	....	247	5			
Sorel, Protestant	1855	Laymen	....	10	28	35	3	38	1			
Stanbridge	1854	"	....	10	123	67	66	133	5	476		
Shefford	1834	Minister	....	14	64	47	31	78	3	100	10	
Sutton	1854	Laymen	....	....	27	27	....	27	1			
Stanstead	1829	"	....	15	160	65	110	175	4	.....	10	
St. Timothé	1853	"	1	120	..	100	20	120	4	412		
Three Rivers, Catholic	1856	"	....	21	20	36	5	41	1	145		
Vaudreuil	1844	"	3	83	2	82	3	85	1	231		
Yamachiche	1853	Christian Brothers	....	132	....	123	9	132	3	215		
Three Rivers, Protestant	....	Minister, Church Scotland	...	6	12	16	2	18	1			
Quebec, Commercial and Literary Academy	1843	Laymen	....	60	....	35	25	60	1	400		

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.

Ste. Anne Lapérade	1854	Sisters of Congregation of Notre Dame and lay teachers	24	148	....	137	11	148	5	179	5	52
St. Ambroise de Kildare	1856	Religious sisters St. Anne	....	90	....	83	7	90	3	.....	8	49
L'Assomption	1847	Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers	66	186	....	148	38	186	5	200	15	60
St. Aimé	1855	Sisters of P. of M. and lay teachers	21	150	....	134	16	150	6	90	.....	40
Baie St. Paul	1846	Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers	31	91	....	79	12	91	4	250	.....	42
Boucherville	1703	" " "	53	88	....	82	6	88	7	235	.....	60
Belœil	1853	Relig. Sis. of the H. N. of J	39	95	1	86	10	96	5	250	11	50
Cedars	1841	Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers	22	65	....	61	4	65	4	180	.....	60

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—*Continued.*

Institutions.	When founded.	Teachers.	Boarders.	Catholic pupils.	Protestant pupils.	Pupils under 16 years.	Pupils over 16 years.	Total No. of pupils.	Total No. of teachers.	Total No. vols. in Libraries	Ann. fee from each pupil for instruction.	Annual fee for board.
Chambly	1855	Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers	34	119	1	108	12	120	6	220	$8	$50
St. Césaire	1855	Lay teachers	16	156	2	153	5	158	6	100	12	40
Ste. Croix	1849	Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers	40	80	....	66	14	80	5	315	.....	50
Cowansville	1852	Sisters of P. of M. and lay teachers	....	4	38	2	40	42	2	.....	7	
St. Charles l'Industrie	1855	Sisters of La Providence.	64	268	2	260	10	270	7	.....	7	
Chateauguay	1841	Sisters of C. N. D. and 1 lay teacher	33	107	....	97	10	107	4	200	.....	52
St. Clément	1852	Rel. ladies of H. N. of J.	105	266	10	245	31	276	13	100		
St. Denis	1783	Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers	46	130	....	123	7	130	5	188	.....	52
Ste. Elizabeth	1849	Sisters of La Providence.	68	130	....	115	15	130	7	.....	.....	42
St. Eustache	1833	Sisters of C. N. D.	19	91	....	87	4	91	4	120	.....	52
St. Cyprien	1857	Rel. Sisters of St. Anne and lay teachers	38	156	3	153	6	159	8			
St. Grégoire	1853	Rel. Sisters of the Cong. of the Assumption of B. V. M.	33	187	....	153	34	187	8	450	.....	40
Ste. Geneviève	1850	Rel. Sisters of St. Anne and lay teachers	....	68	....	68	....	68	4	.....	8	41
Pointe aux Trembles, Montreal	1690	Sis. of C. N. D. and lay tea.	50	113	....	106	7	113	6	245	.....	50
" " Quebec	1713	Sisters of C. N. D.	22	100	....	96	4	100	3	280	.....	50
Rivière-Ouelle	1809	" of C. N. D. and 1 lay.	44	88	....	83	5	88	3	173	.....	50
Rimouski	1853	" " "	33	88	....	82	6	88	5	200	.....	52
Sorel	1850	" " 2 lay.	33	333	....	322	11	333	9	419	.....	54
Ste. Scholastique	1850	" of Holy Cross	24	150	....	149	1	150	5	116	.....	35
Sherbrooke	1855	" of Cong. N. D.	15	130	25	137	18	155	5	.....	5	60
Ste. Thérèse	1847	" of C. N. D. & 1 lay tea	20	128	....	121	7	128	5	225	.....	52
St. Thomas de Pierreville	1855	Lay teachers	....	69	....	69	....	69	2			
Terrebonne	1826	Sis. of C. N. D. & 1 lay tea.	39	152	....	140	12	152	7	330	.....	38
St. Timothée	1847	Nuns of Hy. N. of J. & M.	35	150	....	144	6	150	4	80	6	54
St. Thomas de Montmagny	1850	Sis. of C. N. D. & lay teach	25	200	....	193	7	200	6	176		
Varennes	1855	Sisters of Holy Cross	6	75	....	72	3	75	5			
Vaudreuil	1843	" of St. Anne	15	85	....	83	2	85	4	12	8	49
Yamachiche	1852	" of Cong. N. D.	35	127	....	119	8	127	5	360		
Youville, at St. Benoit	1854	" of General Hospital.	10	76	....	72	4	76	2			
Waterloo	1853	Lay teachers	....	....	46	29	17	46	1	.....	10	
St. Henri de Mascouche	1854	Sister of Providence	8	102	....	95	7	102	3	.....	4	
St. Hilaire	1850	Nuns of SS. NN. de J. et M	22	81	2	72	11	83	6	60	.....	52
St. Hugues	1854	Sisters of Pres. of Mary	28	79	1	74	6	80	6	.....	12	52
St. Hyacinthe	1854	Sisters of Charity	....	188	2	188	2	190	3			
St. Hyacinthe	1816	Sisters of Presentation of Mary and lay teach.	72	257	2	228	31	259	11	310	12	48
L'Islet	1845	Lay teachers	....	65	....	60	5	65	2	.....	1.60	
St. Jean Dorchester	1847	Sisters of Cong. N. D.	62	398	6	386	18	404	8	300	.....	63
St. Jacques L'Achigan	1851	Nuns of St. Anne	44	145	....	130	15	145	9	.....	8	41
St. Joseph de Lévi	1854	" of S. N. of Jesus	95	249	12	237	24	261	18	200	8	50
Kamouraska	1856	Sisters of Congregation of N. D. and lay teach.	40	121	....	114	7	121	4	170	.....	60
Laprairie	1705	" " "	40	118	....	111	7	118	7	85	.....	52
Longueuil	1843	Nuns of SS. NN. of J. & M	80	338	2	323	17	340	21	600	.....	72
St. Lin	1848	" " "	27	170	....	160	10	170	3	50		
St. Laurent	1847	Sisters of St. Croix	65	147	3	143	7	150	10	150	10	63
Longue Pointe	1853	Nuns of La Providence.	42	61	1	58	4	62	3	20		
Ste. Marie de Monnoir	1853	Sisters of Pres. of Mary	24	140	....	132	8	140	5	186	12	42
Ste. Marie de Beauce	1822	Sisters of Congregation N. D. and lay teachs.	40	103	2	95	10	105	6	525	.....	54
St. Michel de Bellechasse	1850	Lay teachers	....	75	....	75	....	75	2	.....	5	
St. Martin	1847	Sisters of St. Croix	12	83	....	82	1	83	2	.....	.....	42
St. Nicolas	1855	Lay teachers	4	34	....	32	2	34	2	.....	10	48
St. Paul de l'Industrie	1854	Sisters of La Providence.	....	55	....	53	2	55	2	.....		
Pointe Claire	1784	Sisters of C. N. D. and lay teachers	15	58	....	55	3	58	4	150	.....	52
St. Famille	1685	Sisters of Congregation N. D. and lay teachs.	50	71	....	71	....	71	4	130	3.50	
Cacouna	1857	Sisters of Charity and lay teachers	30	60	....	26	34	60	4	140	5	50
Ile Verte	1854	Lay teachers	....	130	....	127	3	130	3			
Trois Pistoles	1858	Sisters of Cong. N. D.	28	63	....	39	24	63	3	100	.....	60
Terrebonne	1826	" "	39	152	....	140	12	152	7	330	.....	38
St. Vincent de Paul	1842	Sisters of Charity and lay teacher	43	111	....	111	....	111	4	12		
St. Gervais	1859	Relig. Sisters of Holy Name of J. and M.	7	70	....	67	3	70	4	15	.....	50
Notre Dame de Lévis	1858	Sisters of Charity	....	175	5	173	7	180	8	80	5	

ACADEMIES FOR GIRLS.—*Continued.*

Institutions.	When founded.	Teachers.	Boarders.	Catholic pupils.	Protestant pupils.	Pupils under 16 years.	Pupils over 16 years.	Total No. of pupils	Total No. of teachers.	Total No. vols. in Libraries	Ann. fee from each pupil for instruction.	Annual fee for board.
Rigaud	1859	Religious Sisters of St. Anne and lay teach..	15	107	1	102	6	108	5	.....	$8	43
Three Rivers, Ursulines	1697	Ursuline Nuns	53	231	6	210	27	237	20	1270	.....	64
Berthier	1825	Sisters of Cong. N. D. and lay teachers	46	132	....	125	7	132	6	350	.....	60
St. Roch, Quebec	1844	Sisters of Cong. N. D.	74	700	....	650	50	700	15	1800	.....	60
St. Sauveur	1856	" "	....	300	....	279	21	300	4			
Lake of Two Mountains	1720	" "	....	45	....	45	....	45	3			
St. François, Rivière du Sud	1763	" "	22	61	....	52	9	61	3	300	.....	50
Ursulines at Quebec	1640	Ursuline Nuns	167	267	20	230	57	287	34	3000	.....	74
General Hospital at Quebec	1725	Augustine Nuns	96	96	....	93	3	96	12	900	.....	68
Sisters of Charity, Quebec	1849	Sisters of Charity	125	589	....	505	84	589	11			
Sault au Récollet	1842	Nuns of Sacred Heart	64	100	....	80	20	100	6	1560	.....	100
Sis. of Good Shepherd, Quebec	1852	Nuns of Good Shepherd	82	342	....	325	17	342	5			
Sisters of La Providence	1828	Nuns of La Providence	93	445	....	420	15	435	6			
Various model schools of the Sisters of the Congregation, at Montreal	1853	Sisters of Cong. N. D.	....	3013	....	2960	53	3013	40	15000		
Villa Maria	....	" "	82	82	....	35	47	82	9	2000	.....	1.00
Mont Ste. Marie	....	" "	132	132	....	90	42	132	5			

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

Institutions.	When founded.	By whom founded.	Administrative Body.	Teachers.	Professors.	Pupils.
Deaf & Dumb Asylum at Côte St. Louis	1849	Rev. M. Lagoree	Professors in direction	Priests and Clerks of St. Viateur	3	15
Deaf & Dumb Asylum at Montreal	1853	Bishop Bourget	Directing Nuns	Nuns of Canadian order of La Providence	5	54
Agri'ral School at Ste. Anne Lapocatière	1858	College of Ste. Anne	Corporation of the College	Priests and Layman	2	8
Schools of Arts and Manufactures	1859	Board of Arts and Manufactures	Board of Arts and Manufactures	Laymen	6	58

M'GILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Visitor.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Viscount Lord MONCK, Governor General of British North America, &c.

Governors.—The hon. Charles Dewey Day, LL.D., president; hon. James Ferrier, M.L.C.; Thomas Brown Anderson, David Davidson, Benjamin Holmes, Andrew Robertson, M.A.; Christopher Dunkin, M.A., M.P.P.; William Molson, Alex. Morris, M.A., M.P.P.

Principal.—John William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.

Fellows.—Rev. Canon Leach, D.C.L., vice-principal and Dean of the Faculty of Arts; Henry Aspinwall Howe, M.A., rector of the High School; hon. J. J. C. Abbott, B.C.L., M.P.P., Dean of the Faculty of Law; G. W. Campbell, M.A., M.D., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; Brown Chamberlin, M.A., B.C.L.; Walter Jones, M.D.; W. B. Lambe, B.C.L.; Sir William E. Logan, Kt., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.; John Thorburn, M.A., principal of St. Francis College.

Secretary, Registrar, and Bursar.—William Craig Baynes, B.A.

The session of this University, under its amended charter, commences in the autumn. The classes in the Faculty of Arts will open on the 6th of September; those in the Law Faculty, on the 7th of October; those in the Medical Faculty, on the 4th of November; those in the High School Department, on the 1st of September; and those in the McGill Normal School, on the 1st of September.

The regulations of the University have been framed on the most liberal principles, with the view of affording to all classes of persons the greatest possible facilities for the attainment of mental culture and professional training. In its general character the University is Protestant, but not denominational; and while all possible attention will be given to the character and conduct of students, no interference with their peculiar religious views will be sanctioned.

Faculty of Arts.—Rev. Canon Leach, LL.D., Dean of the Faculty, professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy, and Molson professor of English Literature; Rev. A. DeSola, LL.D., professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature; John William Dawson, LL.D., F.G.S., professor of Natural History and Agriculture; Charles F. A. Markgraf, professor of German Language and Literature; Charles Smallwood, M.D., LL.D., professor of Meteorology; Mark J. Hamilton, C.E., professor of Road and Railway Engineering; Alexander Johnson, LL.D., professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Rev. George Cornish, B.A., professor of Classical Literature; Jonathan Barber, M.R.C.S.L., professor of Oratory; Pierre J. Darey, M.A., professor of French Language and Literature; T. Sterry Hunt, M.A., F.R.S., professor of Practical Chemistry.

Courses of Study.

For the Degree of B.A.—First Year.—Classics, English Literature, Mathematics, History, Elementary Chemistry. *Second Year*—Classics, French or German, Logic, Mathematics, Botany, History. *Third Year*—Classics, French or German, Rhetoric, Moral Philosophy, Mathematical and Experimental Physics, and Astronomy and Zoology. *Fourth Year.*—Classics, Mental Science, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, Mineralogy and Geology.

Students may enter in the second year on passing a special examination, and students of other Universities may be admitted in any year by certificate and on examination.

Partial Courses.—Students not desirous of taking a regular course of study, may enter as partial or occasional students, and will be required merely to have a

sufficient amount of knowledge to profit by the lectures in the classes which they desire to attend.

Detailed information respecting courses of Lectures, Scholarships, Bursaries, Prizes, Honors, and Degrees, will be found in the Calendar, which may be obtained on application to the Principal, Dean of Faculty, or Secretary.

Faculty of Medicine.—George W. Campbell, M.A., M.D., Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery; Archibald Hall, M.D., professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; William Fraser, M.D., professor of the Institutes of Medicine; William Sutherland, M.D., professor of Chemistry; William E. Scott, M.D., professor of Anatomy; William Wright, M.D., professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Robert P. Howard, M.D., professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; D. C. M'Callum, M.D., professor of Clinical Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence; Robert Craik, M.D., professor of Clinical Surgery; Horace Nelson, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The regular course of study in this Faculty, leading to the degree of M.D., extends over four years, or in the case of those who have studied one year with a medical practitioner, three years.

The session extends from November 4th to May 1st, with a vacation of two weeks at Christmas. For further details see the Calendar and announcement of the Faculty, which may be obtained of the Dean of the Faculty or of the Secretary of the University.

Faculty of Law.—Hon. Wm. Badgley, D.C.L., professor of Public and Criminal Law; hon. J. J. C. Abbott, B.C.L., M.P.P., Dean of Faculty and professor of Commercial Law; Frederick W. Torrance, M.A., B.C.L., professor of Civil Law; P. R. Lafrenaye, B.C.L., professor of Jurisprudence and Legal Bibliography; R. G. Laflamme, B.C.L., professor of Customary Law and Law of Real Estate; Edward Carter, Q.C., associate professor of Criminal Law.

The regular course of study in this Faculty, leading to the degree of B.C.L., extends over three years; or in the case of students matriculating in the third year of their indentures, two years.

For details see the Calendar of the University.

High School Department.—Rector, Prof. H. Aspinwall Howe, M.A.; Classical and English Masters, T. A. Gibson, M.A., J. Kemp, John Johnson, B.A.; Mathematical Master, D. Rodger, M.A.; French Master, Prof. P. J. Darey, M.A.; German Master, Prof. C. F. A. Markgraf; Elocution Master, J. Andrew; Drawing Master, J. Duncan; Music Master, J. Follenus; Bookkeeping, A. Grant; Instructor in Gymnastics, F. S. Barnjum.

The session commences on the 1st September, and terminates in the first week in July, when a public examination is held, and prizes and honours awarded to the deserving. The session is divided into four equal terms. At the end of each term, class examinations are held, and a full report of the progress and conduct of the pupil is sent to the parent.

The school is divided into six forms with a preparatory form. In the three higher forms pupils have the option of pursuing classical and mathematical studies preparatory to entering the University, or of devoting themselves to a commercial course.

M'Gill Normal School.—J. W. Dawson, LL.D., principal and associate professor of Natural History; William Henry Hicks, ordinary professor; Sampson Paul Robins, B.A., ordinary professor; P. J. Darey, M.A., associate professor of French; James Duncan, instructor in drawing; R. S. Fowler, instructor in music; J. Andrew, instructor in elocution.

Teachers of the Model Schools, James McGregor, and Mary McCracken.

This Institution is intended to give a thorough training to teachers, especially for the Protestant population of Lower Canada. This end is attained by instruction and training in the Normal School itself, and by practice in the Model Schools; and the arrangements are of such a character as to afford the greatest possible facilities to students from all parts of the Province.

UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.—President of the corporation and visitor, right rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal; vice president of the corporation and visitor, right rev. the Lord Bishop of Quebec; chancellor, hon. Mr. Justice McCord, D.C.L.; vice chancellor, hon. E. Hale, M.A. *Trustees:* hon. E. Hale, M.A., chairman; hon. G. Moffatt, D.C.L., hon. G. Sheppard, D.C.L., hon. H. Smith, W. Baker, M.A., G. F. Bowen, M.A., rev. W. Bond, M.A., L. T. Morris, esq., M.A., R. W. Heneker, esq., rev. R. Lindsay, M.A., B. T. Morris, M.A., C. Rawson, esq., M.A., rev. C. P. Reid, M.A., col. Rhodes, M.A. *College Council:* rev. J. H. Nicolls, D.D., H. Miles, M.A., E. Chapman, M.A., hon. Mr. Justice McCord, D.C.L., major Campbell, C.B., rev. C. Hamilton, M.A, rev. G. B. Dodwell, M.A., Mons. C. Roux, M.A. *Officers of the Corporation:* E. Chapman, M.A., sec.; E. L. Montizambert, M.A., honorary counsel; B. T. Morris, M.A., attorney. *Officers of the College:* Senior Department, rev. J. H. Nicolls, D.D., prin., and prof. of classics; H. Miles, M.A., vice prin., and prof. mathematics and natural philosophy; rev. G. C. Irving, M.A., dean; rev. G. B. Dodwell, M.A., prof. of divinity and Hebrew; Mons. C. Roux, M.A., prof. of French; E. Chapman, M.A., bursar and registrar; rev. A. C. Scarth, L.S.T., librarian. Junior Department, rector, rev. G. C. Irving, M.A.; sub-rector, rev. W. Richmond, M.A.; assistant masters, H. Slack, B.A., G. B. Hyndman, L.S.T., A. Hoerner.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC.

Visitor, most rev. P. F. Turgeon; rector, very rev. E. A. Taschereau, D.C.L. *Members of the Council:* rev. O. Audet, A.M., rev. F. Buteau, J. Cremazie, LL.D., rev. J. B. A. Ferland, A.M., rev. Louis Gingras, rev. T. E. Hamel, A.M., T. S. Hunt, A.M., J. E. Landry, M.D., rev. C. H. Laverdière, A.M., rev. A. Légaré, rev. M. E. Methot, A.M., hon. A. N. Morin, LL.D., J. Z. Nault, M.D., J. A. Sewell, M.D., hon. J. U. Tessier, LL.D.; secretary, rev. T. E. Hamel; moderator, ——; librarian, rev. C. H. Laverdiere. *Faculty of Theology;* very rev. E. A. Taschereau, prof. of canon law. *Faculty of Law:* dean, hon. A. N. Morin; profs., hon. A. N. Morin, of the rights of nations; J. Cremazie, of civil law; hon. J. U. Tessier, of law procedure; A. E. Aubry, LL.D., of Roman law; N. Casault, of commercial and maritime law; J. Langlois, of criminal law; C. F. S. Langelier, LL.D., extraordinary prof. of introduction to civil law; secretary, J. Langlois. *Faculty of Medicine:* J. A. Sewell, dean; profs., J. A. Sewell, of internal pathology; J. Z. Nault, of materia medica; J. E. Landry, M.D., of external pathology and surgery; A. Jackson, M.D., of midwifery; C. E. Lemieux, M.D., of general pathology; F. H. A. Larue, M.D., of medical jurisprudence, hygiene, and anatomical microscopy; Jos. C. Taché, of physiology; L. J. A. Simard, M.A., extraordinary professor of anatomy; secretary, L. J. A. Simard; director of the museum, C. E. Lemieux. *Faculty of Arts:* rev. J. B. A. Ferland, dean; profs., rev. J. B. A. Ferland, of Canadian and American history; T. S. Hunt, of chemistry, mineralogy and geology; rev. O. Brunet, of botany; rev. M. E. Méthot, of compared literature; rev. T. E. Hamel, of natural philosophy and astronomy; rev. T. A. Chaudonnet, B.A., of intellectual and moral philosophy; rev. A. Pelletier, B.A., of mathematics; secretary, rev. T. E. Hamel.

Laval Normal School. Quebec.—Rev. Jean Langevin, principal, ordinary professor, and director of the students' boarding school; F. X. Toussaint and N. Lacasse, ordinary professors; Ernest Gagnon, Norbert Thibault, associate professors; F. N. Fortier, maitre d'etude; Andrew Doyle, associate professor and teacher of Boys' Model school; J. B. Cloutier, teacher of Boys' Model school. The ladies of the Ursulines have charge of the boarding department of the female pupil teachers, and attend to part of the Normal School teaching, and the Girls' Model school.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, AND FACULTY OF LAW, MONTREAL.

(Incorporated in 1852.)

Faculty and other College Officers.—Rev. L. Saché, president; J. Sherlock, vice-president and professor of elocution; Y. A. Regnier, treasurer and professor of mathematics; V. Baudevin, chief disciplinarian and prefect of studies; F. Lopinto, professor of mental philosophy; J. McAuley, professor of natural philosophy and chemistry: A. Larcher, professor of rhetoric; H. Glackmeyer, professor of belles-lettres; E. Feultier, professor of classics; A. Pelletier, professor of the first grammar class; H. Langlois, professor of the second grammar class; A. Gosselin, professor of the third

grammar class. Assistant teachers and prefects, Th. French, M. Desjardins, I. Grenier, Jos. Renaud, E. Dezy, R. Chartier; drawing master, N. Bourassa; music masters, J. Follenus, P. Letondal, F. H. Torrington. *Faculty of Law:* professor M. Bibaud; assistant professor, A. Belle. Number of students, 260. Boarders, half boarders, and day scholars.

QUEBEC SEMINARY.

Superior, very rev. E. A. Taschereau; Directors, rev. L. Gingras, rev. F. Buteau, rev. M. E. Methot, rev. C. H. Laverdière, rev. O. Audet, rev. A. Légaré; Aggregate members, rev. T. E. Hamel, rev. C. E. Legare, A.M., and rev. P. Roussel, B.A.; Auxiliary members, rev. J. F. Baillarge, rev. O. Brunet, rev. J. Stremler, D.D., D.C.L., rev. F. Laliberté, rev. D. Gonthier, rev. B. Paquet, B.A., rev. L. Beaudet, A.M., rev. T. A. Chaudonnet, rev. N. Maingui, B.A., rev. L. Paquet, B.A., rev. V. Legaré, Rev. D. Vezina, and rev. A. Pelletier, B.A.; *Grand Seminary:* Director, rev. F. Buteau. Professors, rev. E. A. Taschereau, rev. F. Buteau, Rev. J. Stremler; *Minor Seminary:* Director, Rev. O. Audet; prefect of Studies, rev. M. E. Methot. Professors, rev. M. E. Methot, rev. C. E. Légaré, rev. L. Beaudet, rev. P. Roussel, rev. D. Vezina, rev. F. Laliberté, rev. P. Doherty, Rev. N. Laliberté, rev. W. Coutore, rev. C. Hallé, and rev. M. O'Connell.

NOTRE DAME DE LEVI COLLEGE, QUEBEC.

Director, rev. D. Gauthier. Treasurer, rev. F. Dumontier. Professors, rev. H. Marceau, rev. P. Savoie, rev. H. Constantin, rev. M. Allard, rev. M. Graham, and Mr. Whitty.

MONTREAL COLLEGE.

Rev. C. Lenoir, director; revs. J. Delavigne, J. A. Singer, J. Moyen, M. O'Farrell, L. A. Sentenne, D. J. Lefebvre, professors. The classes are opened beginning of September, and closed beginning of July.

GREAT SEMINARY, MONTREAL.

Rev. J. Bayle, director; J. B. Larue, H. Roussel, E. Vacher, A. Tranchemontagne; 40 to 50 students.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, RICHMOND, C.E.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Aylmer, president; Thomas Tait, Esq., vice-president; G. K. Foster, treasurer; W. E. Jones, A.M., secretary.

Faculty.—John H. Graham, A.M., principal, and professor of English and classical literature; Joseph Green, A.B., professor of mathematics; A. W. Hamilton, A.B., M.D., professor of chemistry; rev. J. L. Gay, professor of history and metaphysics; Mons. J. B. Blanquet, instructor of French and German; Tutors in elementary branches.

JACQUES CARTIER NORMAL SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

Under the superintendence of the Council of Public Instruction, Lower Canada.

M. l'abbé H. Verreau, principal, professor and director of students' boarding school; Léopold Divisme, B.A., ordinary professor; rev. F. Birtz, maître d'étude; Dominique Boudrias, associate professor and teacher of Boys' Model school; Patrick Delanay, associate professor and teacher of Boys' Model school; J. Brauneis, associate professor; François J. V. Regnaud, associate professor; Frédéric M. Ossaye, associate professor; Tancrède Bostaler, associate professor. The ladies of the Ursuline Convent have charge of the boarding department of the female pupil teachers, and attend to part of the Normal School teaching, and the Girls' Model school.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN SCHOOL, MONTREAL.

Wm. Lunn, president; John Greenshields, secretary; Henry Thomas, treasurer.

Mary Harper, teacher of Boys' school; Mary Walling, assistant teacher. Elizabeth Maxwell, teacher of Girls' school; Christina Monteath, assistant teacher. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, L. C.

President—W. Marsden, Quebec.

Vice-presidents—Drs. Von Iffland and Dr. Scott.

Registrar and Treasurer—Thomas Walter Jones, M.D., Montreal.

Secretary—For Montreal: Hector T. Peltier, M.D. For Quebec: R. H. Russell, M.D.

For the city of Montreal.—Drs. Howard, Robillard, T. W. Jones, H. T. Peltier, A. C. Munro, W. E. Scott, Louis Boyer, Sutherland.

For District of Montreal.—Drs. S. S. Foster, Tassé, Jos. Chamberlin, R. C. Weilbrenner, Jos. S. Brigham, Charles Smallwood, M. Turcotte,

For the city of Quebec.—Drs. Robitaille, J. E. J. Landry, J. A. Sewell, Tessier, W. Marsden, Blanchet, R. H. Russell, A. Jackson.

For the district of Quebec.—Drs. Boudreau, A. T. Michaud, Joseph Marmette, A. Von Iffland, Ludger Têtu, Tib. Charest, W. W. Forest.

For the District of Three Rivers.—Drs. Chevrefils, J. A. Smith, Fenwick.

For the district of St. Francis.—Drs. J. B. Johnston, M. Worthington, H. Gilbert.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, MONTREAL.

J. G. Bibaud, M.D., president, professor of anatomy and clinical medicine; P. Munro, M.D., professor of surgery and clinical surgery; J. E. Coderre, M.D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics; E. H. Trudel, M.D., professor of midwifery and the diseases of women and children; H. Peltier, M.D., professor of institutes of medicine; D. J. P. Rottot, professor of medical jurisprudence and botany; Dr. A. Brosseau, demonstrator of anatomy; H. Peltier, M.D., secretary and treasurer.

GROSSE ISLE, C. E.

The Provincial Quarantine Establishment is situated on the River St. Lawrence opposite the village of St. Thomas. The Island is healthy, and is surrounded by scenery of a very picturesque character. It is two and a half miles in length, and about a mile in width. A solid, substantial wharf has been built, having a depth of seventeen feet at low water, at which vessels or steamers may land or embark passengers. This Island is the property of the Province, and is wholly devoted to quarantine purposes. No persons but those belonging, or necessary to the establishment, are allowed to reside on the Island, or to visit it without a pass from the provincial secretary at Quebec. Emigrant ships arriving in Canada are rigorously compelled to stop at Grosse Isle until inspected by the medical superintendent, and the passengers passed clean and healthy. A large warehouse, as well as ample sheds, and every requisite appliance, are provided on the western extremity of the Island for emigrants ordered, by the medical superintendent, to land from on board of vessels in which malignant or contagious diseases may have made their appearance during the voyage, and for the cleansing and purification of their luggage. There are hospitals situated at the eastern end of the Island; the residence of the principal officers being in the centre. No communication is permitted between the two extremities of the Island, unless a written pass is granted by the superintendent. Two clergymen, respectively of the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church, are stationed at the establishment during the season of navigation. A provision dealer is allowed to contract, under certain conditions, to furnish supplies for the Island. A small force of police is constantly on the Island while the establishment is in operation. There is no post office; but letters, whether to persons connected with the quarantine, or to passengers, are forwarded regularly twice a week through the emigrant office in Quebec—a steamer being annually engaged to maintain constant, but only authorized, communication between Quebec and Grosse Isle. Distance from Quebec about 29 miles. Geo. M. Douglas, M.D., medical supt.; A. Von Iffland, M.D., assistant medical supt.; Murdoch McKay, hospital steward; Isaac Isaacson, Norwegian and German interpreter; Patrick Fitzsimmons, sergeant of police.

JUDICIARY—LOWER CANADA.

QUEEN'S BENCH.—*Chief Justice:* Hon. Sir Louis Hypolite LaFontaine, Bart.; *Puisné Judges:* Hon. Thomas Cushing Aylwin, Jean François Joseph Duval, William Collis Meredith; *Assistant Judges:* Hon. Charles Joseph Elzéar Mondelet and William Badgley.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Chief Justice:* Hon. Edward Bowen; *Puisné Judges:* Hons. James Smith, Edward Short, John Gawler Thompson, John Samuel McCord, Joseph André Taschereau, David Roy, Peter Winter, Aimé Lafontaine, Antoine Polette, Andrew Stuart, Felix Odilon Gauthier, Joseph Amable Berthelot, Thomas Jean Jacques Loranger, and Louis Victor Sicotte; *Assistant Judges:* Samuel Cornwallis Monk, Jean Thomas Taschereau, and Charles Joseph Laberge.

Judges.	Residence, under ch. 78 Con. Stat. L. C. s. 9.	Districts assigned to them, under ch. 78 Con. Stat. L.C. s. 1.
Hon. Edw. Bowen, *Chief J...*	Quebec	Quebec and part of Arthabaska
" Andrew Stuart		
" Jean Thos. Taschereau		
" James Smith	Montreal	Montreal, Beauharnois, & part of Terrebonne.
" Joseph A. Berthelot		
" Thos. J. J. Loranger		
" Samuel C. Monk		
" Antoine Polette	Three Rivers	Three Rivers.
" Edward Short	Sherbrooke	St. Francis & Co. of Drummond

Judges.	Residence, under ch. 78 Con. Stat. L. C. s. 9.	Districts assigned to them, under ch. 78 Con. Stat. L.C. s. 1.
Hon. Joseph A. Taschereau	Kamouraska	Kamouraska and Rimouski.
" A. LaFontaine	Aylmer	Ottawa and Co. of Argenteuil.
" John Samuel McCord	St. John's	Iberville and Bedford (in part).
" Louis Victor Sicotte	St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe & Bedford (part).
" Charles J. Laberge	Sorel	Richelieu and Joliette.
" Felix Odilon Gauthier	Montmagny	Montmagny and Beauce.
" David Roy	Murray Bay	Saguenay and Chicoutimi.
" Peter Winter	New Carlisle	Gaspé.
" John G. Thompson	Percé	

LAW COURTS OF LOWER CANADA.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

	District.	Where held.	When held.	Under what authority held.		Officers of Court.
				Statute.	Date of Proclamation.	
APPEAL SIDE		Quebec*	12th Mar., June, Sept. & Dec.	20 Vict. cap. 44, s. 15.		Clerk of Appeals, Joseph U. Beaudry.
		Montreal*	1st do. do. do. do.			Deputy do., L.W. Marchand & C. Drolet
CROWN SIDE	Quebec	Quebec	January 24 and June 24			Clerks of Crown.
	Montreal	Montreal	March 24 and September 24	20 Vict. cap. 44, s. 31.		Pierre A. Doucet.
	Three Rivers	Three Rivers	February 2 and September 11	20 Vict. cap. 44, s. 31.		E. Carter and L. A. Dessaulles.
	St. Francis	Sherbrooke	April 1 and October 1	12 Vict. cap. 37, s. 34		Edward Barnard.
	Kamouraska	Kamouraska	April 5 and Dec. 5	Con. Stat. L.C., c. 77, s. 80.	February 17, 1863	Short and Morris.
	Ottawa	Aylmer	January 21 and July 1	Con. Stat. L.C., c. 77, s. 80.	August 31, 1863	Chalou and Déry.
	Gaspé	Percé	March 13 and August 13	20 Vict. cap. 44, s. 32.	May 28, 1859	Henry Driscoll, Q.C.
		New Carlisle	February 13 and July 13	20 Vict. cap. 44, s. 32.	August 26, 1859	Louis George Harper.
	Terrebonne	St. Scholastique	February 1 and July 1	20 Vict. cap. 44, s. 32.	August 26, 1859	Flavien D. Gauvreau.
	Joliette	Joliette	March 13 and November 13	Con. Stat. L.C., c. 77, s. 80.	April 18, 1863	Jules R. Berthelot.
	Richelieu	Sorel	February 13 and October 13	Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, ch. 76, ss. 8 and 9.	October 4, 1861	Louis Thomas Groulx.
	Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi	February 13 and October 13			Antoine N. Gouin.
	Montmagny	Montmagny	February 13 and October 13			Francis H. O'Brien.
	Arthabaska	St. Christophe	March 13 and November 13			Albert Bender.
	Bedford	Nelsonville	February 13 and October 13			Rufus Wadleigh.
	Iberville	St. John's	March 13 and November 13			Frederick T. Hall.
	Beauharnois	Beauharnois	February 13 and October 13			François H. Marchand.
	Saguenay	Malbaie	January 13 and September 13			Louis Beaudry.
	St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe	May 22 and November 22	Con. Stat. L. C., c. 76, ss. 8 & 9.	March, 1862	Charles DuBerger.
	Beauce	St. Joseph	March 13 and November 13			Louis G. DeLorimier.
	Rimouski	Rimouski	March 13 and October 13			Zephirin Vezina.
				Con. Stat. L.C., c. 77, s. 80.	August 31, 1863	F. Magloire Derome.

* By the 22nd sec. of chap. 77 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, cases in Appeal or Error from the Districts of Ottawa, Montreal, Terrebonne, Joliette, Richelieu, St. Francis, Bedford, St Hyacinthe, Iberville, and Beauharnois, shall be heard and determined at the City of Montreal *only*, and the Writs in such cases shall be returnable there; and cases in Appeal or Error from the Districts of Three Rivers, Quebec, Saguenay, Gaspe, Chicoutimi, Rimouski, Kamouraska, Montmagny, Beauce, and Arthabaska, shall be heard and determined at the City of Quebec *only*, and the Writs in such cases shall be returnable there.

SUPERIOR COURT.

(Jurisdiction for Sums exceeding $200 under Cap. 78 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, sec. 2.)

District.	Population in 1861.	Counties, &c., comprised.	Where held. (*Chef-lieu.*)	When held.	Under what authority held.		No. of Writs issued in			Prothonotary.	Sheriff.
					Statute.	Date of Proclamation.	1860	1861	1862		
Quebec	153,538	Portneuf, Quebec, Montmorency, Levis, and Lotbinière; and City of Quebec	Quebec	1-5 of every month, except Jan., July, and Aug	20 Vict. c. 44, s. 36	April 7, 1859	853	765	608	Fiset & Burroughs	Wm. S. Sewell.
Montreal	196,292	Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly, and Verchères; and City of Montreal	Montreal	17-27 of every month except Jan., July, and Aug	16 Vict. c. 194, s. 2		1080	1226	1214	Monk, Coffin and Papineau	Tancr. Bouthillier
Three Rivers.	73,519	Maskinongé, St. Maurice (including City of Three Rivers), Champlain and Nicolet	Three Rivers	13-19 of Feb., May, Sept., and Dec.	20 Vict. c. 44, s. 36	Aug. 26, 1859.	86	119	125	Edward Barnard	Isaac G. Ogden.
St. Francis	37,900	Richmond, (including the Town of Sherbrooke), Wolfe, Compton and Stanstead	Sherbrooke	20-26 of Feb., May, Oct., and Dec	Cons. Stat. L. C. ch. 78, s. 17	Feb, 17, 1863.	94	82	104	Short & Morris	George F. Bowen.
Kamouraska	39,619	Kamouraska and Temiscouata	Kamouraska	13-19 Feb., May, and Nov	Do. do.	Aug. 31, 1863.	38	62	....	Chalou & Déry	Ovide Martineau.
Ottawa	41,014	Ottawa and Pontiac	Aylmer	13-19 Feb., June, Nov.	20 Vict. c. 44, s. 36	Oct. 27, 1859.	53	75	62	Henry Driscoll	Louis M. Coutlée.
Gaspé	27,236	Gaspé and Bonaventure	Percé	13-19 Mar., Aug., Dec.	20 Vict. c. 44, s. 36	Aug. 26, 1859.	5	60	6	Louis G. Harper	Philip Vibert.
Terrebonne	50,765	Argenteuil, Two Mountains and Terrebonne	New Carlisle	13-19 Feb., July, Nov.	20 Vict. c. 44, s. 36	Aug. 26, 1859.	10	9	7	Flav. D. Gauvreau	Martin Sheppard.
Joliette	53,277	L'Assomption, Montcalm and Joliette	St. Scholastique	13-19 Feb., May, Oct.	20 Vict. c. 44, s. 36	Feb. 10, 1858.	59	56	76	Jules R. Berthelot	Germain Raby.
Richelieu	54,723	Richelieu, Yamaska, and Berthier	Joliette	13-19 Mar., Jun., Nov.	20 Vict. c. 44, s. 36	Feb. 10, 1858.	28	....	81	Louis Ths. Groulx	B. H. Leprohon.
Saguenay	21,173	Charlevoix and Saguenay	Sorel	13-19 Feb., May, Oct.	20 Vict. c. 44, s. 36	Feb. 10, 1858.	97	111	106	Antoine N. Gouin	P. R. Chevallier.
Chicoutimi	10,215	Chicoutimi	Malbaie	13-19 Jan., May, Sept.	20 Vict. c. 44, s. 36	Oct. 20, 1858.	13	13	8	Chas. Du Berger	P. H. Cimon.
Rimouski	20,854	Rimouski	Chicoutimi	13-19 Feb., June, Oct.	22 Vict. c. 5, s. 74	Oct. 20, 1858.	10	12	....	Frs. H. O'Brien	Ovide Bossé.
Montmagny	41,748	L'Islet, Montmagny, and Bellechasse	St. Germain	13-19 Mar., June, Oct.	Cons. Stat L. C. ch. 78, s. 17	Aug. 31, 1863.	33	54	38	Frs. M. Derome	Sim. J. Chalifour.
Beauce	36,611	Beauce and Dorchester	Montmagny	13-19 Feb., May, Oct.	20 Vict. c. 44, s. 38	June 19, 1858.	42	50	70	Albert Bender	J. David Lépine.
Arthabaska	43,718	Megantic, Arthabaska, and Drummond	St. Joseph	13-19 Mar., June, Nov.	20 Vict. c. 44, s. 36	June 19, 1858.	23	30	23	Zéphirin Vézina	T. J. Taschereau.
Bedford	49,119	Shefford, Missisquoi, and Brome	St. Christophe	13-19 Mar., June, Nov.	20 Vict. c. 44, s. 36	Feb. 10, 1858.	63	54	....	Rufus Wadleigh	Auguste Quesnel.
S. Hyacinthe	55,955	St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, and Rouville	Nelsonville	13-19 Feb., May, Oct.	20 Vict. c. 44, s. 36	Feb. 10, 1858.	63	96	90	Frederick T. Hall	David Browne.
Iberville	46,257	St. Johns, Napierville, and Iberville	St. Hyacinthe	22-28 Feb., May, Nov.	20 Vict. c. 44, s. 36	Feb. 10, 1858.	73	116	143	Ls. G. DeLorimier	Ovide Désilets.
Beauharnois	51,070	Huntingdon, Beauharnois, and Chateauguay	St. Johns	13-19 Mar., June, Nov.	20 Vict. c. 44, s. 36	Feb. 10, 1858.	43	66	102	Frs. H. Marchand	J. F. Desrivières.
			Beauharnois	13-19 Feb., May, Oct	20 Vict. c. 44, s. 36	Feb. 10, 1858.	101	102	91	Louis Beaudry	Louis Hainault.

CIRCUIT COURT.

(Jurisdiction for sums not exceeding $200 under Cap. 79 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada sec. 2.)

District.	Name of Circuit. *	Where held.	When held.	Under what Authority held.		No. of Writs issued in			Clerk of Court.
				Statute.	Date of Proclamation.	1860	1861	1862	
Quebec	Quebec District	Quebec	16-21 Jan. and June, and 20-25 of every other month except July and August	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 52	April 7, 1859	6297	6575	6036	Fiset and Burroughs.
Montreal	Lotbinière	St. Croix	7-12 Feb., May, and Oct.	Consol. Stat., L.C. Cap. 79, s. 6.	Oct. 11, 1861	175	*	210	Moïse Couture.
	Montreal District	Montreal	10-15 of every month except Jan., July, and August						
	Vaudreuil County	Vaudreuil	1-5 March, July, and Nov.	16 Vict. c. 194, sec. 3		6702	7735	8390	Monk, Coffin & Papineau
	Soulanges County	Coteau Landing	6-10 March, 6-9 July, 6-10 Nov.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52	Sept. 16, 1858	84	107	184	Joseph Octave Bastien.
Three Rivers.	Verchères County	Verchères	1-5 Feb., May, and Oct.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52	Sept. 16, 1858	249	268	340	Hubert Treffié Sentenne.
	Three Rivers District.	Three Rivers	7-12 Feb., May, Sep., Nov., Dec.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52	Nov. 24, 1859	53	134	157	Eloi Edmond Chagnon.
St. Francis	Maskinongé County	Rivière du Loup	24-28 Feb., May, and Oct.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 52	Oct. 26, 1859	1484	1776	2106	Edward Barnard.
	St. Francis District	Sherbrooke	10-16 Feb., May, Oct., Dec.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52	Oct, 29, 1859	133	236	246	Louis Joseph Bourret.
	Stanstead	Stanstead Plains.	1-4 Feb., June, Sep., Dec.	Consol. Stat., L.C. Cap. 79, s. 17	Feb. 17, 1863	501	504	796	Short & Morris.
	Compton County	Cookshire	8-11 Jan., June, and Nov.	Consol. Stat., L.C. Cap. 79, s. 17	Feb. 17, 1863	52	121	346	Charles A. Richardson.
	Richmond County	Richmond	1-5 March, July, and Nov.	Consol. Stat., L.C. Cap. 79, s. 17	Feb. 17, 1863	....	*	53	Albert W. Pope.
	Richmond Co. (2d) †	Danville	14-18 Jan., April, and Sep.	Consol. Stat., L.C. Cap. 79, s. 17	Feb. 17, 1863	106	67	117	Frederick Chas. Cleeve.
Kamouraska	Kamouraska District	St. Louis	7-12 Feb., May, and Nov.	Consol. Stat., L.C. Cap. 79, s. 17	July 14, 1859	258	212	261	Timothy Leet.
	Temiscouata County	St. Jean Baptiste	21-25 March, June, and Oct.	Cons. Stat., L.C. Cap. 79, s. 17	Aug. 31, 1863	605	717	*	Chalou & Déry.
Ottawa	Ottawa District	Aylmer	7-12 Feb., June and Nov	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 52	Oct. 27, 1859	369	718	470	Louis N. Gauvreau.
	Ottawa County (2d)	Papineauville	7-10 Jan., May, and Sep.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45, 46, & 52.	Nov. 30, 1860	414	338	458	Henry Driscoll.
	Ottawa County (3d)	Buckingham	17-20 Jan., May, and Sep.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45, 46, & 52.	Jan. 24, 1861	157	281	296	François Sam'l Mackay.
	Pontiac	Portage du Fort	2-7 March, 20-25 June, 3-8 Nov.	19 Vict. c. 55, sec. 5 and 6	March 9, 1857	....	13	*	Edmond Wm. Murray.
Gaspé	Gaspé District	Percé	7-12 March, Aug., and Dec.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 52	August 26, 1859.	31	*	190	Robert Wm. Hardinge.
		New Carlisle	7-12 Feb., July, and Nov.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 52	August 26, 1859.	78	70	118	Louis George Harper.
	Basin	Basin	12-21 Feb., and 15-24 Oct.	12 Vict. c. 38, sec. 77	June 17, 1853.	81	81	64	Flav. D. Gauvreau.
	Magdalen Island	Amherst	22-31 May, and 22-30 Sep.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 126 and 128	August 26, 1859.	18	8	23	John Eden.
	Bonaventure (2d)	Carleton	10-13 Jan., May, and Sep.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52	August 2, 1860	*	*	*	J. B. F. Painchaud.
	Fox River	Fox River	1-10 August	16 Vict. c. 194, sec. 12		....	1	*	Edward Mann.
Terrebonne	Terrebonne District	Ste. Scholastique.	7-12 Feb., May, and Oct.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 52	Feb. 10, 1858	34	6	14	John de St. Croix.
	Terrebonne County	St. Jérôme	20-24 Feb., May, and Oct.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52	July 14, 1859	584	511	746	Jules R. Berthelot.
	Argenteuil County	Lachute	12-16 Jan., 25-29 May, 12-16 Sep.	Consol. Stat., L.C. Cap. 79, s. 17	April 18, 1863	266	298	608	J. B. Lefebvre Villemure
Joliette	Joliette District	Joliette	7-12 March, June, and Nov.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 52	Feb. 10, 1858	129	214	*	Thomas Barron.
	L'Assomption Co	L'Assomption	20-24 March, June, and Nov.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52	Sep. 16, 1858	505	651	640	Louis Thomas Groulx.
	Montcalm County	Ste. Julienne	25-29 March, June, and Nov.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52	Sep. 16, 1858	167	154	231	Joseph Zebded Martel.
Richelieu	Richelieu District	Sorel	7-12 Feb., May, and Oct.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 52	Feb. 10, 1858	97	136	240	Adelard Is. Des Rivières.
	Berthier County	Berthier	25-29 Feb., May, and Oct.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52	May 4, 1860	537	516	638	Antoine Nemèse Gouin.
	Yamaska County	St. François	20-24 Feb., May, and Oct.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 2	July 14, 1859	184	286	283	Charles Emond.
Saguenay	Saguenay District	Malbaie	7-12 Jan., May, and Sep.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 52	Feb. 10, 1858	179	252	314	Louis M. Coté.
	Charlevoix Co. (2d)	Baie St. Paul	20-23 March, July, and Nov.	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45, 46 and 52	April 23, 1859	374	448	296	Charles Du Berger.
Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi District	Chicoutimi	7-12 Feb., June, and Oct.	22 Vict. c. 5, sec. 74	July 23, 1858	198	190	134	Joseph Perron.
Rimouski	Rimouski District	St. Germain	7-12 March, June, and Oct.	Cons. Stat., L.C. Cap. 79, s. 17	Aug. 31, 1863	265	210	*	Francis H. O'Brien.
	Rimouski Co. (2d)	Matane	2- 5 March, June, and Oct.			1310	1083	584	François M. Derome.
						194	171	211	D. F. de St. Aubin.

CIRCUIT COURT—(*Continued.*)

District.	Name of Circuit.*	Where held.	When held.	Under what authority held.		No. of Writs issued in			Clerk of Court.
				Statute.	Date of proc'm.	1860	1861	1892	
Montmagny..	Montmagny District.	Montmagny.....	7-12 Feb., May, and Oct.....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 52	June 19, 1858...	295	281	240	Albert Bender.
	L'Islet County.....	St. Jean Port Joli	20-24 Feb., May, and Oct.....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52....	Nov. 16, 1858...	153	151	237	Louis Zéphirin Duval.
	Bellechasse County ..	St. Michel	20-24 March, June, and Nov....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52....	April 7, 1859 ...	229	241	390	Berthélemi Pouliot.
Beauce	Beauce District.. ..	St. Joseph	7-12 March, June, and Nov....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 52	June 19, 1858...	755	511	857	Zéphirin Vezina.
	Dorchester County...	Ste. Hénédine...	2- 6 March, June, and Nov....	Consol. Stat., L.C. Cap. 79, s. 6.	April 25, 1861...	...	*	*	Joseph Reny.
Arthabaska ..	Arthabaska District..	St. Christophe...	7-12 March, June, and Nov....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 52	Feb. 10, 1858 ...	421	526	*	Rufus Wadleigh.
	Drummond County..	Drummondville .	20-24 March, June, and Nov....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52....	Sep. 16, 1858....	309	374	238	Joseph Treflé Caya.
	Megantic County	Inverness.....	20-24 March, June, and Nov....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52....	Oct. 20, 1858....	132	150	*	J. Bte. Rousseau.
Bedford	Bedford District.....	Nelsonville	7-12 Feb., May, and Oct.....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 52	Feb. 10, 1858 ...	417	363	415	Frederick T. Hall.
	Brome County.....	Knowlton.....	10-14 March, June, and Nov....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52....	Sep. 16, 1858....	159	*	186	Joseph Lefébvre.
	Shefford County	Waterloo	6-10 March, June, and Nov....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52....	April 24, 1859...	150	348	354	Vespasian Nutting.
	Missisquoi Co. (2d)..	Bedford	28-31 Jan., May, and Oct.....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45, 46, and 52	May 30, 1859....	259	267	144	Thomas Capsey.
St. Hyacinthe	St.Hyacinthe District	St. Hyacinth.....	22-27 Jan., March, and Oct....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 52	Feb. 10, 1858 ...	912	991	1526	Louis G. De Lorimier.
	Rouville County	Marieville.....	1- 5 March, June, and Nov....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52....	Sep. 28, 1858....	463	635	629	F. H. Gatien.
Iberville	Iberville District....	St. Johns	7-12 March, June, and Nov....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 52	Feb. 10, 1858 ...	719	818	939	François H. Marchand.
	Iberville County	Iberville	26-30 March, June, and Nov....	Consol. Stat., L.C. Cap. 79, s. 6.	Jan. 22, 1862....	...	....	431	Philibert Beaudoin.
	Napierville County...	Napierville.....	20-24 March, June, and Nov....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52....	Sep. 16, 1858....	385	449	515	Antoine Merizzi.
			7-12 Feb., May, and Oct.....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 52	Feb. 10, 1858 ...	646	632	835	Louis Beaudry.
Beauharnois .	Beauharnois District.	Beauharnois	7-12 March, May, and Oct.....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52....	Sep. 16, 1858....	338	279	377	Charles Mentor Lebrun.
	Chateauguay Co.....	St. Martine	25-29 Feb., May, and Oct.....	20 Vict. c. 44, sec. 45 and 52....	Sep. 16, 1858....	270	201	301	John Morrison.
	Huntingdon County.	Huntingdon.....	20-24 Feb., May, and Oct.....						

Appeals from the Circuit Court to the Queen's Bench are allowed by the 77 Chap. of the Cons. Stat., L. C., s. 39 in cases over $100.
* The Circuit Court at the *Chef-lieu* of a District has concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court in and for the various Counties in the same District.
† The Circuit Court held in two or more places in a County has each concurrent jurisdiction over the whole County (79 Chap. of Cons. Stat., L. C., s. 11.)

GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE.

District.	Where held.	When held.	By what Authority held.		Officers of the Court.
			Statute.	Date of Proclamation.	
Quebec	Quebec	7-16 January, and 1-10 April, June, and Oct.... }	Consol. Stat., L.C. Cap. 97, s. 3...	May 1, 1863 ..... }	Clerk, Pierre A. Doucet.
Montreal	Montreal	4-10 March, June, September, and December... }			" Carter & Dessaulles.*

* In all the other Districts except Three Rivers, (in which L. U. A. Genest is Clerk of the Peace) the office of Clerk of the Peace is held by the Clerk of the Crown.
Under the authority of sec. 2 of chap. 97 Cons. Stat. L. C., the holding of the General Sessions of the Peace has been discontinued by Proclamation in all other Districts in which they were formerly held. Judge of Sessions, Montreal, C. J. Coursol.

COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.

QUEBEC.

Judge—Hon. Henry Black. *Registrar*—Charles Drolet. *Marshal*—J. B. Parkin.

SMALL CAUSE COMMISSIONERS' COURTS. (Jurisdiction to $25.)

Are held under Chap. 94 of the Consol. Statutes for Lower Canada, in almost every Parish and Township of Lower Canada, on the first Monday of every month.
(The No. of Summonses issued in 1860 was 25,754; in 1861 23,042; in 1862, 29,991.)

FETES D'OBLIGATION—CANADA EAST.

Circumcision	January 1	Good Friday.....	March 25	Corpus Christi.....	May 26	Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary....	Dec. 8
Epiphany.....	" 6	Ascension Day.....	May 5	St. Peter and St Paul	June 29	Christmas Day.....	Dec. 25
Annunciation	March 25	Queen Victoria's Birthday.....	" 24	All Saints' Day	Nov. 1		

REGISTRY OFFICES AND REGISTRARS OF LOWER CANADA.

District.	Name of Registration County or Division.	Extent of Registration County or Division.	Where held.	Under what Authority held.		Total No. of Documents enregistered in			Name of Registrar.
				Statute.	Date of Proclamation.	1860	1861	1862	
Quebec	Quebec	City and County of Quebec	Quebec	18 V. c. 99, s. 11, par.1		1761	....	2254	C. N. Montizambert.
	Portneuf	County (1) of Portneuf	Cap Santé	7 Vic. c. 22, sec. 2 ...	Feb. 8, 1844 ..	481	454	477	Jos. E. Thibaudeau.
	Montmorency	County of Montmorency (except Island of Orleans, &c.)	Chateau Richer	7 Vic. c. 22, sec. 2 ...	Feb. 8, 1844 ..	248	205	215	Gabriel Dick.
	Orleans, (Island of)	Islands of Orleans, Reaux and Madame.	St. Laurent	8 V. c. 28 & 9 V. c. 44	June 25, 1845.	130	164	156	Pierre Gosselin.
	Dorchester, 2nd Reg. Div.	County of Levis	Point Levi	9 Vic. c. 45, sec. 2 ...	July 10, 1846 .	609	553	590	François M. Guay.
	Lotbinière	County of Lotbinière	St. Croix	7 Vic. c. 22, sec. 2 ...	Feb. 8, 1844 ..	413	488	437	Joseph Filteau.
Montreal	Montreal	City of Montreal and Counties of Hochelaga and Jacques Cartier	Montreal	18 V. c. 99, s. 11, par 1		2271	1980	....	Geo. H. Ryland.
	Chambly	County of Chambly	Longueuil	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	Oct. 19, 1857..	268	299	324	Thomas Austin.
	Huntingdon, 1st Reg. Div.	County of Laprairie	Laprairie	13 & 14 Vic. c. 108. ...		390	313	334	Tancrède Sauvageau.
	Laval	County of Laval	Ste. Rose	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	Aug. 7, 1857..	342	271	271	François X. Léonard.
	Soulanges	County of Soulanges	Coteau Landing	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	April 16, 1856.	471	405	495	Geo. H. Dumesnil.
	Vaudreuil	County of Vaudreuil	St. Michel	7 Vic. c. 22, sec. 2 ...	Feb. 8, 1844 ..	447	468	485	Fran. de Salles Bastien
	Verchères	County of Verchères	Verchères	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	Dec. 22, 1860 .	355	400	548	Aimé Geoffrion.
Three Rivers.	Champlain	County of Champlain	Ste. Geneviève	7 Vic. c. 22, sec. 2 ...	Feb. 8, 1844 ..	443	484	575	Elie Rinfret.
	Maskinongé	County of Maskinongé	Rivière du Loup	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	Sep. 29, 1856..	445	544	664	Jos. Edouard Pichette.
	Nicolet	County of Nicolet	Bécancour	7 Vic. c. 22, sec. 2 ...	Feb. 8, 1844 ..	544	545	556	Joseph Jutras.
	Three Rivers	Co. of St. Maurice & City of Three Riv.	Three Rivers	18 V. c. 99, s. 11, par.3		420	482	825	Louis G. Duval.
St. Francis	Richmond	County of Richmond	Richmond	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	March 20, 1856	351	262	270	George Hope Napier.
	Sherbrooke	Town of Sherbrooke & Co. of Compton.	Sherbrooke	18 V. c. 99, s. 11, par.4		522	559	496	William Ritchie.
	Wolfe	County of Wolfe	South Ham	Con. Sta. L.C.c.37,s.86	Dec. 21, 1861..	....	....	135	Jacques Picard.
	Stanstead	County of Stanstead	Stanstead Plain	7 Vic. c. 22, sec. 2 ...	Feb. 8, 1844 ..	418	395	399	Chas. A. Richardson.
Gaspé	Bonaventure	County of Bonaventure	New Carlisle	7 Vic. c. 22, sec. 2 ...	Feb. 8, 1844 ..	175	*	234	Joseph G. LeBel.
	Gaspé	County of Gaspè (*part*)	Percé	7 Vic. c. 22, sec. 2 ...	Feb. 8, 1844 ..	112	154	169	Louis Geo. Harper.
	Ste. Anne des Monts	Municipality of Ste. Anne des Monts	Ste. Anne des Monts	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 12 ..	Dec. 3, 1859 ..	18	59	*	John Perrée.
	Magdalen Islands	Magdalen Isles	Amherst	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 13 ..	Dec. 3, 1859 ..	*	*	*	Jean Etienne Aubé.
Kamouraska	Kamouraska	County of Kamouraska	St. Louis	12 Vic. c. 128	Feb. 8, 1844 ..	504	462	459	Henry Garon.
	Temiscouata	County of Temiscouata	St. Jean Baptiste	Con. Sta. L.C.c.37,s.87	April 26, 1861.	423	536	481	John Heath.
Ottawa	Ottawa	County of Ottawa	Aylmer	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	Feb. 8, 1844 ..	413	454	319	James F. Taylor.
	Pontiac	County of Pontiac	Havelock	Con. Sta. L.C.c.37,s.86	Aug. 26, 1862.	....	....	42	Jas. E. Judgson.
Terrebonne	Two Mountains	County of Two Mountains	Ste. Scholastique	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	April 24, 1857.	473	432	495	Dosithée Dupras.
	Argenteuil	County of Argenteuil	Lachute	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	Feb. 19, 1858 .	229	244	210	Daniel De Hertel.
	Terrebonne	County of Terrebonne	St. Jerôme	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	Feb. 29, 1856 .	516	564	494	Joseph A. Hervieux.
Joliette	Joliette	County of Joliette	Joliette	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	May 30, 1856..	562	615	690	Jean Ovide LeBlanc.
	L'Assomption	County of L'Assomption	L'Assomption	Con. Sta. L.C.c.37,s.86	Dec. 12, 1862 .	457	437	458	Marcel Poirier.
	Montcalm	County of Montcalm	Ste. Julienne	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	Dec. 15, 1856 .	416	405	475	Jos. Ed. Beaupré.
Richelieu	Richelieu	County of Richelieu	Town of Sorel	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	Feb. 12, 1858 .	750	777	1075	Pierre R. Chevallier.
	Berthier	County of Berthier	Berthier	7 Vic. c. 22, sec. 2 ...	Feb. 8, 1844 ..	560	570	608	Jean Octave Chalut.
	Yamaska	County of Yamaska	St. François	10 and 11 Vic. c. 50...		553	655	667	Jos. M. Côté.
Saguenay	1st Division of Charlevoix and Saguenay	Co. of Sag'nay & St. Eti'ne, Ste. Agnes, St.Irénée,St.Fidèle,Callières,& DeSalles	St. Etienne	22 V. c. 35, ss. 1, 2, 3.		151	171	189	Charles Du Berger.
	2nd Division of ditto	Remainder of Charlevoix	Baie St. Paul			220	220	184	Telesphore Fortin.
Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi	County of Chicoutimi	Chicoutimi			110	114	301	Ovide Bossé.

Rimouski....	Rimouski, No. 2.....	County of Rimouski	Rimouski.....	12 Vic, c. 128.....	.....	256	607	566	André E. Gauvreau.
Montmagny..	L'Islet.....	County of L'Islet.....	St. Jean Port Joli..	22 Vic. c. 101, s. 26 ...	Nov. 19, 1858.	258	314	312	Thadée Michaud.
	Montmagny.....	County of Montmagny.....	Montmagny.....	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	Nov. 19, 1858.	258	287	261	Jos. David Lépine.
	Bellechasse	County of Bellechasse.....	St. Michel	10 and 11 Vic. c. 51...	.....	391	365	378	Pantaléon Forgues.
Beauce.....	Beauce.....	County of Beauce.....	St. François.....	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	Nov. 29, 1856.	504	410	430	Jean P. Proulx.
	Dorchester	County of Dorchester.....	Ste. Hénédine.....	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	Sep. 9, 1856..	365	402	426	Alexis Godbout.
Arthabaska ..	Megantic.....	County of Megantic.....	Inverness.....	Con. Sta. L.C.c.37,s.86	Aug. 1, 1861..	422	464	496	William H. Lambly.
	Arthabaska.....	County of Arthabaska.....	St. Christophe	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	May 22, 1857..	379	461	514	Ed. Modeste Poisson.
	Drummond.....	County of Drummond	Drummondville....	7 Vic, c. 22, sec. 2 ...	Feb. 8, 1844 ..	459	471	458	Edmund Cox.
Bedford	Shefford	County of Shefford.....	Waterloo	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	Oct. 14, 1856 .	650	576	627	Joseph B. Edgarton.
	Brome.....	County of Brome	Knowlton.....	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	March 20, 1856	517	*	379	Hiram S. Foster.
	Missisquoi	County of Missisquoi.....	Bedford	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	March 31, 1857	603	64	629	Richard Dickinson.
St. Hyacinthe	St. Hyacinthe.....	County of St. Hyacinthe.....	St. Hyacinthe.....	Con. Sta. L.C.c.37,s.86	April 21, 1863.	1159	902	503	Horace St. Germain.
	Bagot.....	County of Bagot.....	St. Liboire.....	Con. Sta. L.C.c.37,s.86	Sep. 17, 1861..	....	173	700	Jos. C. Bachand.
	Rouville.	County of Rouville.....	Marieville	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	Sep. 11, 1857..	567	690	703	Louis Ed. P. Laberge.
Iberville.....	St. Johns	County of St. Johns...	St. Johns.....	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	April 1, 1856..	392	470	403	Louis Marchand.
	Napierville.....	County of Napierville.....	Napierville	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	Jan. 22, 1857..	669	719	679	Ephrem Bouchard.
	Rouville	County of Iberville.....	Iberville	Con. Sta. L.C.c.37,s.86	April 21, 1863.	745	558	670	Frs. Ferd. Z. Hamel.
Beauharnois .	Beauharnois	County of Beauharnois.....	Beauharnois	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	July 4, 1856 ..	607	500	739	V. A. L. DeMartigny.
	Chateauguay	County of Chateauguay.....	Ste. Martine	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	April 28, 1856.	653	646	633	Alexis M. Gagnier.
	Huntingdon.....	County of Huntingdon.....	Huntingdon	18 Vic. c. 99, sec. 2 ...	Feb. 20, 1857..	402	369	364	Andrew Somerville.

(1) By County is meant the Electoral County as described in Parliamentary Representation Act, Chap. 2 of Consolidated Statutes of Canada.
(2) All the Proclamations here mentioned have been published in the "Canada Gazette." * No Return.

PAST CHIEF JUSTICES AND CROWN OFFICERS.

Chief Justices of the Province of Quebec.

Hon. Wm. Gregory..August 24, 1764.
" William Hey..September 25, 1766.
" Peter Livius...May 31, 1777.
" William Smith..November 1, 1786.

—

Chief Justice of the Province of Lower Canada.

Hon. Wm. Osgoode..July 29, 1794.

—

Chief Justices of Lower Canada and of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec.

Hon. Wm. Osgoode..December 11, 1784.
" John Elmsley...October 13, 1802.
" Henry Alcock..August 11, 1806.
" Jonath. Sewell..August 22, 1808.
" James Stuart...October 22, 1838.

Chief Justices of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Montreal.

Hon. James Monk..December 11, 1794.
" James Reid.....January 31, 1825.
" Mic.O'Sullivan..October 25, 1838.
" Jos. R. Vallières de St. Réal.....June 1, 1842.
" Jean R.Rolland.April 23, 1847.

—

Chief Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada.

Hon. Sir Jas. Stuart, Bart,.....December 24, 1849....
" Sir L. H. Lafontaine, Bart,.....August 13, 1853 .....

—

Chief Justice of the Superior Court for Lower Canada.

Hon. Edw. Bowen...December 24, 1849...

Attorneys General.

Names.	Date of Commission.
George Suckling .....August 24, 1764.	
Francis Maseres .....September 25, 1766.	
Henry Kneller.....September 30, 1769.	
William Grant .....May 10, 1776.	
James Monk.....May 27, 1777.	
Alexander Gray.....May 28, 1789.	
James Monk .....October 16, 1792.	
Jonathan Sewell ....May 9, 1795.	
Edward Bowen.....September 10, 1808.	
Norman F. Uniacke..June 20, 1809.	
James Stuart.....January 31, 1825.	
Charles Rich, Ogden..January 12, 1835.	
Louis H. LaFontaine.September 16, 1842.	
James Smith .....September 2, 1844.	
William Badgley ....April 23, 1847.	
Louis H. LaFontaine.March 10, 1848.	
Lewis T. Drummond.October 28, 1851.	
George Et. Cartier...May 24, 1856.	
Lewis T. Drummond.August 2, 1858.	
George Et. Cartier...August 7, 1858.	
Louis Victor Sicotte..May 24, 1862.	

Solicitors General.

Jenkins Williams...	December 14, 1782.
Jonathan Sewell....	October 5, 1793.
Louis Chas. Foucher.	May 27, 1795.
James Stuart	August 1, 1805.
Stephen Sewell.....	May 16, 1809.
Charles Marshall.....	June 9, 1817.
Charles Rich. Ogden,	November 25, 1824.
Michael O'Sullivan...	April 26, 1833.
Andrew Stuart	October 25, 1838.
Charles D. Day.....	May 26, 1840.
Thomas C. Aylwin...	September 26, 1842.
Joseph A.Taschereau.	August 21, 1845.
Joseph Ed. Turcotte.	December 8, 1847.
Thomas C. Aylwin...	March 11, 1848.
Lewis T. Drummond.	June 7, 1848.
Pierre J. O.Chauveau.	November 12, 1851.
Dunbar Ross.....	August 31, 1853.
John Rose...	November 26, 1857.
Charles Jos. Laberge,	August 2, 1858.
John Rose.....	August 7, 1858.
Louis Siméon Morin.	January 19, 1860.
John J. C. Abbott..	May 24, 1862.
Hon. A N. Richards, Q. C.	

JUDICIARY—CANADA WEST.

THE LAW SOCIETY OF UPPER CANADA.

VISITORS.

Hon. Wm. Hy. Draper, C. B., Chief Justice of Upper Canada.
Hon. P. M. M. S. Vankoughnet, D. C. L., Chancellor of Upper Canada.
Hon. W. B. Richards, Chief Justice of Common Pleas.
Hon. James C. P. Esten, Vice Chancellor.
Hon. John Godfrey Spragge, Vice Chancellor.
Hon. J. H. Hagarty, D.C.L., Judge Court of Queen's Bench.
Hon. J. C. Morrison, Judge Court of Queen's Bench.
Hon. Adam Wilson, Judge Court of Common Pleas.
Hon. John Wilson, Judge Court of Common Pleas.

TREASURER.

Hon. John Hillyard Cameron, D.C.L., Q.C.

BENCHERS.

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George Ridout.	Nesbitt Kirchhoffer.
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William Elliott.	John Shuter Smith.
David Jones.	Henry C. R. Becher, Q. C.
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Robert Berrie.	Sir Henry Smith, Kt., Q.C.
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Donald Bethune.	Richard Miller.
Thomas Kirkpatrick, Q.C.	George W. Burton, Q.C.
Clarke Gamble.	Hon. Alex. Campbell, Q.C.
Marcus Fayette Whitehead	Stephen Richards, Q.C.
George Malloch.	Thomas Galt, Q.C.
George Boswell, Q. C..	David B. Read, Q.C.
Miles O'Reilly, Q.C.	John Hector, Q.C.
William Notman, Q.C. [Q.C	Jacob Farrand Pringle.
Hon. J. H. Cameron, D.C.L.	George Boomer.
Hon. George Sherwood,	Hon. John Prince, Q.C.
James Smith. Q.C. [Q.C.	John Duggan, Q.C.
Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Q.C	Jas. A. Henderson, D. C. L.
John W. Gwynne, Q. C.	Matthew R. Vankoughnet.
Hon. John Ross, Q. C.	Hon Jas. Patton, LL.D.,
Hon. S. B. Harrison, Q.C.	Daniel McMartin. [Q.C.
Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Q.C.	Philip Low.
Marcus Burritt. [*A.G.*	Richard F. Steele.
Charles Baby.	John Miller.
George Duggan.	Arch. John Macdonell.
Hon. A. J. Ferguson Blair.	Sir James Lukin Robinson,
John Crawford.	Bart.
Geo. B. Lyon Fellowes, Q.C	Samuel H. Strong, Q.C.

SECRETARY, LIBRARIAN, AND EXAMINER.

Hugh N. Gwynne, B. A., Trinity College, Dublin.

EXAMINERS AND LECTURERS.

Adam Crooks, Esq., Q. C., M. A., B. C. L., Equity. John T. Anderson, Esq., Common Law. Alexander Leith, Esq., Real Property.

Courts.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL. — Constituted for the hearing of appeals in civil cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Common Pleas; and appeals in criminal cases from the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas. From the judgment of this court, an appeal lies to Her Majesty in Privy Council, in cases over £1,000, or where annual rent, fee, or future rights of any amount, are affected. *Judges* —Hon. Archibald McLean, President; Hon. Wm. H. Draper, C.B., Chief Justice of Upper Canada; Hon. P. M. M. S. Vankoughnet, D.C.L., Chancellor of Upper Canada; Hon. William Buell Richards, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Hon. J. C. P. Esten, Vice Chancellor; Hon. John Godfrey Spragge, Vice Chancellor: Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L., Judge Court of Queen's Bench; Hon. Jos. Curran Morrison, Judge Court of Queen's Bench; Hon. Adam Wilson, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; Hon. John Wilson, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. *Clerk and Reporter*—Alex. Grant.

COURT OF IMPEACHMENT—For the trial of Judges of County Courts in Upper Canada, under Con. Stat. U. C., cap. 14.—*Judges* :—Hon. W. H. Draper. C.B., Chief Justice of Upper Canada; Hon. Philip M. M. S. Vankoughnet, D.C.L., Chancellor of Upper Canada; Hon. Wm. B. Richards, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. *Clerk* :—W. B. Heward.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH. — The Jurisdiction of this Court extends to all manner of actions, causes and suits, criminal and civil, real, personal and mixed, within Upper Canada, and it may proceed in such, by such process and course as are provided by law, and as shall tend with justice and despatch to determine the same; and may hear and determine all issues of law, and also with the inquest of twelve good and lawful men (except in cases otherwise provided for) try all issues of fact, and give judgment, and award execution, thereon; and also in matters which relate to the Queen's Revenue (including the condemnation of contraband or smuggled goods) as may be done by Her Majesty's Superior Courts of Law in England. *Chief Justice*—Hon. William Henry Draper, C.B. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. John Hawkins Hagarty, D.C.L., and Hon. Joseph Curran Morrison. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas*—Chas. Coxwell Small. *Reporter*—Chris. Robinson, Q.C. *Taxing Officer*—John Small. *Clerk of the Plea Department*—John W. Dempsey. *Clerk of the Docket*—Thos. Coxwell, *Registrar of Crown Bonds &c.*—E. G. Small. *Clerk of the Vault Department*—Thos. Goldsmith. *Crier and Usher*—Andrew Fleming.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—This Court has the like jurisdiction as the Court of Chancery in England, in cases of fraud, accident, trust, executors, administrators, co-partnerships, accounts, mortgages, awards, dower, infants, idiots, lunatics and their estates, waste, specific performance, discovery, and to prevent multiplicity of suits, staying proceedings at law prosecuted against equity and good conscience, and may decree the issue, repeal or avoidance of letters patent, and generally the like powers which the Court of Chancery in England possesses to administer justice in all cases in which there is no adequate remedy at law. *Chancellor*—Hon. P. M. M. S. Vankoughnet, D.C.L. *Vice Chancellors*—Hon. James Christie Palmer Esten and Hon. John G. Spragge. *Special Examiners*—John Hector, Q.C., and Wm. V. Bacon. *Registrar & Reporter*—Alexander Grant. *Deputy Registrar*—William N. Radenhurst. *Clerk in Chambers*—John Black. *Accountant* — John Gray. *Examining Clerk* — Arthur Holmsted. *Clerks*—Michael Hayes and John Irwin. *Usher*—John Oliver. *Messenger*—Donald Sutherland.

MASTERS' OFFICE IN CHANCERY.—*Master in Ordinary*—Andrew Norton Buell. *Taxing Master*—Geo. Hemings. *Master's Chief Clerk*—Walter M. Ross. *Clerk*—John P. McDonnell. *Local Masters and Deputy Registrars—Barrie*—John Strathy. *Belleville*—William W. Dean. *Brantford*—John Cameron. *Brockville*—John Dockstader Buell. *Chatham*—George Williams. *Cobourg*—Wm. H. Weller. *Cornwall*—John McDonell. *Goderich*—Robert Cooper, *Guelph*—George Palmer. *Hamilton*—Wm. Leggo. *Kingston*—James A. Henderson, D.C.L. *London*—Jas. Shanly. *Niagara* —John Powell. *Ottawa*—John Wilson. *Owen Sound*—David A. Creasor. *Perth*—W. O. Buell. *Simcoe*—David Tisdale. *Sandwich*—Samuel S. Macdonell. *Sarnia*—P. T. Poussett. *St. Catherines*—Charles Henry Powell. *St. Thomas*—James Stanton. *Stratford*—R. T. Huggard. *Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma*—Hon. John Prince, Q.C. *Whitby*—George H. Dartnell. *Woodstock*—H. B. Beard.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—This Court has the same powers and jurisdiction as a Court of Record, as the Court of Queen's Bench. Writs of summons and capias issue alternately from either court. *Chief Justice*—Hon. William Buell Richards. *Puisne Judges*—Hon. Adam Wilson and Hon. John Wilson. *Clerk of the Crown and Pleas*—Lawrence Heyden. *Reporter*—Edward C. Jones. *First Clerk*—Augustus B. Sullivan. *Second Clerk*—S. B. Clark. *Crier and Usher*—Daniel O'Connell.

PRACTICE COURT AND CHAMBERS. — One of the Common Law Judges holds a Court during each Term, called the "Practice Court," for hearing matters relating to the adding or justifying bail, discharging insolvent debtors, administering oaths, hearing and deter-

mining matters on motion, and making rules and orders in causes and business depending in either of said law courts. Chambers are held each day in Common Law and Chancery by one of the judges of the said courts, for such business relating to suits therein as may be transacted by a single judge out of court. *Clerk, Common Law*—Wm. B. Heward. *Clerk, Chancery*—John Black.

HEIR AND DEVISEE COURT.—Commissioners, the judges of the Superior Courts, and such other persons as may be appointed by commission under the Great Seal. Their duties are to determine claims to lands in Upper Canada, for which no patent has issued from the Crown in favour of the proper claimants, whether as heirs, devisees or assignees. Sittings at Toronto, first Monday in January and July in each year. *Clerk of Commissioners*,—W. B. Heward.

COUNTY COURTS.—Presided over by a resident Judge in each county. Their jurisdiction extends to all personal actions where the debt or damages claimed do not exceed £50; and to all suits relating to debt, covenant or contract, where the amount is ascertained by the acts of the parties or signature of the defendant, to £100; and to all bail bonds and recognizances of bail given in the County Court, to any amount; but not to cases involving the title to lands, validity of wills or actions for libel, slander, crim. con., or seduction. An appeal lies to either of the Superior Courts of Law. These Courts also possess equity powers, to the amount of £50, subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery.

SURROGATE COURTS.—The jurisdiction of these Courts relates to all testamentary matters and causes, and to the granting or revoking of probate of wills, and letters of administration of the effects of deceased persons having estate or effects in Upper Canada, and all matters arising out of or connected with the grant or revocation of probate or administration, subject to an appeal to the Court of Chancery. The County Judges are also Judges of the Surrogate Courts. *Clerk*—C. Fitzgibbon, Toronto.

COURTS OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Chairman, the County Judge in each county, who, with one or more Justices of the Peace, holds a Court of Quarter Sessions in his county four times a year for trials by jury in cases of larceny, misdemeanor, and other offences.

RECORDER'S COURTS.—In the Cities of Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, and Ottawa, the Recorder's Court takes the place of the County Sessions, the Justices for Counties having no jurisdiction in the Cities—the care of which is confined to the Recorder, Mayor, Aldermen and Police Magistrate of each. Sessions held first Monday in March, June and September, and third Monday in December. *Recorders*—Geo. Duggan, jun., Toronto; Arch. J. McDonell, Kingston John E. Start, Hamilton; William Horton, London; J. B. Lewis, Ottawa.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURTS.—The County Judge in each county presides.

DIVISION COURTS.—For the summary disposal of cases by a Judge; but a jury of five persons may be demanded in certain cases. Their jurisdiction extends to action of debt or contract amounting to £25; injuries or torts to personal chattels amounting to £10; but not to actions for gambling debts, liquors drunk in a tavern, or notes of hand given therefor, ejectment, title to land, &c., or any toll, custom or franchise, will or settlement, malicious prosecution, libel, slander, crim. con., seduction or breach of promise, or actions against a J. P. for anything done by him in the execution of his office, if he objects to it. Courts are held once in two months in each division, or oftener, at the discretion of the Judge. The Divisions are established by the Courts of Quarter Sessions.

Crown Law officers.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald, Q. C.

SOLICITOR GENERAL.—Hon. A. N. Richards, Q.C.

Officers of the Courts.

CLERKS OF ASSIZE.—The Deputy Clerks of the Crown are *ex-officio* Clerks of Assize and Marshals in their respective counties.

DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE CROWN.—The Clerks of the County Courts will be *ex-officio* Deputy Clerks to the Crown and Pleas of their several counties as the present incumbents vacate by death or otherwise.

DEPUTY REGISTRARS AND MASTERS IN CHANCERY.—These officers are appointed by the Court, for each County, as occasion requires.—(See title Master's office in Chancery.)

CLERK OF THE PROCESS.—For sealing and issuing Writs of Summons and other Writs in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas (alternately)—Robt. Stanton. The Deputy Clerks of the Crown in the several Counties are supplied with writs from Toronto, and re-issue the same in their respective counties.

Terms of the Courts.

APPEAL TERMS commence on the fourth Thursday next after Hilary, Easter and Michaelmas terms.

LAW TERMS.—Hilary begins first Monday in Feb., and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Easter begins 3rd Monday in May, and ends Saturday of the ensuing week; Trinity begins Monday next after the 21st Aug., and ends on the Saturday of the ensuing week; Michaelmas begins third Monday in November, and ends Saturday of the ensuing week. Long vacation from the 1st July to 21st August.

CHANCERY TERMS.—*Examination Terms*—From 1st Tuesday of February to the Saturday after 2nd Tuesday of April; and from first Tuesday of September to the Saturday after 1st Tuesday of November. The Court also sits every Tuesday (except during the regular vacations) throughout the year, for hearings, motions for Decrees, motions for or to dissolve special injunctions, and appeals from the reports of the Master or Deputy Masters. Long vacation from the 1st July to 21st August.

COUNTY COURT TERMS commence on the first Monday in Jan., April, July, and Oct., and end the following Saturday.

Circuits of the Courts.

LAW CIRCUITS.—The Circuits are held twice a year in each County, between Hilary and Easter Terms, and between Trinity and Michaelmas Terms, except in the City of Toronto and United Counties of York and Peel, where there are three in each year, commencing on the Thursday next after municipal elections in January, the second Monday in April, and the second Monday in October, in each year. There are six Circuits, as follows, viz:—The *Eastern:* Perth, Cornwall, Ottawa, L'Orignal, Brockville, Kingston. *Home:* Niagara, Hamilton, Barrie, Owen Sound, Milton, Welland. *Western:* St. Thomas, Sandwich, Sarnia, Chatham, London, Goderich. *Midland:* Whitby, Peterboro', Cobourg, Belleville, Picton Lindsay. *Oxford:* Simcoe, Brantford, Guelph, Berlin, Stratford, Woodstock, Cayuga. *Toronto York and Peel:* Toronto.

CHANCERY CIRCUITS.—For the examination of Witnesses and Hearing Causes are held in the Spring and Fall of each year as follows:—*Toronto:* Toronto. *Home:* Whitby, Barrie, Hamilton, Niagara, Brantford, Guelph. *Western:* Simcoe, London, Chatham, Sandwich, Sarnia, Goderich, Woodstock. *Eastern:* Ottawa, Cornwall, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Cobourg.

COUNTY COURT AND QUARTER SESSIONS SITTINGS.—For the trial of issues of fact, and the assessment of damages, on the second Tuesday in March, June, September, and December, in each year.

Commissioners for taking Affidavits.

COMMISSIONERS IN UPPER CANADA FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF LOWER CANADA.—Robert A. Harrison, Barrister, Toronto; Thomas Wright Lawford, Attorney-at-Law, London; Hon. G. Crawford, M.L.C.; Jas. Jessup, J. D. Buell, and Henry S. Hubbell, Barristers, Brockville.

COMMISSIONERS IN LOWER CANADA FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS TO BE USED IN COURTS OF UPPER CANADA.—*Montreal:* Theodore Doucet, Notary Public; James Court; John J. C. Abbott, Advocate; John H. Isaacson, Notary Public; Alexander Morris, Advocate; William B. Lamb, Advocate; Frederick W. Torrance, Advocate, John R. Maclaren, Advocate. *Quebec:* Hon. Henry Black, P. B. Casgrain, Frederick C. Vannavous, J. B. R. Dufresne, and H. Bernard, Advocates.

Legal Holidays.

Sundays; New Year's Day; Epiphany; Annunciation; Good Friday; Ascension; Corpus Christi; St. Peter and St. Paul; All Saints; Christmas Day, and any day appointed by proclamation for a general fast or thanksgiving.

COUNTY AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS—CANADA WEST.

When the Officers' Post-office Address is not given, it is that of the County Town.

Counties and Co. Towns.		Wardens and P. O. Address.	Treasurers.	Co. Clerks.	Co. Attorneys.	Co. Judges, etc.	Sheriffs.	Cl'ks of Peace.	Clerks County Court and Dep. Cl'k of Crown.	Register Surrogate.
Brant	Brantford	Wm. Mullin, Brantford	Ham. Biggar	Jno. Cameron	G.R.VanNorm	S. J. Jones	John Smith	John Cameron	J. H. Goodson	Wm.H. Burns.
Carleton	Ottawa	N. G. Robinson, Ottawa	T. Wilson	W. H. Walker	R. Lees....[an	C. Armstrong	S. Fraser	R. Lees	James Fraser	J. Fraser.
Elgin	St. Thomas	Daniel Luton, Orwell	Geo. T. Claris	Wm. McKay	Jas. Stanton [1	D. J. Hughes	Colin Munro	James Earley	T. D. Warren	T. D. Warren.
Essex	Sandwich	J. O'Connor, jr., Windsor	T. W. Wright	D. Moynahan	S.S.Macdonell,	G. W. Leggatt	J. McEwan	Chas. Baby	D A McMullin	James Askin.
Fronten'c Lennox & Adding'n	Kingston	John Flanigan, Kingston	W. Ferguson	A. B. McCay	J. J. Burrowes	K. Mackenzie	T. A. Corbett	J. J. Burrowes	Peter O'Reilly	Peter O'Reilly.
Grey	Owen So'nd	Geo. Jackson, Bentinck	Fred'k Lepan	Geo. J. Gale	J. Creasor, jr.	F. T. Wilkes	J. Maughan	W. Armstrong	Peter Inglis	Peter Inglis.
Haldimand	Cayuga	David Young, Caledonia	A. P. Farrell	F. Stevenson,2	J. R. Martin	J.G.Stevenson	R. Martin	J. R. Martin	R. V. Griffith	R. V. Griffith.
Halton	Milton	Wm. Clay, Norval	F. McCallum	Wm. Panton	G. T. Bastedo	Joseph Davis	G. M'Kindsey	G. T. Bastedo	W. L. P. Eager	W.L.P. Eager.
Hastings	Belleville	A. F. Wood, Madoc	F. McAnnany	Thos. Wills	C. L. Coleman	Wm. Smart	Geo. Taylor	C. L. Coleman	A.G.Northrup	A.G.Northrup.
Huron & Bruce	Goderich	Robt. Gibbons, Goderich	A. M. Ross	D. H. Ritchie,3	Ira Lewis	Robt. Cooper	J. McDonald	Daniel Lizars	Hugh Johnson	H. Johnston.
		John Gillies, Paisley	*T. Corrigan*	*Geo. Gould*						
Kent	Chatham	L. H. Johnson, Wallaceb'g	C. G. Charteris	James Hart	A. D. McLean	Wm. B. Wells	John Mercer	A. D. McLean	T. A. Ireland	Geo. Williams.
Lambton	Sarnia	Robert Rae, Widder	Alex. Vidal	Alfred Fisher	Fred'k Davis	C. Robinson	Jas. Flintoff	P. T. Poussett	J. R. Gemmill	J. R. Gemmill.
Lanark & Renfrew	Perth	Robt. R. Smith, Douglas	Wm. Fraser	W. R. Berford	D. McMartin	J. G. Malloch	J. Thompson	WR.F.Berford	Charles Rice	Charles Rice.
		T. P. French, Pembroke	*And. Irving*	*John Fickie*						
Leeds & Grenville	Brockville	Jas. Keeler, Spencerville	J. L. Schofield	Jas. Jessup	E.J.Senkler,jr.	Geo. Malloch	Ad. Sherwood	Jas. Jessup	WH. Campbell	James Jessup.
Lincoln	Niagara	J. Lawrie, Port Dalhousie	D. McDougall	F.A.B. Clench	R.Macdonald 4	J. M. Lawder	J. A. Woodruff	R. Macdonald4	J. Clench	C. B. Secord.
Middlesex	London	Chris. C. Coombs, London	Adam Murray	Jas. Keefer	C. Hutchinson	Hon.J E.Small	Wm. Glass	J. B. Askin	Jno. Macbeth	John Macbeth.
Norfolk	Simcoe	Wm. M. Wilson, Simcoe	Henry Groff	J. Ermatinger	W. M. Wilson	Wm. Salmon	Edm. Deedes	W. M. Wilson	A. B. Rapelje	W. M. Wilson.
Northum. &Durham	Cobourg	Henry Squier, Brighton	A.A. Burnham	E.McNaught'n	J. D. Armour	G. M. Boswell	J. B. Fortune	J. D. Armour	RF.Chatterton	M.D.Whitehea
Ontario	Whitby	John Ratcliffe, Whitby	W. Paxton, jr.	H.J.Macdonell	S.H. Cochrane	Z. Burnham	N.G. Reynolds	H.J.Macdonell	J. V. Ham	J. V. Ham.
Oxford	Woodstock	E. V. Bodwell, W. Elgin	Jas. Kintrea	David White	F. R. Ball	D. S. McQueen	Andrew Ross	F. R. Ball	Jas. Kintrea	Jas. Kintrea.
Perth	Stratford	And. Monteith, Stratford	A. McGregor	S. Campbell	D. H. Lizars	Read Burritt	R. Moderwell	J. J. E. Linton	A. McGregor	A. McGregor.
Peterboro'	Peterboro'	Peter Pearce, Havelock	W. Sheridan	W. Sheridan	C. A. Weller	R. M. Boucher	James Hall	C. A. Weller	Thos. Fortye	Thos. Fortye.
Prescott & Russell	L'Orignal	Wm. Wilson, Osborne	J. W. Marston	Peter O'Brien	David Pattee	James Daniell	C.P. Treadwell	David Pattee	J. W. Marston	J. W. Marston.
Pr. Edward	Picton	G. Striker, Picton	R. J. Chapman	N. Ballard	Philip Low	D. L. Fairfield	H. J. Thorp	P. Low	John Twigg	S. Merrill.
Simcoe	Barrie	T. R. Ferguson, Cookst'n	H. R. A. Boys	R.T. Banting,6	Jas. H. Cotter	Jas. R. Gowan	B. W. Smith	W. B. McVity	Jonat'n Lane	Jonat'n Lane.
Stormont Dundas & Glenga'y	Cornwall	A. McIntosh, Roxborough	J.R.McDonald	J. F. Pringle	J. F. Pringle	Geo. S. Jarvis	D.E. McIntyre	J. F. Pringle	R. McDonell	R. McDonell.
Victoria	Lindsay	P. McHugh, Lindsay	S. C. Wood	S. C. Wood	A. Lacourse	Jas. Smith	N. McDougall	A. Lacourse	W. Grace	W. Grace.
Waterloo	Berlin	Henry S. Huber, Berlin	Chas. Stanton	I. D Bowman	Thos. Miller	Wm. Miller, 7	G. Davidson	Thos. Miller	J. Colquhoun	A. J. Peterson.
Welland	Welland	R. Coulter, Port Robinson	A. Thompson	D D'Everardo8	L.D. Raymond	H. W. Price, 9	Robt. Hobson	L D. Raymond	I. P. Wilson	D.D'Everardo.
Wellington	Guelph	Geo. Elliott, Guelph	Wm. Hewat	A.D.Ferrier,10	J. J. Kingsmill	A. McDonald	G. J. Grange	T. Saunders,	James Hough	Thos. Keating.
Wentworth	Hamilton	Alex. Brown, Aldershott	J. Kirkpatrick	G. S. Counsell	S. B. Freeman	A. Logie	E. C. Thomas	S. B. Freeman	S. H. Ghent	Geo. Rolph,11
York and Peel	Toronto	J. P. Wheeler, Woburn	J. S. Howard	John Elliott	John McNab	S. B. Harrison, J. Boyd, (jr. J.)	F. W. Jarvis	John McNab	W.McKenzie *a*	WJ.Fitzgerald

Post Office Addresses.—1 Windsor. 2 Dunnville. 3 Bayfield. 4 St. Catherines. 5 Port Hope. 6 Cookstown. 7 Galt. 8 Fonthill. 9 Thorold. 10 Fergus. 11 Dundas.

Algoma District—Sault Ste. Marie—Registrar, Col. J. A. Savage. County Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, J. M. Hamilton. Sheriff, Richard Carney. County Judge Hon. John Prince. Clerk County Court and Deputy Clerk of Crown, S. R. Prince. Registrar Surrogate, S. R. Prince.

(*a*) *York and Peel.*—C. C. Small, Clerk of the Crown. Deputy Clerks of the Crown are *ex-officio* Clerks of Assize, except in Toronto, where Clerk of Queen's Bench and Clerk of Common Pleas perform the duty.

COUNTY AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS—CANADA WEST.—*Continued.*

Counties, &c.	Registrars.
Algoma Dist.	J. A. Savage, S'lt Ste. Marie
Brant	T. S. Shenstone, Brantford.
Bruce	N. Hammond, Saugeen.
Carleton	E. Sherwood, Ottawa.
Dundas	A. McDonell, Morrisburgh.
Durham, W. R	R. Armour, Bowmanville.
" E.R.	George C. Ward, Port Hope.
Elgin	John McKay, St. Thomas.
Essex	John A. Askin, Sandwich.
Frontenac	James Durand, Kingston.
Glengarry	A. McDonell, Alexandria.
Grenville	Wm. J. Scott, Prescott.
Grey	Thos. Lunn, Owen Sound.
Haldimand	Agnew P. Farrell, Cayuya.
Halton	Thomas Racey, Milton.
Hastings	W. H. Ponton, Belleville.
Huron	John Galt, Goderich.
Kent	P. D. McKellar, Chatham.
Kingston City	Wm. Geo. Draper, Kingston
Lambton	Henry Glass, Sarnia.
Lanark, S. R.	James Bell, Perth.
" N. R.	O. Jones, Almonte.
Leeds	David Jones, Brockville.
Lennoxand Addington	M. P. Roblin, Napanee.
Lincoln	John Powell, Niagara.
London City	W. C. L. Gill, London.
Middlesex	James Ferguson, London.
Norfolk	F. L. Walsh, Simcoe.
N'thum., W. R	Geo. S. Boulton, Cobourg.
" E. R	J. M. Grover, Colborne.
Ontario	John H. Perry, Whitby.
Oxford	Jas. Ingersoll, Woodstock.
Peel	Solomon Brega, Brampton.
Perth	William Smith, Stratford.
Peterborough	D. Rubidge, Peterborough.
Prescott	S. M. Cushman, L'Orignal.
Prince Edw.	John P. Roblin, Picton.
Renfrew	Jas. Morris, Springtown.
Russell	James Keays, Russell.
Simcoe	George Lount, Barrie.
Stormont	Geo. C. Wood, Cornwall.
Toronto City	Samuel, Sherwood, Toronto
Victoria	H. Dunsford, Lindsay.
Waterloo, N R	D. S. Shoemaker, Berlin.
" S.R	Isaac Clemens, Preston.
Welland	D. D'Everardo, Fonthill.
Wellington	James Webster, Guelph.
Wentworth	J. H. Grier, Hamilton.
York	John Ridout, Toronto.
" N. R.	S. Pearson, Newmarket.

Counties.	Auditors.
Brant	Jamas Woodyatt and Robert McLean, Brantford.
Carleton	J. Kennedy, Osgoode; T. G. Anderson, Bell's Corners.
Elgin	Colin McDougall, St. Thomas; J. Kirkland, Aylmer.
Essex	P. H. Morin and Alex. Wilkinson, Sandwich.
Frontenac, Len. & Ad.	Parker Allen, Adolphustown; Ed. Hooper, Camden E.
Grey	W. H. Carney and J. C. Spragge, Owen Sound.
Haldimand	I. Turton, Dunville; A. W. Thompson, Mount Healey.
Halton	John Holgate and John White, Milton.
Hastings	E. W. Holton and C. G. LeVesconte, Belleville.
Huron and Bruce	James Scott, Westfield; Joseph Sherlock, Goderich. *J. Eastwood, Southampton; Ed. Savage, Carrick.*
Kent	John F. Delmage and Richard Monck, Chatham.
Lambton	George W. Thomas and David Buchanan, Sarnia.
Lanark and Renfrew	W. McN. Shaw and Thomas Brooke, Perth.
Leeds & Gren.	C. H. Peck, Prescott; S. McCammon, Gananoque.
Lincoln	John Ross, Niagara; S. S. Junkin, St. Catharines.
Middlesex	James Johnston, London; Wm. Field, Delaware.
Norfolk	Wm. H. Sharp and L. H. Hunt, Simcoe.
Northum. & Durham	A. McNaughton, N'castle; M. K. Lockwood, Brighton.
Ontario	D. Beach, Whitby; Joseph Dickey, Uxbridge.
Oxford	James Hughes and John Gordon, Woodstock.
Perth	Joseph Watson, Stratford; Wm. Smith, Mitchell.
Peterboro'	James Foley, Norwood; J. J. Hall, Peterboro'.
Prescott & Russell	M. O'Kellogg and Robert Hamilton, L'Orignal.
Prince Edw.	Canniff Haight and Thomas Donnelly, Picton.
Simcoe	S. M. Sanford and Allen Lloyd, Barrie.
Stormont Dun. & Glin.	Samuel Hart and Angus McDonell, Cornwall.
Victoria	J. H. Hopkins and J. D. Smith, Lindsay.
Waterloo	H. F. J. Jackson, Berlin; J. Allchin, New Hamburg.
Welland	Js. Munro, Thorold; Js. A. Wilkinson, Chippewa.
Wellington	Edwin Newton and W. S. G. Knowles, Guelph.
Wentworth	J. Wetenhall, Hamilton; W. A. Cooley, Ancaster.
York & Peel	R. Moore and Wm. Gamble, Toronto.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

Brant—O. Robertson, Brantford; *Elgin*—T. W. Dobbie, Dereham; *Essex*—A. Wilkinson, Sandwich; *Frontenac, Lennox and Addington*—H. Robinson, Ballynahinch; *Grey*—C. Rankin, Owen Sound; *Hastings*—R. Francis, Trenton; *Huron and Bruce*—A. Bay, Clinton; *Leeds and Grenville*—J. Burchill, Merrickville; *Lincoln*—G. Z. Rykert, St. Catharines; *Middlesex*—Charles Connor, London; *Norfolk*—T. W. Walsh, Simcoe; *Ontario*—John Shier, Whitby; *Oxford*—W. G. Wenham, Ingersoll; *Perth*—J. G. Kirk, Stratford; *Prince Edward*—J. O. Conger, Picton; *Simcoe*—Henry Creswick, Barrie; *Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry*—D. R. Brown, Osnabruck; *Waterloo*—Jos. Hobson, Berlin; *Wellington*—Francis Kerr, Guelph; *Wentworth*—Wm. Boultbee, Hamilton.

DIVISION COURT CLERKS.

BRANT.

I. Henry Racey.....Brantford
II. Henry Penton.....Paris
III. Samuel Stanton...St. George
IV. Wm. H. Serpell.....Burford
V. Alonzo Foster.....Scotland
VI. Robert Wade.....Tuscarora

CARLETON.

I. George R. Burke.....Ottawa
II. John A. Bryson...Richmond
III. John Fenton..South Huntley
IV. W. D. Pigott..Fitzroy Harbor
V. Wm. Cowan.....N. Gower
VI. Ira Morgan..Metcalf, Osgoode
VII. Thos. G. Anderson...Nepean

ELGIN.

I. Simon Newcomb.....Vienna
II. Henry C. Hughes....Aylmer
III. James Farley.....St. Thomas
IV. Daniel Eccles.....Iona
V. F. McDiarmid. Airey, Aldboro'

ESSEX.

I. Thomas McKee....Sandwich
II. Alanson Botsford..Amherstb.
III. James King.....Kingsville
IV. G. Buchanan.....Colchester
V. Jonathan Wigfield....Mersea
VI. Francis Graham...Rochester
VII. Wm. Grant.....Windsor

FRONTENAC, LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

I. E. A. Burrowes....Kingston
II. John B. McGuin.....Bath
III. Edwin Mallory.....Parma
IV. Charles James.....Napanee
V. Wm. Whelan ....Centreville
VI. Edw. Upham..Loughborough
VII. P. McKim, Waterloo, Kingst'n
VIII. Donald Cameron..Tamworth
IX. Merged in No. 3.
X. Saml. Stewart..Harrowsmith
XI. Henry Pultz.....Wilton
XII. Hugh Campbell.....Inverary

GREY.

I. C. R. Wilkes....Owen Sound
II. Wm. Jackson.....Durham
III. Thomas Plunket.....Meaford
IV. Thos. J. Rorke..Collingwood
V. John W. Armstrong..Proton
VI. Henry Cardwell..Chatsworth
VII. Jas. C. Wilkes..Mount Forest

HALDIMAND.

I. James Aldridge....Caledonia
II. G. S. Cotter, jun.....Cayuga
III. John Armour.....Dunnville
IV. I. Honsberger..Rainham Cen.
V. Seth Smith.....Canborough
VI. Chas. E. Bourne...Nanticoke

HALTON.

I. John Holgate.....Milton
II. Robert Balmer ....Oakville
III. Robert Young ..Georgetown
IV. James Mathews.....Acton
V. S. R. Lester.....Nassagaweya
VI. A. G. McKay.....Nelson

HASTINGS.

I. Archibald Ponton..Belleville
II. N. Ketcheson.....Sidney
III. Hiram Holden..Shannonville
IV. Robert McCammon....Tweed
V. William Judd.....Stirling
VI. Alex. Judd.....Hastings
VII. J. J. Ryan.....East Moira
VIII. John G. Farmer....Canniffon
IX. Jeremiah Simmons..Trenton
X. Benjamin Beddome, Marmora
XI. James Mairs.....Bridgewater

HURON AND BRUCE.

I. P. A. McDougall...Goderich
II. Ludwig Meyer....Harpurhey
III. Joseph Barker...Kincardine
IV. P. Flanagan..Ireland Village
V. Thomas Trivitt.....Exeter
VI. John Cooke.....Dungannon
VII. David H. Ritchie....Bayfield
VIII. William Collins...Walkerton
IX. Jno. Eastwood.Southampton
X. R. H. Read.....Clinton
XI. Benj. Fralick....Ainsleyville
XII. Thomas Corrigan..Riversdale

KENT.

I. Thos. Glendenning..Chatham
II. J. Duck.. .....Morpeth
III. D. Wallace.....Dawn Mills
IV. G. Young.....Harwich
V. Robt. Mitchell, Wallaceburgh
VI. J. Taylor.....Bothwell

LAMBTON.

I. Thomas Forsyth.....Sarnia
II. J. F. Elliott.....Warwick
III. William Webster...Florence
IV. P. Catanach.....Sombra
V. Thomas R. Scott.....Erroll
VI. James Wylde.....Widder
VII. Wm. McPherson..Mooretown
VIII. Edmund White..Oil Springs

LANARK AND RENFREW.

I. Robert Moffat.....Perth
II. Wm. Robertson.....Lanark
III. Jas. C. Pool...Carleton Place
IV. R. Harper.....Smith's Falls
V. R. H. Davie.....Pakenham
VI. George Ross.....Renfrew
VII. A. W. Bell.....Douglas
VIII. Andrew Irving....Pembroke
IX. S. G. Lynn.....Eganville
X. John Patterson.....Almonte
XI. James Bell.....Arnprior

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

I. John B. Jones.....Brockville
II. Thomas Harrison....Prescott
III. S. McCammon...Gananoque
IV. Robert Leslie.....Kemptville
V. Michael Kelly...Merrickville
VI. Hugh Mackay.....Delta
VII. Hiram McCrea....Frankville
VIII. Horace Kilborn....Newboro'
IX. W.W. King.....Farmersville
X. Thos. Robertson..Spencerville
XI. Warren Lyman...N. Augusta
XII. A. A. Munro....Mallorytown

LINCOLN.

I. W. B.Winterbottom, Niagara
II. W. A. Mittleberger, St. Cath's
III. Clark Snure.....Jordan
IV. John C. Kerr.....Beamsville
V. Robert Thompson, Smithville
VI. T. Pierson, Abingdon, Caistor
VII. George Secord.....St. Ann's

MIDDLESEX.

I. John C. Meredith....London
II. Oliver D. Mabee.....Lobo
III. Almond Buck.....Lambeth
IV. W. F. Bullen.....Delaware
V. Adam Hatelie.....Mosa
VI. Joseph Small.....Strathroy
VII. H. LeLievre, Draney's corners
VIII. W. B. Bernard....St. John's
IX. G. G. Hamilton.....Nairn

NORFOLK.

I. James Ermatinger....Simcoe
II. Edw. Matthews...Waterford
III. D. W. Freeman.....Simcoe
IV. T. Jenkins.....Rolph
V. W. Hewett.....Vittoria
VI. S. P. Mabee.....Port Rowan
VII. T.Chamberlin, Houghton cen.
VIII. Samuel Gamble...Port Dover

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

I. C. Clarke, sen...Bowmanville
II. Samuel Wilmot...Newcastle
III. John T. Day.....Port Hope
IV. George Rice.....Millbrook
V. Michael D. Cruso....Cobourg
VI. James G. Rogers.....Grafton
VII. James H. Reid.....Colborne
VIII. George S. Burrell...Brighton
IX. John Douglas....Warkworth
X. Allan W. Gerow.....Murray
XI. Danl. Kennedy, Campbellford
XII. Wm. A. Loucks..Cartwright

ONTARIO.

I. L. Fairbanks.....Whitby
II. Joseph Wilson.....Pickering
III. Richard Lund....Port Perry
IV. Joseph Dickey.....Uxbridge
V. John Metcalf....Cannington
VI. C. Robinson.....Beaverton

OXFORD.

I. Edwin F. Gahan..Woodstock
II. Wm H. Landon....Drumbo
III. Donald Matheson.....Embro
IV. James Barr.....Norwichville
V. David Canfield.....Ingersoll
VI. Charles Hawkins..Tilsonburg

PERTH.

I. Raby Williams.....Stratford
II. Thomas Mathieson..Mitchell
III. J. Coleman.....St. Mary's
IV. W. Cossey.....Shakspeare
V. Sam. Whaley..West's corners
VI. D. D. Hay.....Listowell

PETERBOROUGH.

I. John J. Hall.....Peterboro'
II. James Foley. .....Norwood
III. G. Read.....Keene
IV. R. Hughes.....Bobcaygeon
V. R. F. Kirkpatrick..Lakefield

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

I. S. M. Cushman....L'Orignal
II. Wm. Ferguson..Vankleekhill
III. Jas. Hays..East Hawkesbury
IV. Albert Hagar.....Plantagenet
V. N. W. Dunning..Cumberland
VI. James Keays.....Russell
VII. Thomas White..Hawkesbury
VIII. Henry Bradley.....Caledonia

PRINCE EDWARD.

I. John P. Downes.....Picton
II. James Cook.....Milford
III. Samuel Solmes..Northport
IV. Edwin Roblin..Roblin's Mills
V. Wm. Young.....Wellington
VI. H. Spafford....Cherry Valley
VII. Josh. M. Cadman...Consecon
VIII. Richard Hill.....Bongards

SIMCOE.

I. Thomas Lloyd.....Barrie
II. John F. Davies....Bradford
III. F. S. Stephens....Tecumseth
IV. A. Jardine, Nottawasaga Mills
V. John Craig.....Craighurst
VI. Thomas Dallas.....Orillia
VII. John Little.....Mulmur
VIII. George McManus, Mono Mills

STORMONT, DUNDAS AND GLENGARRY.

I. John McRae...Williamstown
II. D. McDonell.....Alexandria
III. Wm. M. Park.....Cornwall
IV. J.Bockus, Dickenson's land'g.
V. John W. Loucks..Morrisburg
VI. John S. Ross.....Iroquois
VII. Wm. J. Ridley....Mountain
VIII. John A. Cockburn...Berwick
IX. Peter Stuart.....Lancaster
X. John McCuaig...Winchester
XI. D. McIntosh....Roxborough

VICTORIA.

I. Angus Ray.....Eldon
II. J.C. Fitzgerald, Fenelon Falls
III. Richard Hughes, Bobcaygeon
IV. T. Matchett.....Omemee
V. James McKibbon....Lindsay
VI. William Taylor.....Oakwood

WATERLOO.

I. A. J. Peterson.....Berlin
II. Otto Klotz.....Preston
III. Peter Keefer.....Galt
IV. John Wyllie.....Ayr
V. John Allchin.NewHamburgh
VI. M. P. Empey. ..Hawkesville
VII. William Henry....Canestoga

WELLAND.

I. Alfred Willett.....Welland
II. S. S. Hagar..Hanifleet, Well'd
III. Thos. Newbigging..Fort Erie
IV. Wm. Patrick.....Clifton
V. Jacob Keefer.....Thorold

WELLINGTON.

I. A. A. Baker.....Guelph
II. Wm. Leslie.....Puslinch
III. Wm. McCarthy...Rockwood
IV. Alex. Cadenhead.....Fergus
V. Wm. Tyler..... .....Erin
VI. John McLean.... .....Elora
VII. George Allan.....Allansville
VIII. C. O'Callaghan.....Arthur
IX. Guy Leslie.....Reading
X. Wm. Yeo.....Harriston

WENTWORTH.

I. Andrew Milroy....Hamilton
II. Alexis F. Begue.....Dundas
III. Andrew Hall....Waterdown
IV. W. McDonald.....Rockton
V. J. J. Bradley...Stoney Creek
VI. L. A. Gurnett.....Lancaster
VII. John Atkinson.....Glanford
VIII. Henry Hall....Hall's Corners

YORK AND PEEL.

I. Allan M. Howard....Toronto
II. J. J. Barker.....Unionville
III. John Grieve..Richmond Hill
IV. J. C. Hogaboom.....Sharon
V. Wm. Fry.....Sutton
VI. Arth. Armstrong..Lloydtown
VII. Thornhill A. Agar...Burwick
VIII. John Paul.....Weston
IX. Adam Simpson...Streetsville
X. T. McKenna.....Brampton
XI. Henry Pettigrew..Caledon E.
XII. Wm. Shirreff....Scarborough

ALGOMA DISTRICT.

I. Wm. F. Moore, Sault St. Marie
II. J. Coatsworth...Bruce Mines
III. A. M. Ironsides....Mahnetoo-
[ahning
IV. ————.....Fortwilliam

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.

Under Chapter 1 of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada.

NAME OF DIVISION.	EXTENT OF DIVISION.	ELECTIONS.
GULF	Counties of Gaspé, Bonaventure, and Rimouski	1866
GRANDVILLE	Counties of Temiscouata and Kamouraska, Parishes of St. Roch des Aulnets and St. Jean Port Joli, and prolongation thereof in a straight line to the Province Line in the County of L'Islet	1868
DE LA DURANTAYE	Remainder of the Co. of L'Islet, Cos. of Montmagny and Bellechasse, & Parishes of St. Joseph, St. Henri, and Notre Dame de la Victoire, in the Co. of Levis	1870
LAUZON	Remainder of the County of Levis, and the Counties of Dorchester and Beauce	1864
KENNEBEC	Counties of Lotbinière, Megantic, and Arthabaska	1870
DE LA VALLIERE	Counties of Nicolet and Yamaska, Tps. of Wendover, Grantham, and part of Upton in Co. of Drummond	1868
WELLINGTON	Remainder of County of Drummond, the County of Richmond, Town of Sherbrooke, Counties of Wolfe, Compton, and Stanstead	1864
SAUREL	Counties of Richelieu and Bagot, Parishes of St. Denis, La Présentation, St. Barnabé, and St. Jude, in the County of St. Hyacinthe	1866 1868
BEDFORD	Counties of Missisquoi, Brome, and Shefford	1864
ROUGEMONT	Remainder of County of St. Hyacinthe, and Counties of Rouville and Iberville	1866
MONTARVILLE	Counties of Vercheres, Chambly, and Laprairie	
DE LORIMIER	Cos. of St. John & Naperville; St. Jean Chrysostome and Russeltown in the County of Chateauguay; Hemmingsford in the County of Huntingdon	1870
THE LAURENTIDES	Counties of Chicoutimi, and Charlevoix, Saguenay, and Montmorency, Seigniory of Beauport, Parish of Charlesbourg, Tps. of Stoneham and Tewkesbury, in the County of Quebec	1864
LA SALLE	Remainder of County of Quebec, the Co. of Portneuf, and part of the *banlieue* of Quebec which lies within the Parish of Notre Dame de Quebec	1866 1868
STADACONA	Remainder of the City and *banlieue* of Quebec	
SHAWINEGAN	Counties of Champlain and St. Maurice, the City of Three Rivers, Parishes of Rivière du Loup, St. Leon, St. Paulin, and Township of Hunterstown and augmentation in the County of Maskinongé	1870
DE LANAUDIERE	Remainder of the County of Maskinongé, the Counties of Berthier and Joliette, except the Parish of St. Paul, the Township of Kildare and augmentation, and the Township of Cathcart	1870
REPENTIGNY	Parish of St. Paul, the Township of Kildare and augmentation, and the Township of Cathcart, in the County of Joliette, and the Counties of L'Assomption and Montcalm	1866
MILLE ISLES	Counties of Terrebone and Two Mountains	1864
INKERMAN	Counties of Argenteuil, Ottawa and Pontiac	1868
ALMA	Parishes of Long Point, Pointe aux Trembles, River Des Prairies, Sault aux Recollets, in the County of Hochelaga, and part of the Parish of Montreal to the East of the prolongation of St. Denis street; the County of Laval, part of the City of Montreal to the East of Bonsecours and St. Denis street, and their prolongation	1866 1870
VICTORIA	Remainder of the City of Montreal, exclusive of the Parish	
RIGAUD	Remainder of the Parish of Montreal, and the Counties of Jacques Cartier, Vaudreuil, and Soulanges	1868
DE SALABERRY	Remainder of County of Chateauguay, the remainder of the County of Huntingdon, and the County of Beauharnois	1864 1868
WESTERN	Counties of Essex and Kent	1868
ST. CLAIR	County of Lambton and West Riding of Middlesex	
MALAHIDE	East and West Ridings of Elgin, East Riding of Middlesex, and the City of London	1866 1866
TECUMSETH	Counties of Huron and Perth	1864
SAUGEEN	Counties of Bruce and Grey, and North Riding of Simcoe	1868
BROCK	North and South Ridings of Wellington, and North Riding of Waterloo	1866
GORE	S. R. of Waterloo and N. R. of Oxford	1870
THAMES	S. R. of Oxford and County of Norfolk	1866
ERIE	E. & W. R. of Brant and County of Haldimand	1868
NIAGARA	Counties of Lincoln and Welland, and Town of Niagara	1864
BURLINGTON	N. & S. R. of Wentworth, and City of Hamilton	1870
HOME	Counties of Halton and Peel	1870
MIDLAND	N. R. of York and S. R. of Simcoe	1866
YORK	City of Toronto, and Township of York	1868
KING'S	E. & W. Ridings of York (except Township of York,) and S. R. of Ontario	1864
QUEEN'S	North Riding of Ontario, County of Victoria, and West Riding of Durham	1868
NEWCASTLE	E. R. Durham, E. and W. Ridings of Northumberland	1864
TRENT	County of Peterborough, N. R. of Hastings, and County of Lennox	1870
QUINTE	S. R. of Hastings, and county of Prince Edward	1866
CATARAQUI	Cos. of Addington & Frontenac, City of Kingston	1868
BATHURST	S. R. of Leeds, and N. and S. R. of Lanark	1864
RIDEAU	Counties of Renfrew & Carleton, and City of Ottawa	
ST. LAWRENCE	Town of Brockville, Township of Elizabethtown, South Riding of Grenville, N. R. of Leeds and Grenville, and County of Dundas	1866
EASTERN	Counties of Stormont, Prescott, Russell, Glengarry, and Town and Township of Cornwall	1870

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS OF LOWER CANADA.

Under Chapter 75 of Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada.

DISTRICT.	COUNTIES, &c., COMPRISED.	PLACES IN EACH COUNTY, &c.
QUEBEC	Portneuf..	Parishes of St. Casimir Grondines, Deschambault, Cap Santé, St. Basile, St. Raymond, St. Catherine, Ecureuils, Pointe-aux-Trembles, St. Augustin, St. Alban, and Townships of Gosford, Alton, Roquemont, Colbert, Montauban, and part of Mackinac.
	Quebec.....	P. of Notre Dame of Quebec, and St. Roch of Quebec, the Parishes and Settlements of Beauport, St. Dunstan, St. Edmond, St. Gabriel, St. Ambroise, Charlesbourg, Ste. Foye, St. Colomb, and Ancienne Lorette. Townships of Stoneham and Tewkesbury, and Fief Hubert.
	Montmorency ...	P. of St. Pierre, St. Jean, Ste. Famille, St. Laurent, St. François, St. Féréol, St. Joachim, Ste. Anne, Chateau Richer, Laval, and Ange Gardien, and Isle Madame, and Isle aux Reaux.
	Levis	P. of St. Joseph, Notre-Dame de la Victoire, St. Jean Chrysostôme, St. Henri, St. Nicholas, St. Romuald d'Etchemin, and St. Lambert.
	Lotbinière.....	P. of St. Sylvestre, Ste. Agathe, St. Giles, St. Antoine, St. Appolinaire, St. Flavien, St. Croix, Lotbinière, St. Jean Deschaillons, and remainder of augmentation of Seigniory of Deschaillons and Lotbinière, and of Seignoiry of Ste. Croix.
	City of Quebec...	Quebec, West, Centre, and East.
MONTREAL	Hochelaga.....	P. of Montreal, outside the City, P. of Longue Pointe, Pointe aux Trembles, Rivière des Prairies, and Sault au Recollet.
	Jacques Cartier..	P. of Lachine, La Pointe Claire, Ste. Anne, Ste. Geneviève, St. Laurent, St. Raphael, and Isle Bizard.
	Laval.....	Isle Jesus, and Islands lying nearest to, or wholly or in part opposite to it.
	Vaudreuil	Isle Perrot, the Seign. of Vaudreuil and Rigaud, and Tp. of Newton and augmentation.
	Soulanges.....	Seigniories of Soulanges and New Longueuil.
	Laprairie.....	P. of Laprairie, St. Philippe, St. Jacques le Mineur, St. Isidore and St. Constant, Indian Lands of Sault St. Louis and Isles in St. Lawrence nearest and opposite to.
	Chambly.....	P. of Boucherville, Longueuil, St. Bruno, and Chambly.
	Verchères.....	P. of Varennes, Verchères, Contrecœur, Belœil, St. Marc, St. Antoine, and Ste. Julie.
	City of Montreal .	Montreal West, Centre, and East.
THREE RIVERS ..	Maskinongé	P. of Maskinongé, St. Justin, Rivière du Loup, St. Léon, St. Paulin, Ste. Ursule, St. Didace, and Township of Hunterstown, and Gore thereof.
	St. Maurice	City and P. of Three Rivers, P. of St. Etienne, the Forges, P. of Pointe-du-Lac, Yamachiche, St. Sévère, St. Barnabé, St. Boniface, and Townships of Caxton and Shawinegan, and augmentation of Caxton.
	Champlain.....	P. of St. Anne, Batiscan, Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan, Champlain, Cap de la Magdeleine, St. Maurice, St. Stanislas, St. Prospère, St. Narcisse, N. D. du Mont Carmel, Tp. of Radnor, and part of Mackinac.
	Nicolet.....	P. of St. Pierre, Gentilly, Ste. Gertrude (except Tp. of Maddington), Bécancour, St. Gregoire, Nicolet, Ste. Monique, pt. of Tp. of Blandford, and P. of St. Celestin.
ST. FRANCIS.....	Richmond.....	Townships of Melbourne, Brompton, Shipton, Cleveland, Windsor, and Stoke.
	Wolfe.....	Tps. of Wolfestown, Ham, South Ham, Wotton, Garthby, Stratford, Weedon, and Dudswell.
	Compton.....	Tps. of Compton, Westbury, Eaton, Clifton, Hereford, Bury, Newport, Auckland, Lingwick, Hampden, Ditton, Winslow, Whitton, Marston, Chesham, Orford, Ascot, and part of Township of Clinton.
	Stanstead	Tps. Stanstead, Barnston, Hatley, Barford, Magog E. &. W., Town of Sherbrooke.
KAMOURASKA ..	Kamouraska.....	P. of St. André, St. Alexandre, St. Louis, St. Paschal, Ste. Hélène, St. Denis, Mont Carmel, St. Pacôme, Rivière Ouelle and Ste. Anne, and Tps. of Bungay, Parke, Woodbridge, Chapais, Painchaud, Chabot, Pohenegamook, and Ixworth, and Part of N. D.
	Temiscouata	P. of Trois-Pistoles, St. Eloi, Isle Verte, St. George, St. Arsène, St. Patrice, St. Antonin, St. Modeste, and Tps. of Whitworth, Viger, Bégon, Denonville, Raudot, Demers, Hocquart, and Seigniory and Settlements of Temiscouata and part of N. D.
OTTAWA..... ...	Ottawa.....	Seign. of Petite Nation, P. of Ste. Angelique, Tps. of Lochaber, and augm. Buckingham, Templeton, Hull, Eardley, Masham, Wakefield, Portland, Derry, Rippon, Denholm, Low, Aylwin, Hincks, Bowman, Villeneuve, Lathbury, Hartwell, Suffolk, Ponsonby, Amherst, Addington, Preston, Bidwell, Wells, Bigelow, Wright, Northfield, Blake, McGill, Killaly, Dudley, Chabot, Bouchette, Cameron, Maniwaky, Kensington, Egan, Aumond, Bouthillier, Kiamica, Merritt, Sicotte, and Campbell.
	Pontiac.....	Tps. of Onslow, Bristol, Clarendon, Litchfield, Thorne, Aldfield, Mansfield, Waltham, Chichester, Sheen, Esther, Aberdeen, Malakoff, Aberford, Kirkaby, Labouchère, Gladstone, Graham, Cawood, Leslie, Stanhope, Clapham, Huddersfield, and Pontefract, and the Grand Calumet, Allumette, and Little Allumette Islands, and all other Islands in the Ottawa opposite the County and belonging to Lower Canada.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS OF LOWER CANADA.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	COUNTIES, ETC., COMPRISED.	PLACES IN EACH COUNTY, &C.
GASPE	Gaspé.....	Fiefs and Seign. of Ste. Anne, Mont Louis, La Magdeleine, Grande Vallée des Monts and Anse de l'Etang, Grand River and Pabos, and Tps of Cap Chat, Sydenham, Fox, Cap Rosier, Gaspé Bay North, Gaspé Bay South, York, Douglas, Malbaie, Percé and Newport, Island of Bonaventure, and Islands lying opposite County and nearest to it..
	Bonaventure	Seign. of Shoolbred, and Tps. of Port Daniel, Hope, Cox, Hamilton, New Richmond, Maria, Carleton, Nouvelle, Mann, Ristigouche, and Matapedia.
TERREBONNE....	Argenteuil.....	P. of St. Andrews and St. Jerusalem, Tps. of Chatham, Wentworth, Grenville and augm., Harrington, Gore, Howard, Arundel Montcalm, Wolfe, Salaberry and Grandisson, and part of the Tp. of Morin, S.W. of line between lots 24 and 25 of all the ranges thereof, and part of Parish of St. Jerôme which comprises the Côte St. Joseph, St. Eustache, Ste. Marguerite, and Ste. Angelique.
	Two Mountains ..	P. of St. Eustache, St. Augustin, St. Benoit, Patronage de St. Joseph, Ste. Scholastique, St. Columban, St. Canut, St. Placide, and St. Hermas, and the Mission of the Lake of Two Mountains.
	Terrebonne	P. of Terrebonne, Ste. Therese, Ste. Anne, St. Janvier Lacorne, part of the P. of St. Jerôme. Townships of Abercrombie and Beresford, and pt. of the Tp. of Morin.
JOLIETTE	L'Assomption..	P. of St. Sulpice, including Isle Bouchard, Repentigny, L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, and St. Paul l'Ermite, St. Roch, Lachenaie, St. Henri, and St. Lin.
	Montcalm.....	Parish of St. Jacques, St. Alexis, St. Esprit, St. Liguori, and Tps. of Rawdon, Chertsey, Kilkenny, Wexford, Chilton, Doncaster, and Carrick.
	Joliette.....	P. of St. Charles Borromée, St. Paul, St. Felix, except part in Tp. of Brandon, St. Thomas, Ste. Elizabeth. Ste. Mélanie, St. Ambroise, Alphonse de Rodriguez, Tp. of Kildare & aug., Tp. of Cathcart, & pt. of Joliette.
RICHELIEU	Richelieu	Town of Sorel and P. of Sorel, St. Robert, Ste. Victoire, St. Aimé, St. Ours, St. Marcel, and St. Roch.
	Yamaska..	The Abenaki Settlement, and P. of St. David, St. Michel, St. François, St. Thomas de Pierreville, La Baie and St. Zéphirin, Seign. of Pierreville, and Bourgmarie Est, augm. of Tp. of Wendover, and Gore of Upton in P. of St Thomas de Pierreville.
	Berthier.....	P. and Settlements of Isle St. Ignace, Isle du Pads, Berthier, Lanoraie, Lavaltrie, St. Norbert, St. Cuthbert, St. Berthélemi, St. Gabriel, Tp. of Brandon, and part of Joliette.
SAGUENAY.....	Charlevoix.....	P. of Little River, Baie St. Paul, St. Urbain, Eboulements, St. Irénée, Malbaie, Ste. Agnes, St. Fidèle, Tps. of Settringon, De Sales and Callières, Isle-aux-Coudres, Hare Island, and Islands in St. Lawrence nearest to County, and wholly or partly opposite thereto.
	Saguenay.....	Tps. and Settlements of Saguenay, Tadousac, Little Saguenay, Ste. Marguerite, Bergeronnes, Escoumains, Iberville, Laval, Latour, Betsiamites, the Seigniory of Mille Vaches or Portneuf, *Terra Firma* of Mingan, Island of Anticosti, Settlements and Posts of Manicouagan, Betsiamites, Godbout, St. Pancras, Point des Monts, St. Paul, the Seven Islands, and Jeremie Island.
CHICOUTIMI.....	Chicoutimi.....	Tps. and Settlements of St. Johns, La Trinité, Harvey, Simard, Tremblay, Bagot, including the Municipalities of Bagotville and Grande Baie, Chicoutimi, Laterrière, Simon, Jonquière, Kinogami, Labarre, Metabetchouan, Signay, Mésy, Caron, Charlevoix, Bourgette, Taché, Roberval, Ouiatchouan, and Delisle.
RIMOUSKI.....	Rimouski.....	P. and Settlements of Matane, Metis, St. Joseph, Ste. Flavie, Ste. Luce, St. German, Bic, St. Fabien, St. Simon, St. Anaclet, Seigniory of Lake Metis and of Metapedia. and Tps. of McNider, Matane, St. Denis and augmentation, Cabot, Neigette, Macpés, Duquesne, Romieux, Cherbourg, and Dalibaire.
MONTMAGNY.....	L'Islet.....	P. of St. Roch, St. Jean, L'Islet, St. Cyrille, and Tp. of Lessard, Fournier, Ashford, Garneau, Casgrain, La Fontaine, Dionne, Arago, and Leverrier.
	Montmagny.....	Grosse Isle, Isle-aux-Oies, Crane Island, Isle Ste. Marguerite, P. of Cap St. Ignace, St. Thomas, St. Pierre, Berthier, St. François, Tps. of Ashburton, Montmini, Bourdages, Patton, part of Tp. of Armagh called "Les Prairies," and Islands in St. Lawrence nearest to the County.
	Bellechasse	P. of St. Valier, St. Raphael, St. Michel, Beaumont, St. Charles, St. Gervais, St. Lazare, part of Townships of Armagh and Buckland, the Tps. of Mailloux, Roux, Bellechasse, and Daaquam.
BEAUCE.....	Beauce.....	P. of St. Elzéar, Ste. Marie, St. Joseph, St. Frederick, St. François, St. George, Seign. of Aubin-Delisle, part of Tp. of Metgermette, and Clinton, Kennebec Road Settlement, and Township of Jersey, Linière Marlow, Rixboro', Spaulding, Ditchfield, Woburn, Gayhurst, Dorset, Shenley, Aylmer, Price, Lambton, Forsyth, Adstock, and Tring.
	Dorchester	P. of St. Anselme, St. Isidore, Ste. Claire, Marguerite, St. Bernard, St. Hénédine, part of Tps. of Buckland & Metgermette, and Tps. of Frampton, Standon and Augm., Cranbourne, Ware, and Watford.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS OF LOWER CANADA.—(*Continued.*)

DISTRICT.	COUNTIES, &C., COMPRISED.	PLACES IN EACH COUNTY, &C.
ARTHABASKA...	Megantic	Tps. of Inverness, Nelson, Somerset N. & S., Halifax N. & S., Leeds, Broughton, Thetford, Ireland, and Coleraine.
	Arthabaska.....	Ap. of Maddington, part of Blandford, the T'wnships of Warwick, Horton, Stanfold, Arthabaska, Bulstrode and augm., Chester and Tingwick, St. Patrice, and part of Tp. of Aston and its augmentation and Gore.
	Drummond.....	Part of Tp. of Upton, and Tps. of Durham, Grantham, Wendover, Simpson, Wickham, and Kingsey.
BEDFORD.....	Shefford.....	Townships of Milton, Roxton, Ely, Granby, Shefford, and Stukely.
	Missisquoi	P. of St. Thomas and Clarenceville, St. Armand E. and W., Notre-Dame des Anges, Village of Philipsburgh, and Tps. of Dunham and Starbridge, and W. part of Tp. of Farnham.
	Brome.....	Tps. of Bolton, Potton, Sutton, Brome, and part of Tp. of Farnham.
ST. HYACINTHE.	St. Hyacinthe....	City of St. Hyacinthe, and Parish of St. Hyacinthe, St. Damase, La Présentation, St. Barnabé, St. Jude, St. Charles, St. Hyacinthe le Confesseur, and St. Denis.
	Bagot.....	Part of Tp. of Upton, Tp. of Acton, and P. of St. Hugues, St. Simon, Ste. Rosalie, St. Dominique, Ste. Hélène, St. Liboire, and St. Pie.
	Rouville.....	Parish of St. Mathias, Ste. Marie, St. Hilaire, St. Jean Baptiste, St. Césaire, L'Ange Gardien, and St. Paul d'Abbotsford.
IBERVILLE.....	St. Johns.....	P. of St. Luc, Blairfindie, St. Jean, St. Valentin, and Lacolle, Islands in Richelieu nearest to County.
	Napierville.....	Tp. of Sherrington, and P. of St. Cyprien, St. Edouard, St. Rémi, and St. Michel.
	Iberville.....	P. of St George de Henryville, St. Alexandre, St. Athanase, St. Grégoire, Ste. Brigitte, and Town of Iberville.
BEAUHARNOIS..	Huntingdon	Indian Lands of St. Régis, Vilage of Huntingdon, and Tp. of Godmanchester, Elgin, Dundee, Hinchinbrooke, Havelock, Hemmingford, and Franklin, and P. of St. Anicet.
	Beauharnois	P. of St. Clément, St. Louis de Gonzague, St. Stanislas de Kotska, Ste. Cécile, and St. Timothée.
	Chateauguay	P. of Ste. Philomène and Chateauguay, Settlements and P. of Russeltown, St. Jean Chrysostôme, Ste. Martine, St. Urbain, St. Malachie, and remainder of Seigniory of Beauharnois, except P. of St. Clément, St. Louis, and St. Timothée.

LOCALITIES OF LOWER CANADA,

WITH THEIR POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1861.

Name of Locality.	Population.	In what County.	Name of Locality.	Population.	In what County.	Name of Locality.	Population.	In what County.
Abbotsford, P....	1550	Rouville.	Amherst, I.....	1039	Gaspé.	Anne, St., de Stukely, P.....	——	Shefford.
Abercromby, T...	——	Terrebonne.	Amherst, T.....	*	Ottawa.	Anselme, St., P..	2623	Dorchester.
Aberdeen, T.....	65	Pontiac.	Anaclet, St., P...	1093	Rimouski.	Anticosti, I.....	67	Saguenay.
Aberford, T.....	*	Pontiac.	André, St., P.....	1659	Kamouraska.	Antoine, St., P...	1821	Verchères.
Acadie (l') P.....	2425	St. Johns.	Andrews, St., P..	2683	Argenteuil.	Antoine, St., de la Baie, P.....	2982	Yamaska.
Acton, T.....	2703	Bagot.	André, St., P....	*	Bagot.	Antoine, Abbé, St., P.....	954	Chateauguay. Huntingdon.
Acton Vale, V....	——	Bagot.	" Avelin, St. P	1532	Ottawa.	Antoine, St., de la Riv. du Loup, P	2980	Maskinongé.
Addington, T....	65	Ottawa.	Ange Gard'n, St. P	1943	Rouville.	Antoine, St., de Tilly, P.....	2000	Lotbinière.
Adèle, St. P.....	1635	Terrebonne.	Ange Gard'n (l') P	——	Ottawa.	Antoine, St., de Longueuil, P...	1049	Chambly.
Adstock, T.....	58	Beauce.	Ange Gard'n (l') P	932	Montmor'cy.	Antoine, St., de la Valtrie, P.....	1307	Berthier.
Agathe, St. T....	1509	Lotbinière.	Ange Gard'n (l') P	——	Bonaventure.	Antoine, St., de l'I. aux Grues, P	483	Montmagny,
Agnes, St. P.....	1324	Charlevoix.	Angélique, St., P.	——	Ottawa.	Antonin, St., P..	891	Temiscouata.
Aimé, St. P.....	3368	Richelieu,	Anicet, St., P....	3170	Huntingdon.	Apollinaire, St., P	1559	Lotbinière.
Alban, St. P.....	1303	Portneuf.	Anne, St., P.....	1035	Montmor'cy.	Arago, T.....	*	L'Islet.
Albert, St. P.....	——	Arthabaska.	Anne, St. de la Pérade, P.....	2908	Champlain.	Armagh, T.....	648	Bellechasse.
Aldfield, T.....	150	Pontiac.	Anne, St. de la Pocatière, P.....	3406	Kamouraska.	Armand, St., e. P	1825	Missisquoi.
Alexandre, St. P.	2890	Iberville.	Anne, St. du bout de l'Isle, P.....	1124	Jac. Cartier.	Armand, St., w. P	1328	Missisquoi.
Alexandre, St. P.	1735	Kamouraska.	Anne, St., des Plaines, P.....	1994	Terrebonne.	Armand, T.....	*	Temiscouata.
Alexis, St. P.....	1500	Montcalm.	Anne, St., de Varennes, P.....	3153	Verchères.	Arsène, St., P....	1680	Temiscouata.
Allumette Isl'd, T	1518	Pontiac.	Anne, St., de Yamachiche, P....	3213	St. Maurice.	Arthabaska, T....	2319	Arthabaska.
Alphonse Rodriguez B. P.....	——	Joliette.	Anne, St., des Monts, P.....	869	Gaspé.			
Alphonse, St. de Liguori, P.....	1523	Montcalm.						
Alton, T.....	*	Portneuf.						
Ambroise, St., P..	3152	Quebec.						
Ambroise, St., de Kildare, P.....	2189	Joliette.						

NOTE.—T signifies *township;* P *parish;* V *village;* C *city.* Places marked * are reported as having no population; and the population of places marked —— is included in another locality.

LOCALITIES OF LOWER CANADA.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Locality.	Population.	In what County.
Arthabaskav'e, V	608	Arthabaska.
Arundel, T.	26	Argenteuil.
Ascot, T.		
Ashburton, T.	27	Montmagny.
Ashford, T.	*	L'Islet.
Aston, T.	339	Arthab'ska. Nicolet.
Athanase, St., P.	2602	Iberville.
Auckland, T.	——	Compton.
Augustin, St., P.	1722	Portneuf.
Augustin, St., P.	2228	Two Mount's.
Aumond, T.	131	Ottawa,
Aylmer, T.	865	Beauce.
Aylmer, V.	1586	Ottawa.
Aylwin, T.	350	Ottawa.
Bagot, T.	3063	Chicoutimi.
Baie St. Paul, P.	3664	Charlevoix.
Barford, T.	700	Stanstead.
Barnabé, St., P.	1316	St. Hyacinthe
Barnabé, St., P.	1631	St. Maurice.
Barnston, T.	3098	Stanstead.
Barthélemi, St., P	2429	Berthier.
Basile, St., P.	2000	Portneuf.
Batiscan, P.	1004	Champlain.
Beauharnois, T'N.	1641	Beauharnois.
Beaumont, P.	1229	Bellechasse.
Beauport, P.	3750	Quebec.
Bécancour, P.	3668	Nicolet.
Begon, T.	206	Temiscouata.
Bellechasse, T.	*	Bellechasse.
Belœil, P.	1960	Verchères.
Benoit, St., P.	1988	Two Mount's.
Beresford, T.	380	Terrebonne.
Bergeronnes, T.	——	Saguenay.
Bernard, St., P.	1792	Dorchester.
Berthier, P.	1221	Montmagny.
Berthier, P.	2581	Berthier.
Berthier, V.	1581	Berthier.
Betsiamites, T.	——	Saguenay.
Bidwell, T.	23	Ottawa.
Bigelow, T.	148	Ottawa.
Blake, T.	70	Ottawa.
Blandford, T.	310	Arthabaska.
	198	Nicolet.
Bolton, T.	2526	Brome.
Bonavent're, St.P	726	Drummond.
Boniface, St., P.	1010	St. Maurice.
Boucherville, V.	882	Chambly.
Boucherville, P.	1813	Chambly.
Bouchette, T.	400	Ottawa.
Bourdages, T.	*	Montmagny.
Bourget, T.	59	Chicoutimi.
Bouthillier, T.	59	Ottawa.
Bowman, T.	232	Ottawa.
Brandon, T.	3350	Berthier.
Brigide, St., P.	1839	Iberville.
Bristol, T.	2021	Pontiac.
Brome, T.	3136	Brome.
Brompton, T.	1168	Richmond.
Broughton, T.	1689	Megantic.
Bruno, St., P.	1719	Chambly.
Buckingham, T.	2417	Ottawa.
Buckingham, V.	1186	Ottawa.
Buckland, T.	800	Bellechasse.
	406	Dorchester.
Bulstrode, T.	510	Arthabaska.
Bungay, T.	*	Kamouraska.
Bury, T.	989	Compton.
Cabot, T.	*	Rimouski.
Callière, T.	273	Charlevoix.
Calumet Island, T	1050	Pontiac.
Cameron, T.	237	Ottawa.
Camille. St., T.	486	Wolfe.
Campbell, T.	*	Ottawa.
Canut, St., P.	825	Two Mount's.
Cap-Chat, T.	450	Gaspé.
Cap de la Madeleine, P.	1027	Champlain.
Cap Rosier, T.	1060	Gaspé.
Cap Santé, P.	3315	Portneuf.
Cap St. Ignace, P	2939	Montmagny.
Carleton, T.	958	Bonaventure.
Caron, T.	168	Chicoutimi.
Carrick, T.	*	Montcalm.
Casgrain, T.	*	L'Islet.
Casimir. St., P.	1667	Portneuf.
Cathcart, T.	1260	Joliette.
Catherine, St., P.	1670	Portneuf.
Caughnawaga, V.	1664	Laprairie.
Cawood, T.	*	Pontiac.
Caxton, T.	1631	St. Maurice.
Cecile, St., P.	2220	Beauharnois.
Cecile,St.de Bic.P	2297	Rimouski.
Cedars, V.	259	Soulanges.
Cesaire, St., P.	4728	Rouville.
Cesaire, St., V.	——	Rouville.
Chabot, T.	*	Kamouraska.
Chambly, Basin,V	1787	Chambly.
Chambly, Cant.,V	1379	Chambly.
Champlain, P.	2177	Champlain.
Chapais, T.	*	Kamouraska.
Charles Borromée P.	3982	Joliette.
Charles Borromée P.	2176	Bellechasse.
Charles St., P.	1341	St. Hyacinthe
Charlesbourg, P.	2447	Quebec.
Charlevoix, T	137	Chicoutimi.
Chateau Richer,P	1537	Montmor'cy.
Chatham, T.	3754	Argenteuil.
Chertsey, T.	919	Montcalm.
Chesham, T.	*	Compton.
Chester, East, T.	1524	Arthabaska.
Chester, West, T.	1876	Arthabaska.
Chichester, T.	539	Pontiac.
Chicoutimi, T.	3177	Chicoutimi.
Chilton, T.	*	Montcalm.
Christophe, St., P	——	Arthabaska.
Claire, St., P.	2446	Dorchester.
Clapham, T	*	Pontiac.
Clarenceville, P.	1761	Missisquoi.
Clarendon. T.	2330	Pontiac.
Clément, St., P.	3563	Beauharnois.
Clet, St., P.	1121	Soulanges.
Cleveland, T.	1986	Richmond.
Clifton, T.	544	Compton.
Clinton, T.	*	Beauce.
Colbert, T.	*	Portneuf.
Colomb, St., P.	3580	Quebec.
Coleraine, T.	*	Megantic.
Columban, St., P.	896	Two Mount's.
Compton, T.	3013	Compton.
Constant, St., P.	2388	Laprairie.
Contrecœur, P.	2141	Verchères.
Conversion de St. Paul, P.	1006	L'Assompt'n.
Cote St. Louis, V.	1746	Hochelaga.
Coteau Land'g, V	488	Soulanges.
Cox, T.	2161	Bonaventure.
Cranbourne, T.	416	Dorchester.
Croix, St., P.	2212	Lotbinière.
Cuthbert, St., P.	3110	Berthier.
Cyprien, St., P.	4317	Napierville.
Cyrille, St., P.	652	L'Islet.
Daaquam, T.	*	Bellechasse.
Damase, St., P.	2469	St. Hyacinthe
Danville, V.	470	Richmond.
David, St.	3925	Yamaska.
Delisle, T.	28	Chicoutimi.
Demers, T.	*	Temiscouata.
Denholm, T.	213	Ottawa.
Denis, St., P.	1782	Kamouraska.
Denis, St., &c., T	540	Rimouski.
Denis, St., P.	2674	St. Hyacinthe
Denonville, T.	159	Temiscouata.
Derry, E. & W., T	260	Ottawa.
DeSalaberry, T.	*	Argenteuil.
DeSales, T.	398	Charlevoix.
Deschambault, P.	2334	Portneuf.
Didace, St., P.	1654	Maskinongé.
Dionne, T.	*	L'Islet.
Ditchfield, T.	*	Beauce.
Ditton, T	*	Compton.
Dominique, St., P	2393	Bagot.
Doncaster, T.	*	Montcalm.
Dorset, T.	8	Beauce.
Douglas, T.	988	Gaspé.
Drummondv'le, V	——	Drummond.
Dudley, T.	65	Ottawa.
Dudswell, T.	727	Wolfe.
Dundee, T.	2080	Huntingdon.
Dunham, T.	3903	Missisquoi.
Dunstan, St., P.	505	Quebec.
Duquesne, T.	*	Rimouski.
Durham, T.	3152	Drummond.
Eardley, T.	1005	Ottawa.
Eaton, T.	1905	Compton.
Eboulements, T.	2235	Charlevoix.
Ecureuils, P.	618	Portneuf.
Edmond, St., P.	689	Quebec.
Edouard, St., P.	568	Dorchester.
Edouard, St., P.	1991	Napierville.
Egan, T.	140	Ottawa.
Elgin, T.	1069	Huntingdon.
Elizabeth, St., P.	3009	Joliette.
Eloi, St., P.	1397	Temiscouata.
Ely, T.	1748	Shefford.
Elzear, St., P.	2305	Beauce.
Epiphanie (l'), P.	1486	L'Assompt'n.
Escoumains, T.&c	1029	Saguenay.
Esher, T.	*	Pontiac.
Esprit, St., P.	1820	Montcalm.
Etienne, St. de Lauzon, P.	762	Levis.
Etienne, St., T.	2054	St. Maurice.
Etienne, St. de la Malbaie, P.	2766	Charlevoix.
Eusèbe, St., P.	——	Arthabaska.
Eustache, St., P.	2372	Two Mount's.
Eustache, St., V.	915	Two Mount's.
Evariste, St., P.	——	Beauce.
Fabien, St., P.	1309	Rimouski.
Famille, St., P.	888	Montmor'cy.
Farnham, E., T.	1925	Brome.
Farnham, W., T.	2530	Missisquoi.
Farnham, W., V.	——	Missisquoi.
Felix de Valois, St., P.	2086	Joliette.
	612	Berthier.
Ferdinand, St.	——	Megantic.
Féréol, St., P.	882	Montmor'cy.
Fermont, V.	——	St. Maurice.
Fidèle, St., P.	836	Charlevoix.
Flavie, St., P.	2203	Rimouski.
Flavien, St., P.	1025	Lotbinière.
Fleurian, T.	——	Rimouski.
Foye, St., P.	1509	Quebec.
Flore. St., P.	365	Champlain.
Forsyth, T.	677	Beauce.
Fournier, T.	1325	L'Islet.
Fox, T.	588	Gaspé.
Frampton, T.	553	Dorchester.
François, St., P.	3302	Beauce.
François, X. St., P	728	Charlevoix.
François. St., P.	561	Montmor'cy.
François X., St., P	2490	Montmagny.
François de Sales, St., P.	1027	Laval.
François, St. du Lac, P.	2312	Yamaska.
Franklin, T.	1551	Huntingdon.
Fraserville, V.	1210	Temiscouata.
Frédéric, St., P.	1051	Beauce.
Gabriel, St., P.	3350	Berthier.
Garneau, T.	*	L'Islet.
Garthby, T.	275	Wolfe.
Gaspé Bay, N., T.	316	Gaspé.
Gaspé Bay. S., T.	520	Gaspé.

LOCALITIES OF LOWER CANADA.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Locality.	Population.	In what County.
Gayhurst, T.	70	Beauce.
Geneviève, St., P.	2171	Champlain.
Geneviève, St., V.	666	Jac. Cartier.
Geneviève, St., P.	1343	Jac. Cartier.
Gentilly, P.	2866	Nicolet.
George, St., P.	1770	Beauce.
George, St., (Cacouna, P.	1783	Temiscouata.
George, St., P.	5389	Iberville.
Germain, St., P.	1595	Drummond.
Germain, St., P.	3550	Rimouski.
Gervais, St., P.	2717	Bellechasse.
Gertrude, St., P.	1421	Nicolet.
Giles, St., P.	1203	Lotbinière.
Gladstone, T.	*	Pontiac.
Godmanchester, T	2169	Huntingdon.
Gore, T.	793	Argenteuil.
Gosford, T.	*	Portneuf.
Graham, T.	*	Pontiac.
Granby, T.	2571	Shefford.
Granby, V.	700	Shefford.
Grandisson, T.	*	Argenteuil.
Grand Riv., MUN.	879	Gaspé.
Grantham, T.	800	Drummond.
Gregoire, St., P.	3255	Nicolet.
Gregoire, St., P.	2581	Iberville.
Grenville, T.	2178	Argenteuil.
Grondines, P.	1562	Portneuf.
Guillaume, St., P.	2216	Drummond.
Halifax, North, T.	2470	Megantic.
Halifax, South, T	2353	Megantic.
Ham, T.	610	Wolfe.
Ham, South. T.	223	Wolfe.
Hamilton, T.	1307	Bonaventure.
Hampden, T.	103	Compton.
Harrington, T.	310	Argenteuil.
Hartwell, T.	290	Ottawa.
Harvey, T.	207	Chicoutimi.
Hastings, T.	*	Pontiac.
Hatley, T.	2274	Stanstead.
Havelock, T.	*	Huntingdon.
Heléne, St., P.	906	Bagot.
Helène, St., P.	1270	Kamouraska.
Hemmingford, T.	4005	Huntingdon.
Hénédine, St., P.	1103	Dorchester.
Henri, St., P.	2656	Levis.
Henri, St., P.	2843	L'Assompt'n.
Hereford, T.	366	Compton.
Hermas, St., P.	1583	Two Mount's.
Hilaire, St., P.	1589	Rouville.
Hilarion, St., P.	540	Charlevoix.
Hinchinbrooke, T	2725	Huntingdon.
Hincks, T.	262	Ottawa.
Hippolyte, St., P.	—	Wolfe.
Hocquart, T.	*	Temiscouata.
Hope, T.	992	Bonaventure.
Horton, T.	191	Arthabaska.
Howard, T.	—	Argenteuil.
Hubert, St., P.	1157	Chambly.
Huddersfield, T.	*	Pontiac.
Hugues, St., P.	2568	Bagot.
Hull, T.	3711	Ottawa.
Hunterstown, T.	711	Maskinongé.
Huntingdon, V.	721	Huntingdon.
Hyacinthe, St., C.	3395	St. Hyacinthe
Hyacinthe, St., P.	3636	St. Hyacinthe
Iberville, T.	—	Saguenay.
Iberville, TOWN.	1590	Iberville.
Ignace, St., P.	2116	Soulanges.
Ignace, St., P.	2939	Montmagny.
Inverness, T.	2481	Megantic.
Ireland, T.	990	Megantic.
Irénée, St., P.	998	Charlevoix.
Isidore, St., P.	2563	Dorchester.
Isidore, St., P.	1992	Laprairie.
Isle Bizard	—	Jac. Cartier.
Isle Bonavent're, I	—	Gaspé.
Isle Madame, I	—	Montmor'cy.
Isle aux Coudres, P.	700	Charlevoix.
Isle Ste. Marguerite	16	Montmagny.
Isle aux Grues, P.	483	Montmagny.
Isle aux Oies, P.	105	Montmagny.
Isle de la Madel'e.	2651	Gaspé.
Isle aux Noix, I.	128	St. Johns.
Isle du Pads, P.	1081	Berthier.
Isle aux Reaux	—	Montmor'cy.
Isle Jesus	—	Laval.
Isle aux Lièvres	—	Kamouraska.
Isle Perrot	940	Vaudreuil.
Isle Verte, P.	3302	Temiscouata.
Isle Bouchard	*	L'Assompt'n.
Isle Jeremie	—	Saguenay.
Ixworth, T.	784	Kamouraska.
Jacques, St., P.	3357	Montcalm.
Jacques, St. le Mineur, P.	2330	Laprairie.
Janvier, St., P.	1569	Terrebonne.
Jean, St., T.	348	Chicoutimi.
Jean, St., P.	1433	Montmor'cy.
Jean, St., (Port Joli) P.	2975	L'Islet.
Jean Bte. St., P.	2106	Rouville.
Jean, St., P.	1291	St. Johns.
Jean, St., de Matha, P.	1346	Joliette.
Jean, Chrysost'e. St., P.	1592	Chateauguay.
Jean, Chrysost'e, St., P.	2500	Levis.
Jean Bte., St., V.	2269	Hochelaga.
Jean, Deschaillons, St., P.	2423	Lotbinière.
Jerôme, St., P.	244	Two Mount's.
	562	Argenteuil.
	3531	Terrebonne.
Jerôme, St., V.	705	Terrebonne.
Jerôme, St., P.	1761	Rimouski.
Jersey, T.	164	Beauce.
Jerusalem, St., P.	1784	Argenteuil.
Joachim, St., P.	2300	Chateauguay.
Joachim, St., P.	1155	Jac. Cartier.
Joachim, St., P.	1296	Montmor'cy.
John's, St., T'N.	3317	St. John.
Joliette, T.	305	Joliette.
Joliette, T'N.	—	Joliette.
Jonquière, T.	401	Chicoutimi.
Joseph, St., P.	3079	Beauce.
Joseph, St., P.	3014	Levis.
Joseph, St., P.	2035	Soulanges.
Joseph, St., P.	1346	Two Mount's
Joseph, St., P.	—	Rimouski.
Jude, St., P.	1845	St. Hyacinthe
Julie, St., P.	1433	Verchères.
Julienne, St., P.	1399	Montcalm.
Justin, St., P.	1646	Maskinongé.
Kamouraska, V.	842	Kamouraska.
Kensington, T.	211	Ottawa.
Kiamica, T.	218	Ottawa.
Kildare, T.	647	Joliette.
Kilkenny, T.	1520	Montcalm.
Killaly, T.	35	Ottawa.
Kingsey T.	2403	Drummond.
Kinogami, T.	5	Chicoutimi.
Kirkaby, T.	*	Pontiac.
Labarre, T.	186	Chicoutimi.
Labouchere, T.	*	Pontiac.
Lachenaie, P.	945	L'Assompt'n.
Lachine, P.	1056	Jac. Cartier.
Lachine, V.	1315	Jac. Cartier.
Lacolle, P.	3689	St. Johns.
LaFontaine, T.	*	L'Islet.
Lambert, St., MU.	530	Chambly.
Lambert, St., P.	1646	Levis.
Lambton, T.	880	Beauce.
Lanoraie, P.	2057	Berthier.
Laprairie, V.	1523	Laprairie.
Laprairie, P.	2234	Laprairie.
La Présentation	1901	St. Hyacinthe
L'Assomption, P.	2031	L'Assompt'n.
L'Assomption, V.	1472	L'Assompt'n.
Laterrière, T.	816	Chicoutimi.
Lathbury, T.	*	Ottawa.
Latour, T.	—	Saguenay.
Laurent, St., P.	933	Montmor'cy.
Laurent, St., P.	2906	Jac. Cartier.
Laval, T.	617	Montmor'cy.
Lavaltrie, P.	1307	Berthier.
Lazare, St., P.	2083	Bellechasse.
Leeds, T.	2550	Megantic.
Léon, St., P.	2218	Maskinongé.
Leslie, T.	285	Pontiac.
Lessard, T.	—	L'Islet.
Levis, T'N.	—	Levis.
Laverrière, T.	*	L'Islet.
Liboire, St., P.	960	Bagot.
Lin, St., P.	3000	L'Assompt'n.
Lingwick, T.	564	Compton.
Linière. T.	394	Beauce.
L'Islet, P.	4093	L'Islet.
Litchfield, T.	1044	Pontiac.
Lochaber, T.	2099	Ottawa.
Longue Pointe, P	1055	Hochelaga.
Longueuil, V.	2816	Chambly.
Lorette (an.), P.	2203	Quebec.
Lotbinière, P.	3980	Lotbinière.
Louis de Gonzague, St., P.	4184	Beauharnois.
Louis, St., (Cote) V	1746	Hochelaga.
Louis, St., P.	1697	Kamouraska.
Louise, St., P.	1097	L'Islet.
Low, T.	822	Ottawa.
Luc, St., P.	1088	St. Johns.
Luce, St., P.	2145	Rimouski.
Macnider, T.	1325	Rimouski.
Macpès, T.	86	Rimouski.
Maddington, T.	39	Arthabaska.
Magog, T.	1059	Stanstead.
Mailloux, T.	*	Bellechasse.
Malachie, St., P.	3321	Chateauguay.
Malachie, St., P.	947	Dorchester.
Malakoff, T.	*	Pontiac.
Malbaie, T.	1077	Gaspé.
Maniwaki, T.	222	Ottawa.
Mann, T.	792	Bonaventure.
Mansfield, T.	502	Pontiac.
Marc, St., P.	1864	Verchères.
Marcel, St., P.	1213	Richelieu.
Marguerite, St., P	1824	Dorchester.
Maria, T.	1823	Bonaventure.
Marie, St., P.	3995	Beauce.
Marie, St., P.	3721	Rouville.
Marieville, V.	761	Rouville.
Marlow, T.	29	Beauce.
Marston, T.	100	Compton.
Marthe, St., P.	2659	Vaudreuil.
Martin, St., P.	4093	Laval.
Martine, St., P	3079	Chateauguay.
Masham, T.	1761	Ottawa.
Maskinongé, P.	2325	Maskinongé.
Matane, T.	549	Rimouski.
Matapedia, T.	310	Bonaventure.
Mathias, St., P.	1829	Rouville.
Maurice, St., P.	3300	Champlain.
Maurice, St., T.	—	St. Maurice.
McGill, T.	—	Ottawa.
Mekinac, T.	*	Portneuf.
Melanie, St., P.	2798	Joliette.
Melbourne, T.	1621	Richmond.
Melbourne, V.	243	Richmond.
Merritt, T.	*	Ottawa.
Mesy, T.	28	Chicoutimi.
Metabetchouan, T	154	Chicoutimi.
Metgermette, T.	*	Beauce and Dorchester.

LOCALITIES OF LOWER CANADA.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Locality.	Pop'n	In what County.
Metis, T.	505	Rimouski.
Michel, St., P.	2369	Bellechasse.
Michel, St., (Archarge) P.	2548	Napierville.
Michel, St., P.	2440	Yamaska.
Michel, St., P.	3239	Vaudreuil.
Milton, T.	2790	Shefford.
Modeste, St., P.	620	Temiscouata.
Monique, St., P.	2950	Nicolet.
Mont Carmel, P.	492	Champlain.
Mont Carmel, P.	598	Kamouraska.
Mont Louis, P.	200	Gaspé.
Montauban, T.	*	Portneuf.
Montcalm, T.	10	Argenteuil.
Montmagny, V.	1650	Montmagny.
Montmini, T.	567	Montmagny.
Montreal, C.	90498	
Montreal, P.	6385	Hochelaga.
Morin, T.	454	Argenteuil & Terrebonne.
Narcisse, St., P.	979	Champlain.
Neigette, T.	*	Rimouski.
Nelson, T.	1078	Megantic.
Nelsonville, V.	——	Missisquoi.
Newport, T.	403	Compton.
Newport, T.	415	Gaspé.
New Richmond, T	1510	Bonaventure.
Newton, T.	1029	Vaudreuil.
Nicolas, St., P.	2219	Levis.
Nicolet, P.	2856	Nicolet.
Norbert, St., P.	1500	Berthier.
Norbert, St., P.	——	Arthabaska.
Northfield, T.	206	Ottawa.
Notre Dame de Quebec, P.	1181	Quebec.
Notre Dame des Anges, P.	780	Missisquoi.
Notre Dame de la Victoire, P.	6694	Levis.
Notre Dame du Portage, P.	660	Temiscouata.
Nouvelle, T.	1561	Bonaventure.
Octave, St., P.	1595	Rimouski.
Onésime, St., P.	784	Kamouraska.
Onslow, T.	1645	Pontiac.
Orford, T.	——	
Ouitchawan, T.	*	Chicoutimi.
Ours, St., V.	528	Richelieu.
Ours, St., P.	1731	Richelieu.
Pabos, T.	754	Gaspé.
Pacôme, St., P.	1821	Kamouraska.
Painchaud, T.	*	Kamouraska.
Parke, T.	*	Kamouraska.
Paschal, St., P.	2883	Kamouraska.
Patrice, St., (Riv. du Loup) P.	1164	Temiscouata.
Patrice, St., P.	2085	Napierville.
Patton, T	*	Montmagny.
Paul, St., d'Abotsford, P.	1550	Rouville.
Paul, St., P.	1006	L'Assompt'n.
Paul, St., P.	2073	Joliette.
Paulin, St., P.	1065	Maskinongé.
Percé, T.	2720	Gaspé.
Petite Nation	2437	Ottawa.
Philippe, St., P.	2344	Laprairie.
Philipsburg, V.	393	Missisquoi.
Philomène, St., P	1924	Chateauguay.
Pie, St., P.	4254	Bagot.
Pierre, St., P.	1022	Montmor'cy.
Pierre, St., P.	3550	Richelieu.
Pierre, St., P.	1425	Montmagny.
Pierre. St., (Les Bequets) P.	2994	Nicolet.
Pierre, St. Celestin, P.	1355	Nicolet.
Placide, St., P.	1479	Two Mount's.
Plessis, T.	25	Chicoutimi.
Pssisville, V.	——	Megantic.
ohenegamook, T	*	Kamouraska.
Pointe Claire, V.	630	Jac. Cartier.
Pointe aux Trembles, P.	2198	Portneuf.
Pointe aux Trembles, P.	1362	Hochelaga.
Pointe du Lac, P.	1649	St. Maurice.
Polycarpe, Tt., P.	3178	Soulanges.
Ponsonby, T.	*	Ottawa.
Pontefract, T.	127	Pontiac.
Port'ge du Fort, V	742	Pontiac.
Port Daniel, T.	1155	Bonaventure.
Portland, T.	429	Ottawa.
Potton, T.	1994	Brome.
Price, T.	50	Beauce.
Princeville, V.	568	Arthabaska.
Prosper, St., P.	1028	Champlain.
Quebec, C.	51109	
Quebec, P.	1181	Quebec.
Radnor, T.	——	Champlain.
Raphael, St., P.	2631	Bellechasse.
Raphael, St., P.	1023	Jac. Cartier.
Rawdon, T.	1979	Montcalm.
Raymond, St., P.	2902	Portneuf.
Regis, St., P.	2080	Huntingdon.
Remi, St., P.	3310	Napierville.
Remi, St., V.	——	Napierville.
Repentigny, P.	773	L'Assompt'n.
Rigaud, P.	3871	Vaudreuil.
Rippon, T.	609	Ottawa.
Ristigouche, T.	521	Bonaventure.
Riv. du Loup, P.	2980	Maskinongé.
Rivière Ouelle, P.	2081	Kamouraska.
Rivière des Prairies, P.	1056	Hochelaga.
Roberval, T.	266	Chicoutimi.
Robert, St., P.	1369	Richelieu.
Roch, St., P.	1005	Richelieu.
Roch, St., P.	7210	Quebec.
Roch, St., P.	2158	L'Islet.
Roch, St., P.	2784	L'Assompt'n.
Romuald, St., P.	2600	Levis.
Roquemont, T.	200	Portneuf.
Rosalie, St., P.	2064	Bagot.
Rose, St., P.	2849	Laval.
Roux, T.	*	Bellechasse.
Roxboro', T.	*	Beauce.
Roxton, T.	3438	Shefford.
Saguenay, T., etc.	200	Saguenay.
Sault au Recol't, P	2601	Hochelaga.
Sault St. Louis, P	1664	Laprairie.
Sauveur, St., P.	1821	Terrebonne.
Scholastique, St. P	3204	Two Mount's.
Scholastique, St. V	766	Two Mount's.
Settrington, T.	540	Charlevoix.
Sévère, St., P.	936	St. Maurice.
Shawenegan, T.	1010	St. Maurice.
Sheen, T.	389	Pontiac.
Shefford, T.	3712	Shefford.
Shenley, T.	242	Beauce.
Sherbrooke. T'N.	5899	
Sherrington, T.	2085	Napierville.
Shipton, T.	2132	Richmond.
Shoolbred. T.	——	Bonaventure.
Sicotte, T.	——	Ottawa.
Signai, T.	80	Chicoutimi.
Simard, T.	198	Chicoutimi.
Simon, T.	*	Chicoutimi.
Simon, St., P.	2062	Bagot.
Simon, St., P.	1951	Rimouski.
Simpson, T.	271	Drummond.
Somerset, N., T.	1398	Megantic.
Somerset, S., T.	2533	Megantic.
Sophie, St., P.	1684	Terrebonne.
Sophie, St., P.	——	Megantic.
Sorel, TOWN.	4778	Richelieu.
Soulanges, P.	2035	Soulanges.
Spaulding, T.	*	Beauce.
Stanbridge, T.	5277	Missisquoi.
Standon, T.	429	Dorchester.
Stanfold, T.	1582	Arthabaska.
Stanhope, T.	*	Pontiac.
Stanislas, St., P	2378	Champlain.
Stanislas, St., de Kotska, P.	1175	Beauharnois.
Stanstead, T.	5127	Stanstead.
" Plains, V		
Stephen, St., P.	——	Ottawa.
Stoke, T.	97	Richmond.
Stoneham, T.	——	Quebec.
Stratford, T.	413	Wolfe.
Stukely, T.	2820	Shefford.
Suffolk, T.	——	Ottawa.
Sulpice, St., P.	1015	L'Assompt'n.
Sutton, T.	3151	Brome.
Sydenham, N., T.	304	Gaspé.
Sydenham, S., T.	81	Gaspé.
Sylvestre, St., P.	4107	Lotbinière.
Taché, T.	44	Chicoutimi.
Tadoussac, T., etc.	458	Saguenay.
Telesphore, St., P	1413	Soulanges.
Templeton, T.	2646	Ottawa.
Terrebone, P.	1219	Terrebonne.
Terrebonne, T'N.	1935	Terrebonne.
Tewkesbury, T.	*	Quebec.
Thérèse, St., P.	1864	Terrebonne.
Thérèse, St., V.	1125	Terrebonne.
Thetford, T.	282	Megantic.
Thomas, St., P.	2003	Joliette.
Thomas, St., P.	3020	Montmagny.
Thomas, St., P.	2745	Yamaska.
Thomas, St., P.	811	Missisquoi.
Thorne, T.	450	Pontiac.
Three Rivers, C.	6058	
Three Rivers, P.	607	St. Maurice.
Timothée, St., P.	2959	Beauharnois.
Tingwick, T	2227	Arthabaska.
Tite, St., P., etc.	2179	Champlain.
Tremblay, T.	590	Chicoutimi.
Tring, T.	2077	Beauce.
Trois Pistoles P.	3451	Temiscouata.
Two Mountains (lake of) MUN.	562	Two Mount's.
Upton, T.	931	Bagot.
Urbain, St., P.	761	Charlevoix.
Urbain, Premier St., P.	2081	Chateauguay.
Ursule, St., P.	2191	Maskinongé.
Valcartier, P.	1667	Quebec.
Valentin, St., P.	2915	St. Johns.
Valère, St., P.	——	Arthabaska.
Valerien, St., P.	——	Shefford.
Valier, St., P.	1409	Bellechasse.
Varennes, V.	——	Verchères.
Vaudreuil, P.	3239	Vaudreuil.
Vaudreuil, V.	544	Vaudreuil.
Verchères, P.	3210	Verchères.
Victoire, St., P.	1528	Richelieu.
Victor, St., P.	——	Beauce.
Viger, T.	1097	Temiscouata.
Villeneuve, T.	——	Ottawa.
Vincent de Paul, St., P.	2538	Laval.
Visitation, P.	2177	Champlain.
Wakefield, T.	927	Ottawa.
Waltham, T.	400	Pontiac.
Ware, T.	25	Dorchester.
Warwick, T.	1380	Arthabaska.
Watford, T.	*	Dorchester.
Weedon, T.	809	Wolfe.
Wells, T.	142	Ottawa.
Wendover, T.	337	Drummond.
Wentworth, T.	843	Argenteuil.
Westbury, T.	297	Compton.
Wexford, T.	707	Montcalm.
Wickham, T.	856	Drummond.
Witton, T.	309	Compton.
Windsor, T.	1167	Richmond.
Winslow, T.	1617	Compton.
Whitworth, T.	*	Temiscouata.
Woburn, T.	*	Beauce.
Wolfe, T.	*	Argenteuil.
Wolfestown, T.	1472	Wolfe.
Woodbridge, T.	1500	Kamouraska.
Wotton, T.	533	Wolfe.
Wright, T.	508	Ottawa.
Yamachiche, P.	3213	St. Maurice.
York, T.	205	Gaspé.
Zephirin, St., P.	1641	Yamaska.
Zotique, St., P.	1611	Soulanges.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES—UPPER CANADA.

Cities, Towns, and Villages.	County.	Chief Magistrate.	Treasurer.	Clerk, and his Post Office address.
Arnprior	Renfrew	Eric Harrington.	George Craig.	James Bell, Arnprior.
Amherstburg	Essex	D. D. Delisle.	Farrel Conroy.	T. H. Brush, Amherst'g
Ashburnham	Peterboro'	R. D. Rodgers	D. McDonald.	J. Stratton, Ashburnam
Aurora	York	Charles Doan	C. H. York.	C. H. York, Aurora.
Barrie	Simcoe	T. D. McConkey	George Lane.	George Lane, Barrie.
Bath	Addington.	Wm. F. Peterson	Elias Price	J. B. McGuin, Bath.
Belleville	Hastings	James Brown...,	Thomas Wills.	Rob. M. Roy, Belleville.
Berlin	Waterloo	H. S. Huber	John A. Mackie	Hugo Kranz, Berlin.
Bowmanville	Durham	George Haines.	M. Galbraith	R. Windatt, Bowman'le
Bradford	Simcoe	D. J. George	R. Stewart	R. Stewart, Bradford.
Brampton	Peel	Charles Stock	John Holmes.	Jno. Holmes, Brampton
Brantford	Brant	James Weyms.	Duncan McKay	Jas. Woodyatt, Brantf'd
Brighton	Northum'ld	Henry Squier	Stiles Bulkley.	TC.Lockwood,Brighton
Brockville	Leeds	W. Fitzsimmons.	Geo. S. McLean	G.S.McLean, Brockville
Brooklin	Ontario		R. Darlington.	——— Brooklin.
Caledonia	Haldimand	Chris. Young	D. Ferguson.	Jas. Aldridge,Caledonia
Cayuga	Haldimand	Jos. Hurssell	T. H. Aikman.	T. H. Aikman, Cayuga.
Chatham	Kent	Thomas Cross	Malcolm Weir.	Thos. Keating,Chatham
Chippewa	Welland	J.C. Kirkpatrick	G. McMicking.	J. Rapeljie, Chippewa.
Clifton	Welland	John Burns	J. W. Dunklee.	Geo. Henderson,Clifton
Clinton	Huron	Jos. Whitehead.	M. McTaggart.	R. H. Read, Clinton.
Cobourg	Northum'ld	Wm. Weller	David Brodie.	David Brodie, Cobourg.
Colborne	Northum'ld	D. Robertson	J. M. Merriman	C. Underhill, Colborne.
Collingwood	Simcoe	John McWatt	Thos. G. Bowles	J H Lawrence,Collingw
Cornwall	Stormont	W. C. Allen	Wm. Mattice.	Jas. Clint, Cornwall.
Dundas	Wentworth	J. M. Thornton.	R. W. Suter	W. Chisholm, Dundas.
Dunnville	Haldimand	John Parry	John Martin.	Jno. Martin, Dunnville.
Elora	Wellington	Chas. Clarke	W. P. Newman	W. P. Newman, Elora.
Embro	Oxford	James Adam	Geo. Adam, jr.	John Fraser, Embro.
Fergus	Wellington	James Catanach.	Wm. Ross	Wm. Ross, Fergus.
Fort Erie	Welland	Nelson Forsyth.	Richd. Graham	Geo. Lewis, Fort Erie.
Galt	Waterloo	Wm. Osborne	Thos. Sparrow.	Thos. Sparrow, Galt.
Gananoque	Leeds	D. F. Jones	Jno. Kinker,	S. McCammon,Gan'que
Goderich	Huron	M. C. Cameron.	Chas. Fletcher.	R B.Reynolds,Goderich
Guelph	Wellington	H. W. Peterson.	James Hough.	Jas. Hough, Guelph.
HAMILTON	Wentworth	James Cahill	R. W. Kerr.	Thos.Beasley, Hamilton
Hawkesbury	Prescott	F. Robertson	Hugh Lough, sr	J.Higginson,Hawkesby
Hespeler	Waterloo	George Hespeler.	Wm. Baker.	Lewis Kribs, Hespeler.
Holland Land'g	York	R. T. Wilson	Francis Ayerst.	J.Kennedy, Holland Lg
Ingersoll	Oxford	John Galliford.	Edwin Doty	R.A. Woodcock,Inger'll
Iroquois	Dundas	Philip Carman.	John G. Brouse	Jno. N. Tuttle, Iroquois.
Kemptville	Grenville	Walter Kerr	R. P. Leslie.	WR Anderson,Kemptv.
Kincardine	Bruce	Wm. Sutton	James Legear.	P.D.McInnis,Kincar'ne
KINGSTON	Frontenac	John Creighton.	Wm. Anglin	M. Flanagan, Kingston.
Lanark	Lanark	Wm. Robertson.	Adam Craig.	John Wright, Lanark.
Lindsay	Victoria	Thos. Keenan	John Kennedy.	John Allan, Lindsay.
LONDON	Middlesex	F. E. Cornish.	John Brown.	Alex.S. Abbott,London
Mirickville	Grenville	Dr. J. R.Cousens	Samuel Jakes.	Mich. Kelly, Mirickville
Milton	Halton	Wm. D. Lyon	W. L. P. Eager.	Peter M.Mackay,Milton
Mitchell	Perth	John Fishleigh	James Porter.	James Porter, Mitchell.
Morrisburgh	Dundas	A. G. McDonell.	Thomas Dardis.	J. Fetterly, Morrisb'g.
Napanee	Lennox	John Stevenson.	Robert Easton.	W. V. Detlor, Napanee.
Newburgh	Addington.	John D. Ham	Miles Caton	R. Osborne, Newburgh.
Newcastle	Durham	A.F.Wallbridge.	Thos. Tamblyn.	WH Warner,Newcastle
New Hamburg.	Waterloo	T.G.S.Nevills	John Nopper	J. Seyler, New Hamb'g
Newmarket	York	Alfred Boultbee.	Edwin P. Irwin	E.P.Irwin, Newmarket.
Niagara	Lincoln	Henry Pafford.	John Rogers	John Rogers, Niagara.
Oakville	Halton	W. F. Romain.	J. W. Williams	R. Balmer, Oakville.
Oshawa	Ontario	S. B. Fairbanks.	Henry Carswell	W. J. Sutton, Oshawa.
OTTAWA	Carleton	Henry J. Friel.	W H Thompson	Wm. P. Lett, Ottawa.
Owen Sound	Grey	George Snider.	John Miller	T.Gordon,Owen Sound.
Paris	Brant	H. Finlayson	T. N. Bosworth	Ths.N. Bosworth, Paris.
Pembroke	Renfrew	Thomas Murray.	And. Irving	A. Irving, Pembroke.
Perth	Lanark	John Haggart	Thos McCaffrey	Thos. Brooke, Perth.
Peterborough	Peterboro'	Charles Perry	Jas. Edwards.	Jas.Edwards,Peterboro
Picton	Pr. Edward	Walter Ross	John Twigg	John Twigg, Picton.
Port Hope	Durham	C. Quinlan	H. V. Sanders	H V.Sanders,Port Hope
Portsmouth	Frontenac	William Mudie.	George McLeod	Jno.Craig, Portsmouth.
Prescott	Grenville	Steph. B. Merrill	John Ferguson.	Jno N.McLean,Prescott
Preston	Waterloo	John Clare	W.A. Husband.	W.A.Husband,Preston.
Renfrew	Renfrew	James Airth	Henry Afrth, sr	Hen.Bellerby, Renfrew.
Richmond	Carleton	Thomas Lyon	W. H. Butler.	Thos.Miller, Richmond.
Sandwich	Essex	James McKee	P. Marantette.	J. Woodbridge, junior, Sandwich.
Sarnia	Lambton	Jno. R. Gemmill	Alex. Leys	P. T. Poussett, Sarnia.
Simcoe	Norfolk	W. M. Wilson	A. B. Rapeljie.	W. Wallace, Simcoe.
Smith's Falls	Lanark	A. McDougall	R. W. Bartlett.	R.Harper, Smith's Falls
Southampton	Bruce	Jas. T. Conaway	Thomas Lee	J. Eastwood, Saugeen.
Stirling	Hastings	Dr.G.H.Boulter.	F. B. Parker	James Milne, Stirling.
Stratford	Perth	P. R. Jarvis	Alex.McGregor	Henry Sewell,Stratford
Strathroy	Middlesex	Wm. Rapley	WH Armstrong	J.B.Winlow,Strathroy.
Streetsville	Peel	W. Cunningham	Wm. J. Pinney	WJ.Pinney, Streetsville
St. Catherines	Lincoln	Wm. McGiverin	Chs. P. Camp.	CP.Camp,St.Catherines
St. Mary's	Perth	Gilbt. McIntosh.	Edward Long.	L.Crittenden,St. Mary's
St. Thomas	Elgin	G. Southwick	John McLean.	H. F. Ellis, St. Thomas.
Thorold	Welland	A. Schwaller	L. C. Camp	C.P.McGiverin,Thorold
Trenton	Hastings	Wm. Shea	David Roblin.	J. Simmons, Trenton.
TORONTO	York	John G. Bowes	A. McCord	Chas. Daly, Toronto.
Vienna	Elgin	George Suffel	J. P. McDonald	J.P. McDonald,Vienna.
Waterloo	Waterloo	John Hoffman	John Shuh	J.J.Bowman,Waterloo.
Welland	Welland	Rich. Morwood.	Enoch Shrigley	Wm. Page, Welland.
Wellington	Pr. Edward	Ed. McMahon		——— Wellington.
Whitby	Ontario	Wm. Laing	Thos. Huston	Thos. Huston, Whitby.
Windsor	Essex	Mark Richards.	P. Conway	A. Bartlet, Windsor.
Woodstock	Oxford	Wm. Wilson	Thos. Scott	Jno.Greig, Woodstock.
Yorkville	York	C. V. Berryman.	John Sleigh	Wm. H. Archer,Yorkv.

STATUTES OF LOWER CANADA, 1863.—26 VIC.

SECOND SESSION, SEVENTH PARLIAMENT.

(*Sanctioned 5th May* 1863.)

Cap. 1. An Act to enable County Councils to raise money for assisting persons in certain cases to sow their land, and for other purposes.

2. An Act to enable Local Councils to raise money for assisting persons in certain cases to sow their land, and for other purposes.

3. An Act respecting the Inspection of Wheat and other Grain.

4. An Act respecting the Sureties of Public Officers on the Separation of United Counties and Townships.

5. An Act to restore to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada certain rights in respect to Separate Schools.

6. An Act to amend the Act chapter seventeen of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, respecting the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning.

7. An Act to amend chapter seventy-five of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, concerning the division of Lower Canada into Counties.

8. An Act to divide the County of Saguenay into two Municipalities.

9. An Act to remove doubts as to the representation in the Legislative Council of the Townships of Osgoode and Gloucester, in the County of Carleton.

10. An Act to confirm the separation of the late United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria, and the several proceedings taken relative thereto.

11. An Act to legalize and make valid the By-Law number seven of the Provisional Council of the County of Renfrew, and the debentures issued thereunder.

12. An Act to legalize the investment of certain Clergy Reserve moneys, and an investment with the Port Bruce Harbor Company, by the Corporation of the Township of Malahide.

13. An Act to exempt the Town of Niagara and the Townships of Gainsborough and Caistor, in the County of Lincoln, from all taxation arising out of the assumption by the Corporation of the said County of the Queenston and Grimsby Road.

14. An Act to declare the mode in which the side lines of certain lots in the Township of Fitzroy, in the County of Carleton, shall be run.

15. An Act to enable the Great Western Railway Company to connect the Oil Springs in the Township of Enniskillen by a Branch Railway, and further to amend their Acts of Incorporation.

16. An Act to amend the Act passed in the twenty-third year of the reign of Her Majesty, relating to the Hamilton and Port Dover Railway Company.

17. An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company.

18. An Act to incorporate the Oil Springs Road Company.

19. An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the International Bridge Company.

20. An Act to amend the Charter of the Quebec Bank.

21. An Act to incorporate the Montreal Corn Exchange Association.

22. An Act to incorporate the St. Mary's Elevating and Grain Warehousing Company.

23. An Act to incorporate the Quebec Elevator Company.

24. An Act further to amend the Act incorporating the British American Manufacturing Company, and to change the name of the said Company to "The Canadian Rubber Company."

25. An Act to incorporate the Durham Mining and Smelting Company.

26. An Act to incorporate the Wickham Mining and Smelting Company.

27. An Act to authorize the Mechanics' Institute of Montreal to raise a Loan, and for other purposes.

28. An Act to enable the District of Montreal Building Society to change its name to the "District Permanent Building Society of Montreal, and to constitute it a permanent Building Society.

29. An Act to authorize the St. James' Club of Montreal to issue Stock for the purpose of raising the necessary funds to build a Club House.

30. An Act to incorporate the "Hamilton Masonic Hall Association."

31. An Act to incorporate Huron College.

32. An Act to authorize Hilaire Théberge to levy Tolls on a Bridge erected by him over the south branch of the River Yamaska, in the Village of the Parish of St. Pie.

33. An Act to amend the Charter of the Ecclesiastical Society of the Diocese of St. Hyacinthe.

34. An Act to incorporate the Jewish Congregation *Anshe-Sholem* of Hamilton.

35. An Act to incorporate "*les Sœurs de la Charite de la Ville de Levis.*"

36. An Act to incorporate the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal.

37. An Act to incorporate the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society of Montreal.

38. An Act to incorporate the Union St. Jean Baptiste, of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, in the Parish of Montreal.

39. An Act for the relief of the devisees of the late Honorable Charles Jones.

40. An Act to authorize the sale of the immoveable property of the late Harriet Judith Hart.

41. An Act respecting affidavits, declarations and affirmations, made out of this Province, for use therein.

42. An Act to amend the Law as respects any person dying in any Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

43. An Act to amend An Act in relation to Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated within the limits of this Province.

44. An Act to amend the Consolidated Act of U. C., intituled "An Act respecting Jurors and Juries."

45. An Act to amend the Laws of U. C., affecting trade and commerce.

46. An Act to amend Cap. 45, of the Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, respecting mortgages and sales of personal property.

47. An Act to legalize and confirm a by-law of the County Council of the County of Lincoln, changing the place of the County Town.

48. An Act to amend the Act for consolidating the debt of the Town of Cobourg.

49. An Act to continue in the Corporation of the County of Elgin, the management and control of that portion of the London and Port Stanley gravelled Road, lying within the limits of the Town of St. Thomas.

50. An Act to establish the boundary lines of certain concessions, lots and side lines in the Township of North Dorchester.

51. An Act to authorize the Corporation of the Township of St. Vincent, to impose and collect certain Tolls, and for other purposes.

(*Sanctioned* 12*th May*, 1863.)

52. An Act to provide for the appointment of a Port Warden for the Harbor of Montreal.

53. An Act to amend the Act 12 Vic., Cap. 114, relating to the Quebec Trinity House.

54. An Act to amend the L. C. Consolidated Municipal Act, and to erect the Village of Chicoutimi into a separate Municipality.

55. An Act to correct an error in the letters patent erecting the Protestant Parishes of St. Thomas and St. George, in the District of Bedford, and to define the boundaries of the said Parishes.

56. An Act further to amend the Acts relating to the Niagara District Bank.

57. An Act to amend the Charter of the Gore Bank.

58. An Act to amend the Acts of incorporation of the Provincial Insurance Company of Canada.

59. An Act to incorporate the "St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company."

60. An Act to incorporate the Peel General Manufacting Company.

61. An Act to incorporate the Ascot Mining Company.

62. An Act to incorporate the Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge.

63. An Act to incorporate "The Girls' Home and Public Nursery," of the City of Toronto.

64. An Act to enable the trustees of the Congregation of St. Andrew's Church, in the Village of Lanark, in connection with the Church of Scotland, to sell a certain lot of land.

65. An Act to authorize the ministers of "The New Church, signified by the New Jerusalem in the Revelation," in L. C., to solemnize matrimony, and for other purposes.

66. An Act to authorize the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas for U. C., to admit Peter Taylor Poussett as an Attorney.

67. An Act to enable Thomas Edouard Belle-Isle to undergo an examination to practise medicine, surgery, and midwifery.

68. An Act to enable Elijah Rowell and Thomas Merrill Prime, to be admitted to practice medicine, surgery, and midwifery.

69. An Act to enable Pierre Auguste Joseph Crevier to be admitted to practise as a Notary in L. C., upon his passing an examination, and proving the requisite services under articles.

70. An Act to authorize the trustees and executors of James Grimes to sell his real estate to pay his debts.

FIRST SESSION, 8TH PARLIAMENT, 27TH VICT., 1863.

Sanctioned 15th October 1863.

Cap. 1. An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Civil Government and other purposes, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, for making good certain sums expended for the public service in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and for raising a Loan on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

2. An Act respecting the Militia.

3. An Act respecting the Volunteer Militia Force.

4. An Act to amend the Act respecting duties of Customs and the collection thereof.

5. An Act to revive and continue, for a limited time, the several Acts therein mentioned.

6. An Act to amend the Act of 1841, relating to Savings Banks.

7. An Act to amend the Act "respecting the inspection of Pot and Pearl Ashes."

8. An Act to amend the law respecting the qualification and registration of voters in Lower Canada.

9. An Act further to amend the Lower Canada Consolidated Municipal Act, chapter twenty-four of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada.

10. An Act to amend the Act respecting the erection and division of Parishes, and the building and repairing of Churches, Parsonage Houses and Church Yards, and Fabrique Meetings.

11. An Act to facilitate and diminish the cost of the collection of School Rates.

12. An Act to amend the Act respecting the partition of Township Lands held in common.

13. An Act to amend the Common Law Procedure Act of Upper Canada.

14. An Act to amend the Act respecting County Courts in Upper Canada.

15. An Act respecting Sales of Land under execution against executors and administrators.

16. An Act to extend the provisions of the two hundred and seventy-fifth Section of the Act "respecting the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada" and to provide for the election of Councillors in the several townships of Upper Canada, whenever the same may be divided into Electoral Divisions under the authority of the said Section.

17. An Act to enable Municipal Corporations in Upper Canada to invest their surplus Clergy Reserve money for educational purposes in certain securities, and to legalize such investments already made, and for other purposes.

18. An Act relative to Summary Convictions under Municipal By-laws in Upper Canada.

19. An Act to amend the Consolidated Assessment Act of Upper Canada, in respect to Arrears of Taxes due on non-resident lands, and for other purposes respecting Assessments.

20. An Act for the protection of Sheep in Upper Canada.

21. An Act to amend the law respecting the Recorder's Court of the City of Quebec.

22. An Act to amend the provisions of the Act to incorporate the City of St. Hyacinthe.

23. An Act to incorporate the Town of Joliette..

24. An Act to incorporate the Village of Beauharnois as a Town.

25. An Act to constitute but one Agricultural Society in and for the United Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay.

26. An Act to provide means of supplying the loss of Public Records and Documents occasioned by the destruction by fire of the Gaol and Court House of the District of Kamouraska, and for securing the rights of interested parties.

27. An Act to erect certain new Municipalities in the Counties of Drummond and Arthabaska.

28. An Act to separate the Townships of Windsor and Stoke, in the County of Richmond, for all Municipal purposes.

29. An Act to divide the Township of Tring, in the County of Beauce, into two separate Municipalities.

30. An Act to divide the Townships of North and South Ham into two Municipalities.

31. An Act to confirm certain proceedings of the Municipality of the Township of Orford, in Lower Canada.

32. An Act to amend the Acts and ordinances concerning the Montreal Turnpike Roads as regards that portion of the said roads known as the "Victoria Road."

33. An Act to authorize the Municipal Council of the Parish of Ste. Cecile to fix certain rates of toll, and to erect Toll-gates on a Macadamized road in the said parish.

34. An Act to provide for the running of Side Lines in the Township of Bristol, in the County of Pontiac.

35. An Act to reunite the North and South Ridings of the County of Waterloo, for registration purposes.

36. An Act to authorize the Town of Sarnia to issue Debentures for redeeming some of their outstanding Debentures, for which no Sinking Fund has been provided.

37. An Act to empower the Municipal Council of the Township of Dereham to loan a portion of their share of the Clergy Reserve Moneys for certain drainage works in the said Township.

38. An Act to restrict the raising of Public Moneys in the Incorporated Village of Aurora, and for other purposes.

39. An Act to authorize the Municipal Council of the Village of Cayuga, in the County of Haldimand, to sell a portion of the Market Block of the said Village, and for other purposes.

40. An Act to legalize and perfect a certain exchange of lands agreed upon between the Rector and Church-wardens of St. Paul's Church, London, and the Corporation of the city of London.

41. An Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts incorporating and relating to the City Bank.

42. An Act to amend the Act Eighteenth Victoria, chapter two hundred and two, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Molsons Bank."

43. An Act to amend the Act respecting "La Banque Jacques Cartier."

44. An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Merchants' Bank.

45. An Act to repeal the Incorporation Acts of the Colonial Bank, of the International Bank, of the Clifton Bank and of the Bank of Western Canada.

46. An Act to establish an Institution of Landed Credit "Crédit Foncier" in Lower Canada.

47. An Act to amend and extend two several Acts passed respectively in the twentieth and twenty-second years of Her Majesty's Reign, relating to the Western Canada Loan Company.

48. An Act to amend the Act Twenty-third Victoria, chapter one hundred and thirty, incorporating the Agricultural Loan Association of Canada.

49. An Act to incorporate "The Lower Canada Investment and Agency Company." [Limited.]

50. An Act to incorporate "The London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company," [Limited.].

51. An Act to incorporate "The Accident Assurance Company."

52. An Act to grant certain powers to the County of Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and to change its name.

53. An Act to correct errors in the Grand Trunk Arrangements Act, 1862.

54. An Act to repeal a certain Act therein mentioned, and to authorize the Corporation of the City of Montreal to aid the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada in establishing a Terminus in the said City.

55. An Act to amend the Act Twenty-third Victoria chapter one hundred and five, intituled: "An Act relating to the Northern Railway of Canada," so far as relates to the construction of the Branch Line into the Town of Barrie, and other matters therein mentioned.

56. An Act to authorize and empower certain parties to purchase the Preston and Berlin Railway Company, and for other purposes.

57. An Act for the re-organization of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway Company, and to authorize the issue of Preferential Bonds for certain purposes.

58. An Act further to amend the Acts relating to the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company.

59. An Act to amend the Act incorporating the Fort Erie Railway Company, and to change the name of the said Company to "The Erie and Niagara Railway Company."

60. An Act to remove doubts as to the legality of certain instruments therein mentioned, connected with the Peterborough Branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway, and to confirm certain arrangements between the Municipality of the Town of Peterborough and the Lessees of the said Branch.

61. An Act to incorporate the Quebec Street Railway Company.

62. An Act to authorize Marie Louise Levasseur to collect tolls on a Bridge over the River Becancour, in the County of Nicolet.

63. An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of the "Montreal and Salaberry Steamboat Company."

64. An Act to incorporate certain persons under the name of "The Bay of Quinté and River St. Lawrence Steamboat Company."

65. An act respecting the Kingston Marine Railway.

66. An Act to incorporate the Sutton Mining Company.

67. An Act to incorporate the Leeds Copper Mining and Smelting Company.

68. An Act to incorporate the Upton Copper Mining and Smelting Company.

69. An Act to incorporate the Harvey Hill Mining and Smelting Company of Leeds, in the County of Megantic, Canada East.

70. An Act to incorporate the St. Flavien Mining and Smelting Company.

71. An Act to incorporate Missisquoi Mining and Smelting Company.

72. An Act to incorporate the Vale Mining Company.

73. An Act to incorporate the Logan Mining and Smelting Company.

74. An Act to incorporate the Drummondville Mining Company of Canada East.

75. An Act to incorporate the Clark Mining and Smelting Company.

76. An Act to incorporate the North Sutton Mining and Smelting Company.

77. An Act to incorporate the South Acton Mining Company of Canada.

78. An Act to incorporate the Orford Mining and Smelting Company of Lower Canada.

79. An Act to incorporate the South Sherbrooke Mining and Smelting Company of Canada.

80. An Act to incorporate the Royal Mining Company of Canada East.

81. An Act to revive and amend the Acts relative to the Grand Divison and Subordinate Divisions of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in Canada West.

82. An Act to incorporate "La Société de l'Union St. Joseph de St. Jean d'Iberville."

83. An Act to incorporate the German Benevolent Society of Quebec.

84. An Act to incorporate the Benevolent and Mutual Aid Society of Industry in the County of Joliette.

85. An Act to incorporate the "Congrégation St. Michel de Sorel."

86. An Act to incorporate the Lay Association of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, at Montreal.

87. An Act to authorize the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto to sell certain parts of the Rectory Lands of Peterborough, and for other purposes.

88. An Act respecting the sale of certain property of the Presbyterian Church of the Township of Pickering, in connection with the Church of Scotland in Canada.

89. An Act to provide for the succession of Trustees of the Church and Manse property belonging to St. Andrew's Church, Fergus, and to rectify the titles thereto; as also to authorize the Trustees of the Glebe of the said Church to sell the undisposed of residue thereof.

90. An Act to amend the Act incorporating The Community, General Hospital, Alms House, and Seminary of Learning, of the Sisters of Charity at Ottawa.

91. An Act to incorporate the "Lacolle Academy."

92. An Act to incorporate the Toronto Club.

93. An Act for the sale or other disposition of the lands belonging to the estate of the late John Speirs.

94. An Act to authorize the admission of John Henry Dumble, to practise as an Attorney and Solicitor in the Courts of Law and Equity in Upper Canada.

POPULATION OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA,

By Origins.

Origins.	L. C.	U. C.	Total.
England and Wales	13139	114290	127429
Scotland	13160	98792	111952
Ireland	50192	191231	241423
Nat. of Can. { not of Fr. orig.	167578	869592	1037170
Nat. of Can. { of French orig.	847320	33287	880607
United States	13641	50758	64399
Nova Scotia and P. E. Island	977	4383	5360
New Brunswick	852	3214	4066
Newfoundland	232	487	719
West Indies	137	532	669
East Indies	49	203	252
France	949	22906	23855
Prussia, German States, and Holland	672	2389	3061
Italy and Greece	114	104	218
Spain and Portugal	55	96	151
All other places	1122	2109	3231
Born at Sea	61	323	384
Birthplace not known	414	1395	1809
Total population	1110664	1396091	2506755

POPULATION OF UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

By Religions.

Religions.	L. C.	U. C.	Total.
Church of Rome	942724	258141	1200865
Church of England	63322	311565	374887
Presbyterians	43607	303384	346991
Methodists	30582	341572	372154
Baptists	7751	61559	69310
Lutherans	857	24299	25156
Congregationalists	4927	9357	14284
Quakers, Menonists, &c	121	16348	16469
Bible Christians and Christ.	482	13819	14301
Second Adventists	2305	1050	3355
Protestants	2584	7514	10098
Jews	572	614	1186
Universalists	2289	2234	4523
Unitarians	650	634	1284
Mormons	3	74	77
No Religion	1477	17373	18850
No Creed given	5728	8121	13849
Other Creeds, not classed	683	18433	19116
Total population	1110664	1396091	2506755

PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS—CANADA WEST.

Abrey, George Brockitt.Mooretown
Austin, George Frederick...Ottawa
Aylsworth, Charles F.....Odessa
Aylsworth, Wm. Robert. Tamworth
Baldwin, Frederick A.....Toronto
Ball, George A. Houghton. Vienna
Ball, Jesse P.....Belmont
Bartley, Onesiphorus.....Sandwich
Bay, Andrew.....Harpurhey
Beaty, Walter.....Perth
Bell, Wm.....Kemptville
Bellairs, Walter G.....Toronto
Berryman, Edgar.....St. Catharines
Black, James, jr.....Ayr
Blythe, Thomas A.....Hamilton
Bolger, Francis.....Elora
Booth, Norman.....Preston
Boultbee, Wm.....Hamilton
Brady, F. C. C.....Lindsay
Brady, James.....Lindsay
Bristow, Arthur.....Paisley
Brodie, Samuel.....Sandwich
Brown, David R.....Osnabruck
Brown, John Smith.....Matilda
Brown, Richard C. P.....Cobourg
Browne, John O.....Toronto
Brownjohn, T. C.....Grimsby Tp.
Bruce, John S.....Cornwall
Burchill, John.....Merrickville
Burke, Joseph Wm.....Toronto
Burnet, Peter.....Beaverton
Burns, Robert Taylor.....Lindsay
Burns, Thomas.....Strathroy
Byrne, Thomas.....Kingston
Caddy, Cyprian F.....Seymour Tp.
Caddy, Edward C.....Cobourg
Callaghan, Patrick.....Humber
Cambie, Henry.....Toronto
Carre, Henry.....Stirling
Carroll, Cyrus.....Beachville
Carroll Wm.....Seneca
Chadwick, Frederick J.....Guelph
Chandler, Libert.....Goderich
Cheesman, Thomas.....Brantford
Clapp, Gilbert S.....Napanee
Clementi, Theod. B...Peterborough
Clementi, Vincent M..Peterborough
Conger, John O.....Picton
Cooke, Richard P....Kingston, Tp.
Cooper, Thomas W.....Guelph
Creswick, Henry.....Barrie
Creswick, Henry, jr.....Barrie
Cromwell, Joseph M. O.....Perth
Daintry, John.....Cobourg
Davidson, A.....Arkona
Deane, Michael.....Lindsay
Deane, Wm. H.....Lindsay
DeCew, Edmund.....Cayuga
Dennehy, Thos. J.....Lindsay
Dennis, J. Stoughton.....Weston
Dobbie, Thomas Wm...St. Thomas
Donnelly, Philip S.....Moore Tp.
Donovan, Thomas.....Meaford
Doupe, Joseph.....St. Mary's
Drennan, Wm.....Peterborough
Driscoll, Alfred..Sherbrooke, C. E.
Ellis, Wm. Henry.....Toronto
Emmerson, John.....Roslin
Evans, S. T. A.....Pembroke
Featherson, Thomas.....Milton
Fell, Charles K.....Pelham
Fell, James W.....Chippawa
Fell, Zenas.....Welland
Fitzgerald, James Wm...Peterboro'
Fleming, John.....Collingwood
Fleming, Sanford A.....Toronto
Forrest, Alfred Guy.....Ottawa
Forrest, Albert H. D.....Ottawa
Foster, Fred. Lucas.....Toronto
Fowlie, Albert.....Orillia
Francis, John James.....Toronto
Fraser, Charles.....Port Bruce
Frost, George Henry..Smith's Falls
Galbraith, Wm.....Manilla
Gardner, Peter.....Paris
Gibb, Thomas F.....Kingston
Gibson, David.....Willowdale
Gibson, George.....Woodville
Gibson, James A.....Willowdale
Gibson, Peter Silas.....Willowdale
Gilmour, Robert.....Paisley
Gossage, Brooks W.....Toronto
Grain, Wm.....Fergus
Grant, John.....Mitchell
Hallen, Skeeler Wm....Newmarket
Hamilton, Robert ....Hawkesbury
Hamlin, Latham B....Penetangore
Hanning, Clement G..Bowmanville
Hanvey, Daniel.....St. Thomas
Harper, John S.....Renfrew
Haskins, Wm.....Hamilton
Haslett, John J.....Belleville
Hawkins, Wm.....Southampton
Hawkins, Wm.....Toronto
Herman, R. W.....Mayne
Herrick, Thomas Wm.....Toronto
Hobson, Joseph.....Berlin
Horsey, Henry Hodge.....Ottawa
Howitt, Alfred.....Stratford
Hughes, Thomas.....Stratford
Hyndman, Patrick K.....Exeter
Hart, Milner.....Brantford
Irwin, James Moore....Bobcaygeon
Ivory, Patrick.....Newcastle
Johnston, G. B., jr.....Moore Tp.
Johnston, Quintin.....Brantford
Jones, Francis.....Kemptville
Jones, E. Robert.....Sarnia
Jones, Arthur.....Chatham
Jones, John Henry.....Sarnia
Keefer, Thomas C.....Toronto
Kennedy, Lachlan.....Acton
Kerr, Robert.....Hamilton
Kerr, Francis.....Guelph
Kertland, Robert Henry..Kingston
Kirk, Joseph.....Stratford
Kirkpatrick, George B....Kingston
Lane, Henry.....Dunnville
Lapenotière, W. H. L.....Elora
Liddy, George P.....Prescott
Lillie, Henry.....Lyn
Livingston, Thomas C....Chatham
Lough, Mathew.....Port Hope
Low, Henry.....Nanticoke
Low. N. E.....Nanticoke
Lynn, John G.....Egansville
Lyn, Robert.....St. Vincent
Lyons, James.....Pembroke
McCallum, James, jr.....Uxbridge
McCallum, F. C.....Beaverton
McClary, Wm.....London
McConnell, Wm.....Ottawa
McDonald, Alexander....Montreal
McDonald, Wm. John....Arnprior
McDonell, John R....Williamstown
McDoughal, Allan H..Peterborough
McFadden, Moses..Mornington Tp.
McGregor, John Murray..St. Mary's
McGwin, S. O.....Sydenham
McIntosh, J.....Flamboro' West
McKenna, John Joseph..Brampton
McLaren, P.....Riceville
McLennan, C.....Arnprior
McLeod, Henry A. F.....Belleville
McMillan, Wm.....
McNab, Archibald....Owen Sound
McNaughton, J.....Charlottenburg
McPhillips, George..Richmond Hill
Malcolm, S.....Scotland
Maxwell, John.....Paris
Mercer, Wm.....Simcoe
Miles, C. F.....Weston
Miles, Edward M.....Weston
Molesworth, Thomas N...Brantford
Morris, John.....Perth
Morison, Wm.....Willowdale
Murdoch, Wm.....Bobcaygeon
Murphy Francis.....Mount Forest
McDonell, Augustine.....Chatham
Nash, Thomas Webb. ....Kingston
Newman, John.....Aylmer, C. E.
Newman, R. M.....Elora
Niven, Alexander.....St. Mary's
Northcote, Henry.....Toronto
Oliver, John.....Weston
O'Hanley, John L. P.....Ottawa
O'Keeffe, David Charles....Florence
O'Meara, John.....Wardsville
Passmore, Frederick F.....Toronto
Perceval, Wm.....Kingston
Perry, A. B.....Violet
Peters, Samuel.....London
Peterson, Joseph S.....Trenton
Pollock, James.....Galt
Prince, Septi. R....Sault Ste. Marie
Prosser, Thomas C.....Collingwood
Peterson, Peter A....Stamford Tp.
Ralph, Wm.....Arva
Rankin, C.....Owen Sound
Rancin, Charles E.....Picton
Rath, Wm.....Mitchell
Reid, James H.....Colbourne
Reid, John.....Peterborough
Richey, James.....Packenham
Roberts, Charles E.....Hull, C. E.
Robertson, John..Fitzroy Harbour
Robertson John...Fitzroy Harbour
Robertson, Richard G.M.Port Hope
Robinson, Orpheus.....Brantford
Robinson Wm.....London
Rombough, M. B.....Centreville
Rombough, W.R.Durham, Bentinck
Roney, John J.....Aylmer, C.E.
Ross, Robert.....Barrie
Rubridge, T. S.....Brockville
Russell, Lindsay A.....Ottawa
Rykert, George Z....St. Catherines
Salter, Albert P....Sault Ste. Marie
Sanders, Wm.....Barrie
Savigny, H. P.....Port Credit
Schofield, Milton C.....Berlin
Scott, Andrew B..Campbell's Cross
Seager, Edmund.....Vaughan Tp.
Shier, John.....Whitby
Simpson, Alex. W.....Guelph
Sinclair, Duncan.....Ottawa
Sinclair, Donald.....Ottawa City
Slater, James Dyson.....Ottawa
Smiley, Wm.....Woodstock
Smith, Henry....,...New Hamburg
Smith, Samuel.....Euphemia Mills
Smith, Wm.....Innerkip
Snow, John Allen.....Hull, C.E.
Sparks, Robert.....Ottawa
Sproat, Alexander....Southampton
Sproatt, Charles.....Toronto
Spry, Wm.....Owen Sound
Staunton, F. H, L....Southampton
Stewart, George A.....Port Hope
Swallowell, Anthony.....Ottawa
Thistle, Wm. Ryan.....Ottawa
Thomson, Augustus C.....Orillia
Tracey, Wm.....Williamsburgh
Trew, Charles N.....Toronto
Tully, John.....Toronto
Turner, Wilton R.....Guelph
Unwin, Chs. (*Sec. Bd of Ex.*)Toronto
Ussher, Edgeworth R....Newcastle
Vansittart, John P.....Ingersoll
Wall, Henry.....Dunnville
Wallbridge, Wm.....Newcastle
Walsh, Robert.....Lloydtown
Walsh, Thomas W.....Simcoe
Weatherald, Thomas.....Goderich
Webb, Adam C.....Colbourne
Webb, Edward.....Toronto
Wheelock, Charles J....Orangeville
Wilkinson, John A.....Sandwich
Wilson, Hugh.....Mount Forest
Winter, Henry.....Wallaceburg
Wonham, Wm. G.....Ingersoll
Wood, Henry O.....Ottawa
Yarnold, W. E.....Prince Albert

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Published in Canada in 1863.

Where Published, and Title of Paper.	Editor.	Publisher.	Issued.	An. Sub.
AYLMER, C. E.				
Times,		W. Allen,	Weekly,	$1 50
AYR, C. W.				
Observer,	Robert Patterson,	Robert Patterson,	Weekly,	1 50
BARRIE, C. W.				
Northern Advance,	W. Ardagh & W. O'Brien	D. Crew,	Weekly,	1 00
Spirit of the Age,	McCarthy and Boys,	W. R. Parkes,	Weekly,	1 00
BELLEVILLE, C. W.				
Hastings Chronicle,	A. Diamond,	E. Miles,	Weekly,	2 00
Independent,	J. T. Bell,	J. T. Bell,	Weekly,	1 50
Intelligencer,	M. Bowell,	M. Bowell,	Weekly,	2 00
BOWMANVILLE, C. W.				
Canadian Independent,	Rev. T. M. Reikie,	W. C. Chewett & Co.,	Monthly,	1 00
Canadian Statesman,	W. R. Climie,	W. R. Climie,	Weekly,	1 50
BRADFORD, C. W.				
South Simcoe Times,	Donaldson and Gurnett,	Donaldson and Gurnett,	Weekly,	1 50
BRANTFORD, C. W.				
Brant Expositor,	J. W. Grayson,	C. E. Stewart,	Weekly,	1 50
Courier,	H. Lemmon,	H. Lemmon,	Weekly,	1 50
BRAMPTON, C. W.				
Times,		Geo. Tye,	Weekly,	2 00
BRIGHTON, C. W.				
Educationalist,	Hazleton Spencer,	Hazleton Spencer,	Monthly,	1 00
Weekly Flag	H. Spencer,	H. Spencer,	Weekly,	2 00
BROCKVILLE, C. W.				
Central Canadian,	R. W. Kelly,	R. W. Kelly,	Weekly,	1 00
Monitor,	John McMullen,	John McMullen & Co.,	Weekly,	1 50
Recorder,	David Wylie,	David Wylie,	Weekly,	1 50
CALEDONIA, C. W.				
Grand River Sachem,	Thomas Messenger,	Thomas Messenger,	Weekly,	2 00
CARLETON PLACE, C. W.				
Herald,	James Poole,	James Poole,	Weekly,	1 00
CAYUGA, C. W.				
Sentinel,	E. C. Campbell,	E. C. Campbell,	Weekly,	1 00
Tribune,	W. Weatherby,	W. Weatherby,	Weekly,	1 50
CHATHAM, C. W.				
Planet,	Rufus Stephenson,	Rufus Stephenson,	Tri-weekly,	3 00
			Weekly,	2 00
CLINTON, C. W.				
Courier,	A. McLean,	A. McLean & Co.,	Weekly,	1 50
News of the Week,		Hay & McWhinnie,	Weekly,	1 50
COBOURG, C. W.				
Sentinel,	D. McAllister,	D. McAllister,	Weekly,	1 00
Star,	Gervas Holmes,	Clench & Floyd,	Weekly,	2 00
Sun	Thos. McNaughton,	Thos. McNaughton,	Weekly,	1 50
COLBORNE, C. W.				
Times,	G. M. Kelly,	G. M. Kelly,	Weekly,	1 50
COLLINGWOOD, C. W.				
Enterprise,	John Hogg,	John Hogg,	Weekly,	1 50
CORNWALL, C. W.				
Freeholder,	W. H. Oliver,	W. H. Oliver,	Weekly,	1 50
Sentinel,				
DUNDAS, C. W.				
True Banner,	James Sommerville,	James Sommerville,	Weekly,	2 00
DUNNVILLE, C. W.				
Independent,	S. Amsden,	S. Amsden,	Weekly,	2 00
DURHAM, C. W.				
Standard,		S. L. M. Luke,	Weekly,	1 50
ELORA, C. W.				
Observer,	John M. Shaw,	John M. Shaw,	Weekly,	1 50
FERGUS, C. W.				
British Constitution,	Thomas Gibbs Greenham,	Thomas Gibbs Geeenham,	Weekly,	2 00
GALT, C. W.				
Dumfries Reformer,	William M. Topping,	Topping & Allan	Weekly,	2 00
Reporter,	P. Jaffray & Son,	P. Jaffray & Son,	Weekly,	2 00
GANANOQUE, C. W.				
Reporter,				
GODERICH, C. W.				
Canadian Colonist,	Wm. L. Black,	Butler, Herring & Co.,	Weekly,	2 00
Huron Signal,	W. T. Cox,	W. T. Cox,	Semi-weekly,	2 50
			Weekly,	1 50
GRANBY, C. E.				
Eastern Townships Gazette,	H. Rose,	H. Rose,	Weekly,	1 25
GUELPH, C. W.				
Advertiser,	J. Wilkinson,	J. Wilkinson,	Tri-weekly,	2 00
Herald,	George Pirie,	George Pirie,	Weekly,	2 00
Mercury,	James Innes,	McLagan & Innes,	Weekly,	2 00
HAMILTON, C. W.				
Canadian Illustrated News,	John MacLean,	H. Gregory & Co.,	Weekly,	3 00
Christian Advocate,	Geo. Abbs,	M. E. Church in Canada,	Weekly,	2 00
Evening Times,	J. W. Grayson and C. Tyner,	C. E. Stewart & Co.,	Daily,	5 00
			Weekly,	1 00

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—(*Continued.*)

Where Published, and Title of Paper.	Editor.	Publisher.	Issued.	An. Sub.
Spectator,	W. Gillespy,	W. Gillespy,	Daily,	$6 00
Weekly Illustrated Visitor,			Semi-weekly,	2 00
HUNTINGDON, C. E.			Weekly,	1 00
Canadian Gleaner,	Robert Sellar,	Robert Sellar,	Weekly,	1 00
Journal,	R. & A. Rowe,	R. & A. Rowe,	Weekly,	1 00
INDUSTRIE, C. E.				
Le Messager de Joliette,		Lussier & Frère,	Semi-weekly,	2 00
INGERSOLL, C. W.				
Chronicle,	J. S. Gurnett,	J. S. Gurnett,	Weekly,	1 50
KEMPTVILLE, C. W.				
Bruce Review,	Joseph Lang,	Joseph Lang,	Weekly,	1 50
Observer,	James H. Kelly,	James H. Kelly,	Weekly,	1 00
KINCARDINE, C. W.				
Commonwealth,				
KINGSTON, C. W.				
British American,	J. W. Carman,	J. W. Carman,	Daily,	5 00
			Weekly,	2 00
British Whig,	E. J. Barker, M.D.,	E. J. Barker, M.D.,	Daily,	6 00
			Weekly,	2 00
Canadian Churchman,	Rev. T. A. Parnell,	John H. Parnell,	Weekly,	1 50
Chronicle and News,	John Rowlands,	John Rowlands,	Weekly,	2 50
Daily News,	John Rowlands,	John Rowlands,	Daily,	6 00
Herald and Advertiser,	William Armstrong,	Armstrong & Benedict,	Weekly,	2 00
L'AVENIR, C. E.				
Le Défricheur,	J. B. E. Dorion,	J. B. E. Dorion,	Weekly,	2 00
LINDSAY, C. W.				
Advocate,	E. D. Hand,	E. D. Hand,	Weekly,	1 00
Canadian Post,	Wilton Wilton,	Geo. Cruikshank & Co.,	Weekly,	1 50
Herald,		H. J. Waite,		
LONDON, C. W.				
Evangelical Witness,	Rev. J. H. Robinson,	Rev. J. H. Robinson,	Weekly,	2 00
Free Press,	Stephen Blackburn,	J. & S. Blackburn,	Daily,	6 00
			Weekly,	2 00
Prototype,	M. Coldwell,	John Siddons,	Daily,	5 00
MADOC, C. W.			Weekly,	1 00
Mercury,	A. Smallfield,	A. Smallfield,	Weekly,	1 00
MARKHAM, C. W.				
Economist,		John Mansfield,	Weekly,	2 00
MERRICKVILLE, C. W.				
Chronicle,	Hall & Wright,	Hall & Wright,	Weekly,	1 00
MILLBROOK, C. W.				
Colonist,	John C. Roger,	John C. Roger,	Weekly,	1 50
MILTON, C. W.				
Champion,		J. A. Campbell,	Weekly,	2 00
New Era,				
MITCHELL, C. W.				
Advocate,		Davis & Bro.,		1 50
Reformer,	A. McLean,	A. McLean,	Weekly,	2 00
MONTREAL, C. E.				
Agricultural Review,	J. Perrault, M.P.P.,	John Lovell,	Monthly,	0 50
Bank Note Reporter,	G. D. Nutter & Co.,	Owler & Stevenson,	Monthly,	1 00
Canada Lancet,	W. E. Bowman, M. D.,	John Lovell,	Semi-mont'y,	1 50
Canada Temperance Advocate,	John C. Becket,	John C. Becket,	Monthly,	1 00
Canadian Band of Hope,	John C. Becket,	John C. Becket,	Semi-mont'y,	0 50
Canadian Mail, or Montreal Gazette for Europe,	Lowe & Chamberlin,	Lowe & Chamberlin,	Monthly,	0 20
Canadian Naturalist and Geologist,	David A. P. Watt,	Dawson Brothers,	Weekly,	2 00
Echo and Protestant Episcopal Recorder,	Rev. F. B. Tate, M. A.,	Thos. Sellar,	6 Nos. a year,	3 00
Evening Telegraph,	E. H. Parsons,	E. H. Parsons & Co.,	Weekly,	2 00
French Canadian Missionary Record,	Rev. A. F. Kemp,	John C. Becket,	Daily,	5 00
			Irregularly,	0 00
Gazette, Montreal,	Lowe & Chamberlin,	Lowe & Chamberlin,	Daily,	8 00
			Tri-weekly,	4 00
			Weekly,	1 25
Herald, Montreal,	Edward G. Penny,	E. G. Penny, Andrew Wilson and Mrs. Kinnear,	Daily,	8 00
			Semi-weekly,	3 00
			Weekly,	1 50
Journal de l'Instruction Publique,	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, assisted by A. Béchard,	Educational Department, C. E.,	Monthly,	1 00
Journal of Education, C. E.,	Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, assisted by J. J. Phelan,	Educational Department, C. E.,	Monthly,	1 00
Juvenile Presbyterian,	Committee,	John Lovell,	Monthly,	0 25
La Minerve,		Duvernay Frère,	Tri-weekly,	4 00
			Weekly,	2 00
La Presse,			Weekly,	
Le Colonisateur,		Labelle, Chapeleau & Co.,	Semi-weekly,	2 00
L'Echo du Cabinet de Lecture Paroissiale,	J. Royal,	E. Senécal,	Semi-mont'y,	2 00
Le Pays,		S. Dorion & Co.,	Tri-weekly,	4 00
			Weekly,	2 00

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—(*Continued.*)

Where Published, and Title of Paper.	Editor.	Publisher.	Issued.	An. Sub.
MONTREAL, C. E.				
L'Ordre,		Plinguet & Laplante,	Tri-weekly,	$4 00
			Weekly,	2 00
Lower Canada Jurist,	Committee,	John Lovell,	Monthly,	4 00
Missionary Record,	John C. Becket,	John C. Becket,	Monthly,	0 20
Montreal Transcript,	A. N. Rennie,	Donald McDonald,	Daily,	5 00
			Tri-weekly,	3 00
			Weekly,	1 20
Montreal Witness,	John Dougall,	John Dougall & Son,	Daily,	3 00
			Semi-weekly,	2 00
			Weekly,	1 50
Presbyterian,	Committee,	John Lovell,	Monthly,	1 00
Revue Agricole,	J. Perrault, M.P.P.,	John Lovell,	Monthly,	0 50
True Witness,	George E. Clerk,	John Gillies,	Weekly,	3 00
MORRISBURGH, C. W.				
Dundas Courier,	H. C. Kennedy,	H. C. Kennedy	Weekly,	1 50
MOUNT FOREST, C. W.				
Examiner,	— Robertson,			
NAPANEE, C. W.				
Standard,	Henry & Brother,	Henry & Brother,	Weekly,	$1 50
NEW HAMBURG, C. W.				
Canadisches Volksclatt,	Otto Pressprich & Bro.	Otto Pressprich & Bro.,	Weekly,	2 00
NEWBURG, C. W.				
North American,	G. W. McMullen,	McMullen & Bro.,	Weekly,	1 50
NEWMARKET, C. W.				
Era,	Erastus Jackson,	Erastus Jackson,	Weekly,	1 50
NIAGARA, C. W.				
Mail,	S. C. Smith,	S. C. Smith,	Weekly,	2 00
OLICEA, C. W.				
Oil Springs Chronicle,			Weekly,	2 00
OMEMEE, C. W.				
Warder,	J. Cooper,	J. Cooper,	Weekly,	1 00
ORANGEVILLE, C. W.				
Sun,			Weekly,	1 50
OSHAWA, C. W.				
Phonetic Pioneer,	William H. Orr,	William H. Orr,	Monthly,	0 25
Vindicator,	William H. Orr,	Luke & Orr,	Weekly,	1 50
OTTAWA, C. W.				
Banner,		Wilson & Co.,	Weekly,	1 00
Citizen,	I. B. Taylor,	R. Bell,	Semi-weekly,	3 00
			Weekly,	2 00
Courrier d'Ottawa,	Dr. J. E. Dorion,	Dr. J. E. Dorion,	Weekly,	2 00
Gazette,	F. B. Hely & J. Yielding,	Hely & Yielding,	Weekly,	1 25
Tribune,		R. E. O'Connor,	Weekly,	1 00
Union,	Friel & Perry,	Friel & Co.,	Tri-weekly,	4 00
			Weekly,	2 00
OWEN SOUND, C. W.				
Advertiser,	Pratt & Little,	Pratt & Little,	Weekly,	1 50
Comet,	Owen Vandusen,	Owen Vandusen,	Weekly,	2 00
Sunday School Dial,	W. W. Smith,	W. W. Smith,	Monthly,	0 15
Times,	W. W. Smith,	W. W. Smith,	Weekly,	1 50
PARIS, C. W.				
Star,	Geo. Scott,	W. H. Powell,	Weekly,	2 00
PEMBROKE, C. W.				
Observer,	George E. Neilson,	George E. Neilson,	Weekly,	1 50
PERTH, C. W.				
British Standard,		Burton Campbell,	Weekly,	1 50
Courier,	G. L. Walker,	G. L. Walker,	Weekly,	1 50
Expositor,	Thomas Cairns,	Cairns & Scott,	Weekly,	1 00
PETERBOROUGH, C. W.				
Examiner,	James M. Dunn,	Dunn & Graham,	Weekly,	1 00
Review,		Richard White,	Weekly,	1 00
PICTON, C. W.				
Gazette,	Stephen M. Conger,	Conger & Brother,	Weekly,	2 00
Times,		Robert Boyle,	Weekly,	1 50
PORTAGE DU FORT, C. E.				
Pontiac Pioneer,	Geo. E. White,	Geo. E. White,	Weekly,	1 00
PORT HOPE, C. W.				
British Canadian,	Hugh Cameron,	Hugh Cameron,	Weekly,	1 00
Guide,	W. S. Johnston,	W. S. Johnston,	Weekly,	1 00
Messenger,	A. E. Hayter,	A. E. Hayter,	Weekly,	1 00
PRESCOTT, C. W.				
Conservative Messenger,	Charles J. Hynes,	Charles J. Hynes,	Weekly,	1 50
Evangeliser,		Robert Kennedy,	Weekly,	0 25
Telegraph,	Stephen B. Merrill,	Augustus H. Merrill,	Weekly,	1 50
PRESTON, C. W.				
Observer,	W. Schlueter,	W. Schlueter,	Weekly,	2 00
PRINCE ALBERT, C. W.				
Observer,	James Holden,		Weekly,	0 00
QUEBEC, C. E.				
Canadien, (Le)	Hector Fabre,	J. N. Duquet,	Tri-weekly,	4 00
			Daily,	6 00
Chronicle,		John J. Foote,	Weekly,	2 00

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—(*Continued.*)

Where Published, and Title of Paper.	Editor.	Publisher.	Issued.	An. Sub.
QUEBEC, C. E.				
Courrier du Canada,	Eugène Renaud,	Léger Brousseau,	Tri-weekly,	$4 00
Gazette,	R. Middleton,	Middleton & Dawson,	Tri-weekly,	4 00
Journal de Québec,	Augustin Côté,	Augustin Côté,	Tri-weekly,	4 00
Les Soirees Canadiennes,	J. C. Taché,	Léger Brousseau,	Monthly,	1 00
Mercury,	George Shepherd,	Josiah Blackburn,	Daily,	6 00
News,	John Donaghue,	Donaghue & Kelly,	Daily,	5 00
			Weekly,	2 00
Tribune,	L. M. Darveau,	Darveau & Frere,	Tri-weekly,	3 00
Vindicator,	Daniel Carey,	D. Carey & Co.,	Tri-weekly,	4 00
			Weekly,	2 00
SANDWICH, C. W.				
Essex Journal,	James Woodbridge,	James Woodbridge,	Weekly,	1 75
SARNIA, C. W.				
British Canadian,	J. H. Wood,	J. H. Wood,	Semi-weekly,	2 00
Observer and Lambton Advertiser,	J. R. Gemmill,	J. R. Gemmill,	Weekly,	1 75
SAUGEEN, C. W.				
Bruce Vindicator,	F. H. L. Staunton, C. E.	David Culbert,	Weekly,	1 50
SCHOMBERG, C. W.				
Examiner,	H. Edwards,	H. Edwards,	Weekly,	1 50
SEAFORTH, C. W.				
Huron Express,	C. H. Cull,	C. H. Cull,	Weekly,	1 50
SHERBROOKE, C. E.				
Leader,			Weekly,	1 50
Gazette,	J. S. Walton,	J. S. Walton,	Weekly,	2 00
SIMCOE, C. W.				
British Canadian,	Wm. Wallace,	Wm. Wallace,	Weekly,	2 00
Conservative Standard,	J. B. Abbott,	J. B. Abbott,	Weekly,	2 00
Norfolk Messenger,		Mrs. C. B. Clancy,	Weekly,	1 50
Norfolk Reformer,	R. Thoroughgood,	R. Thoroughgood,	Weekly,	2 00
SMITH'S FALLS, C. W.				
Review,	W. M. Keith,	W. M. Keith,	Weekly,	1 50
SOREL, C. E.				
Gazette de Sorel,	G. I. Barthe,	G. I. Barthe,	Weekly,	2 20
ST. CATHARINES, C. W.				
Constitutional,	James Seymour,	James Seymour,	Weekly,	2 00
Journal,	W. Grant,	Grant & Montgomery,	Daily,	5 00
			Weekly,	1 50
Post,	John D. Murray,	John D. Murray,	Daily,	5 00
			Weekly,	1 50
ST. HYACINTHE, C. E.				
Le Courier,	Honoré Mercier,	Lussier & Brother,	Semi-weekly,	2 00
Le Journal,		Lecours & Co.,	Semi-weekly,	2 00
ST. JOHNS, C. E.				
News and Frontier Advocate,	Smith & Co.,	Smith & Co ,	Weekly,	1 50
ST. MARY'S, C. W.				
Argus,	Alexander J. Belch,	Alexander J. Belch,	Weekly,	2 00
Perth Standard,	John B. Abbott,		Weekly,	2 00
ST. THOMAS, C. W.				
Despatch,	Peter Murtagh,	Burke & Travers,	Weekly,	1 50
Home Journal,			Weekly,	0 00
STANSTEAD, C. E.				
Journal,	L. R. Robinson,	L. R. Robinson,	Weekly,	1 50
STRATFORD, C. W.				
Beacon,	William Mowat,	William Mowat,	Weekly,	2 00
Examiner and Perth County News,	S. L. Robarts,	S. L. Robarts,	Weekly,	2 00
Perth County Herald,		Vivian & Co.,	Weekly,	2 00
STRATHROY, C. W.				
Home Guard,			Weekly,	0 00
THREE RIVERS, C. E.				
Ere Nouvelle,	W. H. Rowen,	W. H. Rowen,	Semi-weekly,	2 50
Inquirer,	Frederick Stobbs,	Frederick Stobbs,	Semi-weekly,	2 00
TILSONBURG, C. W.				
Observer,			Weekly,	2 00
TORONTO, C. W.				
British American Magazine,	H. Y. Hind, M.A., FRGS.	Rollo & Adam,	Monthly,	3 00
Canada Baptist,	H. Lloyd,	H. Lloyd,	Weekly,	2 00
Canada Church Chronicle,		Henry Rowsell,	Monthly,	0 50
Canada Farmer,		Hon. George Brown,	Fortnightly,	1 00
Canada Observer, and Presbyterian Advocate,	W. Oliver, B.A.,	W. Oliver, B.A.,	Weekly,	2 00
Canada Sunday School Advocate,		Rev. G. R. Sanderson,	Semi-mont'y,	0 30
Canadian Freeman,			Weekly,	2 00
Canadian Journal,	Daniel Wilson, LL.D.,	Canadian Institute,	6 Nos. a year,	3 00
Christian Guardian,		Rev. G. R. Sanderson,	Weekly,	2 00
Christian Freeman,	Rev. Alex. Lorimer,	Canada Baptist Union,	Monthly,	0 25
Ecclesiastical and Missionary Record,	Rev. W. Reid,	Synod Presbyterian Ch. of Canada,	Monthly,	0 75
Evening Journal,	A. H. St. Germain,	A. H St. Germain,	Daily,	4 00
Globe,		Hon. George Brown, M.P.P.,	Daily,	6 00
			Tri-weekly,	4 00
			Weekly,	2 00
Grumbler,	J. R. Robertson,	J. R. Robertson,	Weekly,	1 00

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—(*Continued.*)

Where Published, and Title of Paper.	Editor.	Publisher.	Issued.	An. Sub.
TORONTO, C. W.				
Irish Canadian,	.....	Boyle & Hynes,	Weekly,	$2 00
Journal of Education,	J. George Hodgins, LL.B., F.R.G.S., under the direction of the Chief Superintendent of Education for U. C.,	Lovell & Gibson,	Monthly,	1 00
Journal of Board of Arts and Manufactures,	.....	W. C. Chewett & Co.,	Monthly,	1 00
Latch-key,	.....	.....	Weekly,	1 00
Leader,	C. Lindsay,	James Beaty,	Daily morn'g	5 00
			Daily evening	2 50
			Semi-weekly,	3 00
			Weekly,	1 00
Mercantile Test	John Kerr,	W. C. Chewett & Co.,	Semi-mont'y,	20 00
Patriot,	C. Lindsay,	James Beaty,	Weekly,	1 00
Upper Canada Law Journal,	R. A. Harrison and W. D. Ardagh,	W. C. Chewett & Co.,	Monthly,	4 00
Watchman,	Richard Reynolds,	Richard Reynolds,	Weekly,	1 50
Weekly Visitor,	Paul H. Stewart,	Paul H. Stewart,	Weekly,	0 60
UXBRIDGE, C. W.				
Advocate,	.....	.....	Weekly,	0 00
WALKERTON, C. W.				
Bruce Herald,	.....	.....	Weekly,	0 00
WATERLOO, C. E.				
Advertiser,	W. B. Heath,	Jacob Spackman,	Weekly,	1 50
WATERLOO, C. W.				
Bauenfreund,	John Hinderer,	J. Kalbfleisch,	Weekly,	1 00
Chronicle,	John J. Bowman,	Frank & Scherer,	Weekly,	1 50
WELLAND, C. W.				
People's Press,	T. K. Titus,	T. K. Titus,	Weekly,	1 00
Telegraph,	E. R. Dewhurst,	E. R. Dewhurst,	Weekly,	1 50
WHITBY, C. W.				
Chronicle,	William H. Higgins,	William R. Higgins,	Weekly,	1 00
Gazette,	C. Blackett Robinson,	C. Blackett Robinson,	Weekly,	1 50
WINDSOR, C. W.				
Essex Journal,	.....	.....	Weekly,	0 00
Essex Record,	P. G. Laurie,	P. G. Laurie,	Tri-weekly,	3 00
			Weekly,	1 50
WOODSTOCK, C. W.				
Good Templar,	John McWhinnie,	R. McWhinnie,	Weekly,	1 00
Sentinel,	John McWhinnie,	R. McWhinnie,	Weekly,	1 50
Times,	Alexander McCleneghan,	Alexander McCleneghan,	Weekly,	1 00

Tabular Statement of Newspapers and Periodicals Published in Canada in 1864.

Daily	21	Weekly	171	6 Nos. a year	2
Tri-weekly	16	Semi-monthly	5	Quarterly	0
Semi-weekly	14	Monthly	25	No return	8

Total number of Newspapers and Periodicals published in Canada in 1864 262

Tabular Statement of Newspapers and Periodicals Published in Canada in 1857.

Daily	20	Weekly	153	6 Nos. a year	1
Tri-weekly	20	Semi-monthly	5	Quarterly	2
Semi-weekly	13	Monthly	29		

Total number of Newspapers and Periodicals published in Canada in 1857 243
Increase in 1863 19

BANKS—CANADA.

The following review of the Bank statements for September is condensed from an article in the Montreal *Witness:*

The auditor's summary of Bank statements for Sept. 1863 gives results as follows:—

Capital paid up $26,807,642

Deducting $1,849,334 for the capital of the Bank of B. N. A. not employed in this Province, we find a total Bank capital of $24,958,308 for Canada, which is an increase of $26,000 over that of last month.

LIABILITIES.

Circulation	$10,121,221
Due to other Banks	648,306
Deposits not bearing interest	11,216,590
Deposits bearing interest	10,904,879
Total liabilities	$32,890,996

ASSETS.

Specie	$7,247,381
Landed or other property	2,068,676
Government securities	4,808,250
Promissory Notes of other Banks	1,405,385
Due from other Banks,	1,856,699
Notes discounted	42,818,454
Other debts, not before included,	2,921,563
Total assets,	$63,126,398

Deducting total liabilities from total assets, we have $30,235,402, which represents the interest which the stockholders of the Banks have in them. As that interest, in the way of capital amounts to $24,958,308 it appears there is a surplus over and above capital of 5,277,094. The greater part of this consists of reserve funds or rests,—the balance being made up of unpaid dividends, and undivided profits of the current half-year.

Comparison of the present return with former ones. In circulation there is a large increase. On 31st Aug., it was $9,097,000; on 30th Sept. it reached $10,121,221; the increase being a little more than a million dollars, or 11 per cent. Between the lowest point reached this year, viz., on 30th June, and the present, there is an increase of $1,300,000, which is in great part due to sums paid out for produce. The movement of circulation this summer has been very different from that of last year. Then, the lowest point was touched on 31st August, and the increase which took place in September only brought the circulation up to the point it occupied on 30th June. This year, the lowest point was reached on the 30th June; from which date there has been a gradual rise. The increase in September of last year was $581,000 only; this year it is $1,024,000; which indicates a far more active business in produce. But even with this large increase, the total amount falls short of the same period of last year by $518,000. As the circulation at this period is indicative of the business done in the way of forwarding crops to the market, we give a statement of its amount for several years past, in the months of August and September:—

	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	INCREASE.
1858.....	8,688,000	9,882,000.....	1,194,000
1859.....	8,516,000	9,921,000.....	1,405,000
1860.....	10,739,000	12 998,000.....	2,259,000
1861.....	12,044,000	13,291,000.....	1,247,000
1862.....	10,058,000	10,639,000.....	581,000
1863.....	9,097,000	10,121,000.....	1,024,000

The year 1860 stands preeminent for the amount of business done; it was most unfortunately preeminent, also, for the number and amount of disasters occasioned by it. The circumstances of the present season are peculiar. Along with an almost total cessation of demand for wheat and flour from England,—owing to the abundant crops there, we have seen an active demand spring up from the States for the finer qualities of the same articles, and also for a grain that was formerly held scarcely to be of any account, namely, barley. Large quantities of this grain have been brought to market and shipped, at prices which would have been deemed fabulous a few years ago.

Balances due to other Banks have been reduced from $1,218,000 to $648,000. The amount of reduction is very large, and a considerable part is shewn in the return of the Bank of Upper Canada, which owed other banks $508,000 on 31st August; but only $147,000 on 30th Sept. The Commercial Bank decreased also under this head $111,000.

Deposits exhibit a considerable increase. Last month they amounted to $21,327,000, this month they have risen to $22,121,000; the largest amount ever returned under this head. The steady and gradual increase of the total deposit line, is a very gratifying circumstance, and points to an accumulation of capital in the country which will have much to do with lowering the rate of interest on money, and developing the resources of the country in an economical manner.—Hitherto there has been a good deal of neglect in this last particular. Money has been borrowed at high rates for the extension of agricultural operations, milling, manufactures and what not, all good in themselves, but which may be purchased at too great a price. The consequence is that vast numbers of farms, mills, stores, &c., have cost far more than they are worth, and though a future generation may reap the benefit, the people of the present have been in many instances ruined. There are villages in which the property is mortgaged for probably more than the whole place would sell for, at the present moment; and mainly on account of the money borrowed being at such a heavy rate of interest, that fresh mortgages had to be taken in addition to the original ones in order to provide for it.

Turning from liabilities to assets, the first item is, Specie, which has increased from $6,913,000 to $7,247,000. This increase was not necessary in order to keep the banks strong, for they had abundance previously; and now the Bank of Montreal has considerably more specie than its circulation. For every dollar of bills out, it has a dollar in gold, and a good deal to spare. The other banks, too, are mostly in a very good position in this respect, and a few are nearly as strong in specie as the Bank of Montreal. We hope they may continue so to be, and do not know of any reason to prevent it.

The subjoined statement is for the month of October 1863.

STATEMENT OF BANKS acting under Charter, for the month ending October 31, 1863, according to the Returns furnished by them to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

Name of Bank.	Capital.		Liabilities.					Assets.							
	Capital authorized by Act.	Capital paid up.	Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing int.	Balances due to other Banks.	Cash deposits not bearing interest.	Cash depos. bearing int.	Total Liabilities.	Coin and Bullion.	Landed or other property of Banks.	Government Securities.	Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	Balances due fm. other Banks.	Notes and Bills disc.	Other debts not included under the other heads.	Total Assets.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bank of Montreal.....	6000000	6000000	2795133	81942	3381868	3086788	9236732	2487305	382501	1124200	321182	1049129	10272089	749691	16386100
Quebec Bank.....	3000000	1312480	564721	27304	453587	392686	1438389	306184	74508	146000	51773	361523	1799540	185298	2923828
Bank of Upper Canada....	4000000	1925004	1698837	259956	2453447	2343665	6955907	960091	843223	207666	201448	297613	6246701	791642	9648387
Commercial Bank.....	4000000	4000000	1411435	28186	1297086	1146228	3885936	535731	255886	400000	123575	221626	†6489770	317806	8338295
City Bank.....	1200000	1200000	484330	40197	405618	363546	1293692	322219	38000	162458	66328	6987	1868708	124681	2586384
Gore Bank.....	800000	800000	620247	71832	273964	343724	1309769	352339	38126	88993	60005	56055	1431742	218474	2220637
*Bank of B. N. America...	4866666	4866666	980825	9654	791500	1250343	3032313	1049860	194667	1466906	1140231	9898	4842239	218861	7896554
Banque du Peuple.....	2000000	1554460	230691	5109	895428	2746366	905865	109454	50161	154575	41446	42493	2118015	122805	2638952
Niagara District Bank....	1000000	269247	170794	10567	79356	66269	326987	38799	12644	44286	6288	24047	412711	74791	613830
Molsons Bank.....	1000000	1000000	259110	22048	379686	587731	1249077	288574	23766	100253	64717	7969	1808447	110195	2413924
Bank of Toronto.....	2000000	800000	655405	12301	171237	518711	1356654	369725	52579	99280	52461	106420	1584158	88616	2803241
Ontario Bank.....	2000000	1503049	944171	132209	802340	373318	2252209	345659	88739	257863	112542	231806	2857930	33810	3953352
Eastern Townships Bank..	400000	244866	92132	.....	94947	28115	215194	25905	4500	31633	38470	46900	320690	5000	479190
Banque Nationale.....	1000000	907572	303846	17161	220144	72795	713887	29785	29536	110483	50572	101447	1071731	12210	1667877
La Banque Jacques Cartier.	1000000	478115	79264	13829	173254	21675	288023	62603	4000	51981	40702	22557	606058	2312	790217
Totals.....	34266666	28861489	11288890	732882	11473267	11015177	34510418	7482350	2081861	4471481	1342558	2585465	43796637	3000199	64760534
Last Month.....	34266666	26807642	9085801	648366	11216690	10904879	32755578	7247851	2066676	4468950	1405385	1856699	42818444	2921563	62787101

* Statement of Bank of B. N. A. acting under Royal Charter, refers to Canadian Branches only, and of the Capital paid up, the sum of £600,000 is allotted to the Branches in Canada. † Commercial Bank includes "Cash Credits" with "Bills Discounted."

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKS IN CANADA.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

PAID UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON, ENGLAND.

COURT OF DIRECTORS IN LONDON.

Henry Bogg.
Thomas H. Brooking.
Robert Carter.
William Chapman.
James John Cummins.
John Bloxam Elin.
Oliver Farrer.
Alex. Gillespie.
Francis Le Breton.
A. H. Phillpotts.
John Ranking.

Secretary in London—Charles McNab.

HEAD OFFICE IN THE COLONIES.

Great St. James st., Montreal.

General Manager—Thomas Paton.

Inspector of Branches—James Riddell.

MONTREAL BRANCH.

Local Board.—Hon. James Ferrier, William Dow, Geo. Moffatt, jun.

Manager—Angus C. Hooper.

BRANCH—Brantford,.....James C. Geddes, Manager.
" Halifax, N S.,.S. N. Binney..... "
" Hamilton,.....George Taylor,... "
" Kingston,.....C. F. Smith,..... "
" London, C.W..Walter Watson,.. "
" Quebec,.....F. W. Wood,..... "
" St. John, N.B..R. R. Grindley,.. "
" Toronto,.....S. Taylor,..... "
" Victoria, V. I...J. G. Shepherd... "
AGENCY—Dundas,.....Agent.
" Ottawa,.....A. C. Kelty..... "

Foreign Agencies:

New York,.....R.C. Fergusson, F.H. Grain and J. Smith, 24 Pine St.
Ireland,.....Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches.
Scotland,.....National Bank of Scotland and Branches.
Manchester,.....Manchester and Salford Bank.
Liverpool,.....Royal Bank of Liverpool.
Birmingham,.....Birmingham Town District Bank.
Paris,.....Marcuard, André & Cie.
West Indies,.....Colonial Bank.
Australia,.....Union Bank of Australia.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818.

Incorporated by Provincial Parliament.

CAPITAL PAID UP £1,500,000–$6,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

President: T. B. Anderson.
Vice-President: John Redpath.

James Logan.
Thomas Ryan.
H. Thomas.
B. Holmes.
T. E. Campbell.
D. Torrance.

Hon. John Rose, M.P.P.

General Manager—E. H. King.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

BRANCH—Montreal,.....E. H. King,.....Manager.
J. N. Travers, As. "
" Toronto.....R. Milroy,..... "
" Quebec,.....J. Stevenson,.... "
" Hamilton,.....G. Dyett,..... "
" London,.....A. Greer,..... "
" Kingston,.....A. Drummond,... "
" Cobourg,.....C. H. Morgan,... "
" Belleville,.....Q. Macnider,..... "
BRANCH—Brantford.....W. J. Buchanan,.Manager.
" Brockville,.....F. M. Holmes,... "
" Bowmanville,..W. R. Dean,..... "
" Whitby.....T. Dow,..... "
" Peterboro,.....R. J. Dallas,..... "
" Ottawa,.....P. P. Harris,..... "
" Guelph,.....R. M. Moore,.... "
AGENCY—Goderich,.....F. W. Thomas,...Agent.
" Stratford,.....C. M. Smith,..... "
" Picton, ...J. Gray,..... "
" Perth,.....R. Richardson,... "
" Simcoe,.....S. Read,..... "
" Cornwall,.....A. Ness,..... "
" Waterloo,.....A. Macnider,..... "
" Lindsay,.....H. Dunsford,.... "
" St. Mary's,.....W. Richardson,.. "
" Mount Forest,..J. Hogg,..... "
" Fergus,.....D. J. Fergusson,. "
" Elora, ...W. P. Newman,.. "

Inspector of Branches and Agencies—T. R. Christian.

Agents in the United States:

New York.—Richard Bell, 32 Pine Street.
Chicago,—E. W. Willard, 44 La Salle Street.

Bankers in Great Britain:

London,.....The Union Bank of London.
Liverpool,.....The Bank of Liverpool.
Scotland,.....The British Linen Company and Branches.

Bankers in the United States:

New York,.....The Bank of Commerce.
Boston,.....Merchants' Bank.

BANK OF TORONTO.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—$2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, C.W.

President: Angus Cameron.
Vice-President: J. G. Worts.
Cashier: George Hague.

AGENCY—Montreal, ...A. Munro,.....Agent.
" Cobourg, ...Hugh Leach, Interim "
" Peterboro,.....Alex. Smith..... "
" Barrie,.....Angus Russell..... "

Foreign Agencies:

London, England,.....City Bank.
New York,.....Bank of Commerce.
Oswego.....City Bank.

BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO.

President: Hon. G. W. Allan.
Vice-President: E. H. Rutherford, Esq.
Cashier: Robert Cassels, Esq.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. George Alexander, M.L.C., Woodstock.
Wm. Gooderham, Esq., Toronto.
James Alex. Henderson, Esq., D.C.L., Kingston.
Peter Patterson, Esq., Toronto.
Joseph D. Ridout, Esq., Toronto.
Thomas C. Street, Esq., M.P.P., Niagara.
Colonel G. W. Thomson, Toronto.
Honorable L. Wallbridge, M.P.P., Belleville.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Barrie.....E. Lally, Manager.
Goderich.....Thos. Mackie, Manager.
Hamilton.....Benj. Morton, "
Kingston.....W. G. Hinds, "
Montreal.....E. T. Taylor, "
Ottawa.....Thos. Helliwell, "
Port Hope.....John Smart, "
Quebec.....R. S. Cassels, "
Sarnia.....A. Vidal, "
St. Catherines.....H. C. Barwick, "
Toronto (Branch).....E. Goldsmith, "
Windsor.....J. W. Rogers, "

Foreign Agencies:

London.....Glyn, Mills & Co.
Edinburgh.....British Linen Co.
New York.....Bank of Commerce.

BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—$2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Great St. James st.

President: Hon. F. A. Quesnel. *Vice-President:* H. B. Smith.

Cashier: B. H. Lemoine.

Directors.—A. Sauvageau, A. E. Montmarquet, S. B. Bonner, A. Prevost, John Pratt, François Leclaire.

Agency.—Quebec,.....La Banque Nationale.

Foreign Agencies:

London, England,.....Glyn, Mills & Co.
New York,.....Bank of the Republic.

Days of Discount.—Tuesdays and Fridays.

CITY BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—$1,200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

President: W. Workman. *Vice-President:* Champion Brown. *Cashier:* F. Macculloch.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Phillips, Joseph Tiffin, and W. Macdonald.

Days of discount.—Mondays and Thursdays.

BRANCH—Toronto,.....James Graham,.....Agent.
AGENCY—Quebec,.....Daniel McGie,..... "
" Sherbrooke,....W. Addie,..... "

Foreign Agencies:

Boston, Mass.....J. E. Thayer & Brothers.
Ireland,.....National Bank and its Branches.
London, England,.....Glyn, Mills & Co.
New York, U.S.,.....Bank of the Republic.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—$4,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE,—KINGSTON.

President: C. S. Ross. *Vice-President:* M. W. Strange. *Cashier:* A. H. Campbell.

DIRECTORS.

Edward Berry. | Hon. John A. Macdonald.
Richard J. Cartwright. | A. J. Macdonald.
T. W. Robinson.

Board Days.—Thursdays.

BRANCH—Belleville, ...And. Morrison,..Manager.
" Brockville,.....James Bancroft,.. "
" Galt,.....William Cooke,.. "
" Hamilton,.....Arch. Cameron,.. "
" London,.....James G. Harper. "
" Montreal,.....Thomas Kirby,... "
" Peterborough,..J. H. Roper..... "
" Port Hope,.....Wm. F. Harper,.. "
" Toronto,.....C. J. Campbell,... "
AGENCY—Chatham,.....Wm. S. Ireland,..Agent.
" Ingersoll,..... A. Campbell, actg. "
" Perth,.....James Bell,..... "
" Prescott,.....J. S. Roebuck,... "
" Berlin,.....R. N. Rogers,.... "
" Clinton,.....Alex. Smith,..... "
" Owen Sound,...J. Pottenger,..... "
" Southampton,..A. Sproat,..... "
" Stratford,.....G. E. Small,..... "

Foreign Agencies:

Albany, U. S.,.....New York State Bank.
Boston,.....Merchants' Bank.
Dublin, Ireland,.....Boyle, Low, Pim & Co.
Edinburgh, Scotland,.....Com'l Bank of Scotland.
Glasgow,.....Clydesdale Banking Co.
London, England,.....London Joint Stock Bank.
New York, U. S.,.....Bank of Commerce.
Oswego.....Lake Ontario Bank.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK.

ESTABLISHED IN 1855.

Incorporated by Provincial Parliament.

CAPITAL—$400,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHERBROOKE, C. E.

President: B. Pomroy. *Vice President:* C. Brooks. *Cashier:* Wm. Farwell, jr.

DIRECTORS.

B. Pomroy, | J. H. Pope,
G. K. Foster, | A. A. Adams,
C. Brooks, | R. W. Heneker.
H. L. Robinson.

BRANCHES.

Stanbridge.....J. C. Baker, Manager.
Stanstead.....A. P. Ball, "
Waterloo, C. E.....W. G. Parmelee.

Foreign Agency:

Boston.....Exchange Bank.

Days of discount—Tuesdays and Fridays.

GORE BANK.

ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Incorporated by Provincial Parliament.

CAPITAL—$800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—HAMILTON, C. W.

President: T.C. Street, M.P.P. *Vice President:* C. McQuesten. *Cashier:* W. G. Cassels.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. Samuel Mills, | C. Martin,
John Logie, | John Weir,
George Rolph.

AGENCIES.

Galt.....John Davidson.
Guelph.....T. Sandilands.
London.....C. Monsarrat.
Paris.....James Nimmo.
Simcoe.....D. Campbell.
Woodstock.....Edward Ambrose.

Foreign Agencies:

London.....Glyn, Mills & Co.
Edinburgh and Glasgow..National Bank of Scotland.
Belfast.....Northern Banking Co.
New York.....Merc'ts' Bank & Ward Co.
Albany.....New York State Bank.
Rochester.....City Bank.
Buffalo.....Bank of Attica.

LA BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—$1,000,000.

OFFICE—NO. 19 GREAT ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

President: J. L. Beaudry. *Vice-President:* Rom. Trudeau. *Cashier:* H. Cotté.

DIRECTORS.

Louis Boyer, | Hubert Paré,
Victor Hudon, | P. M. Galarneau,
C. S. Rodier, jun., | L. J. Beliveau.
J. B. Beaudry,

Foreign Agencies:

London,.....Glyn, Mills & Co.
New York,.....Bank of the Republic.
Paris, France.....European Bank (limited.)

LONDON AND COLONIAL BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000 STERLING.

35 AND 37 GREAT ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Campbell, | John Geary,
Ingram Chapman, | Thomas H. Gladstone,
Frederick Doulton, | Albert Pelly,
Joseph Ford, | P. M. Tait.

C. F. Smithers, general manager; T. Caldwell, accountant; W. A. Sampson, teller.

MOLSONS BANK.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL—$1,000,000.

OFFICE—40 GREAT ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

President:	*Vice-President:*	*Cashier:*
Wm. Molson.	J. H. R. Molson,	William Sache.

DIRECTORS.

Ephrem Hudon, | Thomas Workman, John Ogilvy.

Days of discount—Tuesdays and Fridays.

AGENCY—Toronto,..... ——— .....Agent.

Foreign Agencies:

Boston, U. S.,.....J. E. Thayer & Brother.
London, England,.....Glyn, Mills & Co.,.....
New York, U. S.,.....Mechanics Bank.

ONTARIO BANK.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

Incorporated by Provincial Parliament.

CAPITAL—$2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE,—BOWMANVILLE, C.W.

President:	*Vice-President;*	*Cashier:*
Hon. John Simpson.	T. N. Gibbs.	David Fisher.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Jas. Dryden. | Wm. McMurtry.
Jas. Mann. | J. P. Lovekin.
Hon. Wm. McMaster.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Toronto.....C. Ashworth, Manager.
Guelph.....A. Fisher, "
Hamilton.....W. G. Crawford, "
Dundas.....J. M. Thornton, "
Montreal.....Henry Starnes, "
Oshawa.....John B. Warren, "
Prescott.....Wm. Wade, "
Alexandria.....D. A. Macdonald, "
Lindsay.....J. D. Smith, "

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

London, England.....Glyn, Mills & Co.
New York.....The City Bank.

QUEBEC BANK.

Incorporated by Provincial Parliament.

CAPITAL—$3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—QUEBEC.

President:	*Vice-President:*	*Cashier:*
D. D. Young.	J. G. Ross.	W. Dunn.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

D. D. Young, | J. H. Clint,
J. G. Ross, | W. Withall,
Hammond Gowen, | Sir N. F. Belleau,
W. H. Anderson.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Montreal.....Ontario Bank, Agent.
Ottawa.....H. V. Noel, Manager.
Three Rivers.....J. Macdougall, "
Toronto.....W. W. Ransom, "

Foreign Agencies:

London.....Union Bank of London.
New York.....Maitland, Phelps & Co.
St. John (N. B.).....Commercial Bank.
Fredericton (N. B.).....Central Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

ESTABLISHED IN 1846.

4 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Patron: His Lordship the R. C. Bishop of Montreal.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.

President:	*Vice-President:*
A. Larocque.	Henry Mulholland.
E. Atwater,	Henry Starnes,
Hon. L. H. Holton,	Judge Berthelot,
Henry Judah,	Wm. Workman,
A. M. Delisle,	Edward Murphy.

Actuary.—E. J. Barbeau.
Auditors.—Benjamin Holmes, Wm. Bristow.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Under the immediate management of Henry Vennor.

Office, Great St. James st., Montreal.

RAILWAYS—CANADA.

The first railway in Canada was begun in 1835. It was a line, 16 miles in length, from Laprairie on the St. Lawrence to St. John's. The road was opened with horses in July, 1836, and first worked with locomotives in 1837. The first railway in Upper Canada on which locomotives were used was the Northern, from Toronto to Bradford, opened in June, 1853.

Up to the close of 1858, there had been constructed in Canada 1,614 miles of railway, of which 1,575 miles were in operation. In 1859, the Cobourg and Peterborough Railway, 28 miles, was re-opened, and 248 miles of new lines were completed, inspected, and opened; and 29 miles in 1860, making a total of 1,880 miles of railway in operation on the 1st January 1861, under 16 different corporations. The number of miles constructed each year is shown by the following table:—

Constructed at time of Census, 12th Jan. 1852...	91.76
In 1852.....	98
1853.....	212
1854.....	329.75
1855.....	236.14
1856.....	437
1857.....	69
1858.....	140.50
1859.....	248.79
1860.....	29.02
	1,891.96
Prescott and Berlin, not open.....	11
In operation, 1st January 1861.....	1,880.96

ACCIDENTS ON RAILWAYS.—The following abstract from the Report of Mr. S. Keefer, Inspector of Railways, furnishes a comparative statement of the accidents which have happened on all the railways in Canada, to the three classes denominated passengers, employees, and others, during 1858, 1859, and 1860:—

Classification.	1858.		1859.		1860.	
	Kil.	Inj.	Kil.	Inj.	Kil.	Inj.
Passengers.....	7	4	9	27	4	3
Employees.....	19	17	25	10	21	40
Others.....	25	6	19	10	29	11
Totals.....	51	27	53	47	54	54
Miles open.....	1575		1852		1881	
M. travelled by pass.	91,027,299		101,386,483		107,389,221	
M. travelled for one passenger killed...	13,003,900		11,265,164		26,847,305	
M. trav'd for one pas. killed or injured...	8,275,209		2,816,290		15,341,317	

The greatest railway enterprise of Canada has been the Grand Trunk line. Statistics of this and the other Canadian Railways are subjoined. The traffic of the Grand Trunk since the opening of the Victoria Bridge has shown a satisfactory increase. The net revenue of the line has risen as follows:—

	1st Half-year.	2nd Half-year.	Total.
1859	£20,868	£52,490	£73,358
1860	46,001	56,684	102,685
1861	46,786	95,708	142,494

	1st Half-year.	2nd Half-year.	Total.
1862	63,436	106,798	170,234
1863	124,173		

STATEMENT SHOWING the dates of opening and length of each section, and the total length of all Railways in operation, Jan. 1st, 1861. From Report of Inspector of Railways.

Corporate name of Railway.	Name of Section.	Date of Opening.	Length of Section. Miles.	Total Length. Miles.	Remarks.
Great Western	Main Line—Suspension Bridge to Hamilton	Nov. 10 1853	43		
" "	" Hamilton to London	Dec. 31 "	76		
" "	" London to Windsor	Jan. 27 1854	110		
" "	Branches—Harrisburg to Galt	Aug. 21 "	12		Under one management.
" "	" Galt to Guelph	Sept. 28 1857	15		
" "	" Hamilton to Toronto	Dec. 3 1855	38		
" "	" Komoka to Sarnia	Dec. 27 1858	51	345	
Grand Trunk	Main Line—Toronto to Guelph	July 1856	50		
" "	" Guelph to Stratford	Nov. 17 1856	39		
" "	" Stratford to London	Sept. 27 1858	31		
" "	" St. Mary's to Sarnia	Nov. 21 1859	70		
" "	" Toronto to Oshawa	August 1856	33		
" "	" Oshawa to Brockville	Oct. 27 "	175		
" "	" Brockville to Montreal	Nov. 19 1855	125		
" "	" Victoria Bridge and approaches	Dec. 16 1859	6		
" "	" Montreal to St. Hyacinthe	Spring 1847	30		In Canada & under one management.
" "	" St. Hyacinthe to Sherbrooke	August 1852	66		
" "	" Sherbrooke to Province Line	July 1853	30		
" "	" Richmond to Quebec	Nov. 27 1854	96		
" "	" Chaudière Junc. to St. Thomas	Dec. 23 1855	41		
" "	" St. Thomas to St. Paschal	Dec. 31 1859	53		
" "	" St. Paschal to Rivière du Loup	July 2 1860	25		
	Branch—Kingston	Nov. 10 "	2	872	
Northern	Main Line—Toronto to Bradford	June 13 1853	42		
"	" Bradford to Barrie	Oct. 11 1853	21		
"	" Barrie to Collingwood	Jan. 2 1855	32.14	95.14	From Toronto to Lake Huron.
Buffalo & L. Huron	Fort Erie to Paris	Nov. 1 1856	83		
" "	Paris to Stratford	Dec. 22 "	33		
" "	Stratford to Goderich	June 28 1858	45		
" "	From tempor. terminus to Stat. in East st.	May 16 1860	1.27	162.27	
London & P. Stanl.		Oct. 1 1856	.....	24	L. Erie to London.
Cobourg & Peterbo'		May 1854	.....	28	L. O'tario to Peterb.
Erie & Ontario		July 3 "	.....	17	" " to Chipp.
Ottawa & Prescott.		Dec. "	.....	54	From the St. Lawrence to Ottawa City.
Montreal & Champl.	Montreal to Lachine	Nov. 1847	8		
" "	Caughnawaga to Moers' Junction	Aug. 1852	32		
" "	St. Lambert to St. John's (old part July, 1836)	Jan. "	20		
" "	St. John's to Rouse's Point	Aug. 1851	21.76	81.76	
Carillon & Grenville		Oct. 1854	.....	12.75	
St. Lawr. & Indust.		May 1850	.....	12	Lanoraie to Industrie.
Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton	Main Line—Port Hope to Lindsay	Dec. 30 1857	43		
" " "	Branch—Millbrook to Peterborough	Aug. 18 1858	13.50	56.50	From Lake Ontario northward.
Welland		June 27 1859	.....	25	From Lake Ontario to L. Erie.
Brockville & Ottawa	Main Line—Brockville to Almonte	Feb. 17 and Aug. 22 1859	51.25		
" "	Branch—Smith's Falls to Perth	Feb. 17 "	11.54		
" "	Tunnel from temporary Station to Harbor	Dec. 31 1860	.75	63.54	
Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly	St. John to West Farnham	Jan. 1 1859	13		
" " "	West Farnham to Granby	Dec. 31 "	15	28	From Montreal & Champlain Railway to Co. of Shefford.
Peterborough and Chemung Lake	Peterborough to Snow Falls	July 6 "	.....	4	
	Total miles in operation in 1860	.....	.....	1880.96	
Preston & Berlin	From Galt Branch of Great Western to Grand Trunk	Nov. 2 1857	.....	11	Omitted from the above table because not in use.
Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly	From Granby to Waterloo	.....	.....	15	Opened since 1860.
	Total miles completed	.....	.....	1906.96	

Of these 1,906.96 miles, sixty were not in operation in 1862, viz: the Cobourg and Peterborough, Peterboro and Chemung, Erie and Ontario, and Preston and Berlin; of the remainder, the St. Lawrence and Industry the Carillon and Grenville, were worked only in summer.

STATEMENT SHOWING the cost, stock, bonds, loans, floating debt, and dividend accounts, of Canadian Railways in 1860. (Compiled from the Report of the Inspector of Railways in Stebbins' "Eighty Years Progress.")

Corporate name of Railway.	Cost of Road & Equipments.	Capital stock paid in.	Funded Debt.			Gov'rnment Loan.	Floating Debt.	Interest paid on debt in 1860.	Dividends paid in 1860.
			1st preference Bonds.	2nd preference Bonds.	3rd preference Bonds.				
	$	$	$	$	$	$ *	$	$	
Great Western and Branches.....	23000104	16158641	6327640	Inc'ded	1st p Bd	2791947	.....	528254	3p.c.for 6 mths.
Grand Trunk and Branches	556900 9	13524803	9733333	4066262	17096450	15142633	12163213	1039635 (Exclusive of rents and mortgages.)	
Northern (Toronto to L. Huron)..	3890778	823818	491046	1092566	287481	2311666	.....	55545	
Buffalo and Lake Huron.....	6403045	4345701	2433333	811111	.....	.....	145999		
London and Port Stanley.....	1017220	939542	399400	120000	.....	.....	77770		
Welland.....	1309209	710299	486666	243333	.....	.....	211851		
Erie and Ontario									
Port Hope, Lindsay & Beaverton, and Branch.....	.... ..	.....	.....	.....	608333				
Cobourg and Peterborough.....									
Brockville & Ottawa, & Branch..	1901000	207000	.....	648000	.....	.....	280000	4968	
Ottawa and Prescott.....	1432647	300630	486666	300000	243333	.....	179332	2321	
Montreal & Champlain, & Branch.	2485425	1226250	777186	192200	84400	.....	285525	92451	
Carillon and Grenville.									
St. Lawrence and Industry.....	50171	42300	.....	.....	.....	.....	909	48	2 p. c.
Stanstead, Shefford, and Chambly.									
Peterboro' and Chemung Lake....									
	97179641	38278986	21743605	7473473	17711765	20246247	13344600	1869224	

NOTE.—The length of roads for which there are no returns of cost in the above table is 172¼ miles, including eleven miles of Preston and Berlin, not running. The cost of these roads cannot be far from $5,000,000, and the total cost of Canadian Railways is over $100,000,000. The expenditure "on capital account," is much greater than the "cost of roads and equipments." In the case of the Grand Trunk Railway, the total expenditure is about $70,000,000—the difference representing interest and discount accounts, loss in working, &c. Of the Grand Trunk cost, $1,621,231 was on the Portland Division, and therefore not in Canada.

STATEMENT SHOWING the earnings, expenses, income, mileage, No. of employees, and No. of locomotives and cars on Canadian Railways in 1860. (Compiled from report of Inspector of Railways.)

Corporate name of Rail'y.	Total earni'gs in 1860.	Total expenses in 1860.	Net income for 1860.	Deductions from Returns			Total mi's run exclusive of piloting shunting, &c.	Total pers's employed on Line.	No. of locomotives.	No. car'ges.	
				Earnings per mile per week.	Expenses per mile per week.	Per centage of expenses to ear's.				Passe'ger.	Freight.
	$	$	$	$	$						
Great West'n & Branches	2197943	1993806	204043	122	111	91	1261604	2049	89	127	1269
Grand Trunk " "	3349658	2806583	533075	58	49	84	3195064	3118	217	135	2538
Northern.....	332967	260466	72500	67	52	78	280035	370	17	20	301
Buffalo and Lake Huron.	315763	264191	51572	37	31	83	334457	458	28	24	255
London and Port Stanley	29385	23256	6129	23	18	78	41300	38	2	2	50
Welland.....	64554	51274	13280	49	39	79	47810	104	4	4	87
Erie and Ontario.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11220	.....	1	4	10
Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton, and Branch	53694	40111	13583	18	13	75	73806	66	5	3	65
Cobourg and Peterboro'..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	66
Brock. & Ot'wa & Branch	53801	34427	19373	16	10	64	53715	74	3	8	79
Ottawa and Prescott	75362	51465	23897	26	18	68	67911	92	5	8	79
Montreal and Champlain.	232803	136349	105708	53	31	59	185633	202	16	15	173
Carillon and Grenville...	7937	5762	2175	11	8	72	6000	11	2	5	5
St. Lawrence & Industry.	8796	7819	978	14	12	88	12440	24	2	5	5
Stan'd, Sheff., & Chambly	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43720	Leased b	y the Mo	n. & Ch	amplain.
Peterboro' & Chem. Lake.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Worked	by Gobou	rg & Pet	erboro'.
	6722666	5675511	1046316	63	53	84	5614715	6606	395	362	4982

The improvement in the gross receipts of the first three roads since 1860, is as follows:

	1861.		1862.	
	Gross earnings.	Earnings per mile.	Gross earnings.	Earnings per mile.
Great Western	$2,266,684	$6.570	$2,686,060	$7.786
Grand Trunk.....	3,517,829	3,226	3,975,071	3,647
Northern.....	414,100	4,359	409,399	4,309

* The total amount borrowed from the Province by the Great Western Railway, on account of the Guarantee Law, was, $3,755,555. In July 1858, this company repaid $957,114 of this amount.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

Directors in London.—Edward W. Watkin, president; Thomas Baring, M.P., H. Wollaston Blake, George Carr Glynn, Kirkman D. Hodgson, William Chapman, R. Potter.

Secretary in London.—John Miller Grant.

Directors in Canada.—Charles J. Brydges, managing director; Hon. James Ferrier, William Molson, Robert Cassels, Isidore Thibaudeau.

Secretary and Treasurer in Canada.—Joseph Hickson; Henry Bailey, assistant manager; W. Pennington, goods manager; Henry Yates, engineer; Richard Eaton, locomotive superintendant.

Local Superintendents.—S. T. Corser, Portland and Richmond; ——— River du Loup, Quebec and Montreal; W. J. Spicer, Montreal and Toronto; C. R. Christie, Toronto, Sarnia and Detroit.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA.

President.—John Young, Hamilton, C. W.

Canadian Board.—John Young, chairman, Hamilton, C. W.; Richard Juson, Hamilton, C. W.; Henry C. R. Becher, Q.C., London, C. W.; Frederick W. Gates, Hamilton, C. W.

Ex-officio Director.—The mayor of Hamilton, C. W.

English Board.—Francis Somerville Head, chairman, Pit Place, Epsom; Alexander Hoyes, Bittern Grove, Southampton; T. Faulconer, 12 Copthall Court, London; Thomas Service, Glasgow; alderman Thos. Dakin, 23 Abchurch lane, London; Paul Margetson, Clapham Common; George Smith, 21 Thurloe square.

Auditor.—John Young, 16 Tokenhouse Yard, London.

General Manager.—Thomas Swinyard, Hamilton, C. W.

Financial Manager and Secretary.—Thos. Reynolds, Hamilton, C. W.

Bankers in Canada.—The Bank of Upper Canada.

Offices.—126 Gresham House, Old Broad street, London. Mr. Brackstone, secretary; Walter Lindlay, registrar; W. Knapp Henderson, assistant secretary, Hamilton, C. W.

MONTREAL AND CHAMPLAIN RAILROAD.

Hon. J. Ferrier, president; William Molson, vice-president; Wm. Dow, W. E. Phillips, Ed. M. Hopkins, Johnson Thomson, C. J. Brydges, E. H. King, directors; W. A. Merry, secretary; J. F. Barnard, superintendent; George Irving, accountant; John Dodsworth, superintendent of motive power; John Myers, agent, Rouse's Point.

To Rouse's Point and all intermediate places; connects at St. Johns with the Stanstead and Shefford, and at Rouse's Point with the Vermont Central and Ogdensburg railways and the Lake Champlain steamers; by steamer "Iron Duke" from Island Wharf to St. Lambert.

LACHINE RAILROAD.

Amalgamated with and under the same management as the Montreal and Champlain Railroad. Trains carrying passengers and freight, run to and from Bonaventure st. station and Lachine several times daily.

J. F. Barnard, superintendent.

OTTAWA AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY.

President.—Robert Bell, M.P.P.; *Vice-president.*—Robert Kernahan.

Directors.—Joseph Aumond, hon. James Skead, D. McLachlin, M.P.P., Joseph Bower, Richey Waugh, Samuel Christie, Alfred Hooker, Wm. Patrick, David C. Isidore, George W. Brainerd, W. H. Brouse.

Officers.—Joseph Mooney, secretary and treasurer; Benjamin French, superintendent; Thomas Reynolds auditor; B. Billings, junior, chief clerk; M. Calvin Dame, master machinist; M. Spotswood, road-master.

London and Port Stanley Railway.—President.—Edward Adams; *Vice-president.*—Hon. E. Leonard.

Directors.—Samuel Price, Chas. J. Hope, Simeon Morrill, Martial F. Moore, Murray Anderson, Robert Thomson, George Macbeth, the mayor of London, the mayor of St. Thomas, the warden of Middlesex, the warden of Elgin.

Officers.—Wm. Bowman, secretary and treasurer; E. Jones Parke, solicitor.

CLERGY OF CANADA,

Alphabetically arranged, with their Post Office address, except in a few instances where the return has been made with the name of the Congregation attached. This, however, is generally the same as the address.

UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

BISHOPS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Right rev. John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., 1839, Toronto.
" Edward Field, D.D., 1844, Newfoundland.
" John Medley, D.D., 1845, Fredericton.
" David Anderson, D.D., 1849, Rupert's Land.
" Francis Fulford, D.D., 1850, Montreal.
" Hibbert Binney, D.D., 1851, Nova Scotia.
" Benjamin Cronyn, D.D., 1857, Huron.
" G. Hills, D.D., 1860, Columbia.
" J. Travers Lewis, LL.D., 1862, Ontario.
" J. W. Williams, D.D., 1863, Quebec.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Right rev. J. W. Williams, D.D., Lord Bishop.
Rev. Dr. Nicolls, rev. A. W. Mountain, rev. S. S. Wood, rev. G. V. Housman, bishop's chaplains.
Adamson, W. A., D.C.L.....Quebec.
Allen, A. A., B.A.....Stanstead.
Balfour, A.....Kingsey.
Boyle, Felix, M.A. .....Magdalen Islands.
Burrage, H., M.A.....Hatley.
Chapman, T., M.A.....Dudswell.
Cookesley, F. J.....Labrador.
Crosse, S.....Cape Cove.
Dalziel, J.....Eaton.
De Mouilpied, J.....Malbaie.
Dodwell, G.B., M.A.(Bish. col.)Lennoxville.
Foster, John, B.A.....Coaticook.
Fothergill, M. M.....Danville.
Fox, C. M., B.A., (assistant)..Quebec.
Gay, J. L.....Richmond.
Hamilton, C., M.A.(St. Peter's)Quebec.
Housman, G. V., M.A.....Quebec.
Iffland, A. Von, B.A.....Portneuf.
Irving, G. C., M.A. (Bish. col.).Lennoxville.
Jackson, Christop, (superan.).Hatley.
Jenkins, J. H., B.A.....Frampton.
Kemp, John, B.D.....Bury.
Ker, M.....Sandy Beach.
King, W.....St. Sylvester.
Lyster, W., B.A.....Hopetown.
Magill, G. J., B.A.....Drummondville.
Merrick, W. C., M. A.....Riv. du Loup en haut
Milne, G., M.A. (rural d.)....N. Carlisle.
Mitchell, R.....Lake Beauport.
Mountain, A. W., M.A. (R.D.)Quebec.
Nicolls, J. H., D.D. (Bish. col.)Lennoxville.
Parkin, E. C.....Valcartier.
Plees, R. G. (St. Paul's).....Quebec.
Reid, C. P., M.A.....Sherbrooke.
Richmond, J. P.....Leeds.
Richmond, W., M.A.....Compton.
Robertson, D., (mil. chap.)...Quebec.
Roe, H., B.A. (St. Matthew)...Quebec.
Ross, E. G. W.....Rivière du Loup en bas.
Scarth, A. C.....Lennoxville.
Sewell, E. W. (Trin. chap.)....Quebec.
Short, R.....Montmorency.
Smith, F. A.....Nicolet.
Sykes, J. S., (marine chap.)...Quebec.
Torrance, J.....Three Rivers.
Vial, W. S.....Lambie's Mills.
Ward, R. G.....Lower Ireland.
Wood, S. S., M.A. (rur. d.)....Three Rivers.
Woolryche, A. J.....Pointe Levi.
Wurtele, L. C., B.A.....Acton.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Most rev. F. Fulford, D.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan.

Very rev. J. Bethune, D.D., dean.

Rev. J. H. Thompson, M.A., senior canon.

Rev. I. P. White, junior canon.

Rev. J. Reid, D.D., rev. M. Townsend, M.A., rev. W. T. Leach, D.C.L., LL.D., rev. C. Bancroft, D.D., honorary canons.

Ven. J. Scott, D.D., archdeacon.

Ven. arch. Scott, D.D., rev. J. H. Thompson, M.A., bishop's chaplains.

——— ———, bishop's secretary.

Abbott, C. P.....South Stukely.
Allan, J.....St. Vincent de Paul.
Anderson, W., rector.....Sorel.
Bancroft, C., D.D., Trin. Ch..Montreal.
Bartlett, T.H.M., MA. Ch. For.Montreal.
Bond, W.B., M.A. (incumbent), St. George's.....Montreal.
Braithwaite, J., M.A. (ret.)...Chambly.
Brathwaite, F. G. C., M.A.....Onslow.
Brethour, W., M. A .....Durham, Ormstown.
Burrage, R., M.A.....Hochelaga.
Burt, F.....Huntingdon.
Codd, F.....Clarendon.
Constantine, I., M.A.....Stanbridge East.
Curran, W. B., B.A., (ass't min. Trinity Church).....Montreal.
Darnell, H. F.....St. John's.
Davidson, J. B., B. A., (assist).Frelighsburg.
Davidson, J. C.....Cowansville.
DuVernet, E., M.A.....Hemmingford.
Ellegood, J., M.A. St. Stephens.Montreal.
Fenn, N. V., M.A.....Sabrevois.
Flanagan, J.....Lachine.
Fulton, J., M.A.....Russeltown.
Fyles, T. W.....West Brome.
Godden, J.....South Potton.
Godden, T., B.A., (ass't min)..Clarenceville.
Gribble, J.....Portage du Fort.
Griffin, J.....Lakefield, Gore.
Heaton, G., M.A.....Mascouche.
Irwin, J., M.A. St. Luke's....Montreal.
Johnston, J.....Aylmer and Hull.
Johnson, T. (retired).....Rougemont.
Jones, W.....Granby.
Jones, J. (retired).....Bedford.
Lewis, B. P., B.A.....Sabrevois.
Lindsay, D., M.A.....Waterloo.
Lindsay, R., M.A.....Brome.
Lockhart, A.D.....Lacolle.
Lonsdell, R., M.A. (Rec. R. D)St. Andrew's.
McLeod, J. A., M.A.....Christieville.
Merrick, W. C., M.A.....Berthier.
Merrick, J., (ass't min).....Morin.
Montgomery, H., (rector.).....Philipsburg.
Morris, W.....Buckingham.
Mussen, T. W., B.A.....West Farnham.
Neve, F. S.....Grenville.
Parker, G. H., (ass't min.).....Dunham.
Petry, H. J., B.A., (rector)...Chambly.
Pyke, J.....Pointe à Cavagnol.
Reid, J., D.D., canon.....St. Armand East.
Robinson, F., M.A.....Abbottsford.
Robinson, Geo. (ass't min.)....Waterloo.
Rollit, C.....Rawdon.
Scott, ven. arch., D.D., (rec.)..Dunham.
Seaborn, W. M.....Kildare.
Seaman, John.....North Wakefield.
Slack, G., M.A., (rural dean)..Bedford.
Smith, J., (ass't. min).....Brome.
Sullivan, Ed., B.A., (ass't min. St. George's).....Montreal.
Sutton, E. G.....Edwardstown.
Taylor, A. O.....St. Hyacinthe.
Townsend, M., M.A., (rector).Clarenceville.
Whitten, A. T.....West Shefford.
Whitwell, R., M.A., (ret.).....Philipsburg.
Wood, E., M.A., St. J. Evan..Montreal.
Wray, H., B.A.....New Glasgow.
Young, T. A., M.A.....Coteau du Lac.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Hon. and right rev. John Strachan, D.D., LL.D., Lord Bishop.

Ven. Alex. N. Bethune, D.D., D.C.L., archdeacon of Toronto.

Arch. Bethune, D.D., D.C.L., rev. H. J. Grasett, B.D., rev. H. Scadding, D.D., rev. S. Givins, rural dean, bishop's chaplains.

Rev. Geo. C. Williams, chaplain to her Majesty's Forces at Toronto.

Alexander, J. Lynne.....Stoney Creek.
Allen, T. W., M.A. (rector)...Cavan.
Ambery, J., M.A. (prof. T. C.).Toronto.
Ardagh, S. B.. M.A. (rector)...Barrie.
Arnold, Robert, A.B.....Brampton.
Atkinson, A. F., D.C.L.....St. Catherines.
Baldwin, E.. M.A. (asst. S. Jas.)Toronto.
Beaven, Jas., D.D., Univ. Col.Toronto.
Beck, J. W. R., M.A.....Peterboro'.
Beck, W., M.A.....Scarboro'.
Belt, W., M.A.....Highland Creek, Sc'boro'
Bethune, A. N., D.D., D.C.L..Cobourg.
Bethune, C. J. S., M.A., asst..Cobourg.
Birtch, R. S., (Miss.).....Perrytown.
Boddy, S. J., M.A.....Toronto.
Brent, Henry, M.A. (rector)...Newcastle.
Briggs, Solomon, M.A.....Jarvis, Walpole.
Broughall, A. J., M.A, (S. Ste.)Toronto.
Bull, G. A., B.A.....Barton.
Burnham, Mark, A.B.....Peterboro'.
Carruthers, G.T., B.A. (asst. H.T)Toronto.
Carry, J., B.D.....Tullamore.
Cartwright, C. E., B.A.....Toronto.
Chance, Jas., (Indian miss.)...Garden River.
Checkley, W. F., M.A.....Toronto.
Clementi, Vincent, B.D.....Lakefield.
Cooper, H. C., B.A., (rector)..Etobicoke.
Cooper, H. D., B.A. (miss.)...Beverley.
Cooper, W. E., M.A.....St. Catherines.
Creighton, J., (assistant).....Orillia.
Creen, Thomas (retired).....Niagara.
Darling, W. S. (asst. Holy Trin.)Toronto.
Davidson, J.....Woodbridge.
Davies, E. R. (assistant).....Cavan.
Disbrow, N.....Omemee.
Dixon, Alex., B.A. (rec).....Dalhousie.
Drinkwater, C. H., M.A.....Hamilton.
Fidler, A. J., B.A.....Cookstown.
Fletcher, John, M.A.....Oakville.
Flood, John, (rector).....Dunnville.
Fuller, T. Brock, D.D., D.C.L.Toronto.
Geddes, J. G., M.A. (rector)...Hamilton.
Gibson, J. (miss.).....Penetanguishene.
Givins, Saltern (rural dean)...Yorkville.
Grant, Wm.....Port Perry.
Grasett, H. J., B.D. (rector)..Toronto.
Greene, T., LL.D. (rector)....Wellington Square.
Greenham, Henry (assistant)..Cobourg.
Groves, F. J. S.....Seymour.
Haines, S.....Streetsville.
Hænsel, C. L. F.....Hamilton.
Hallen, Geo., B.A.....Penetanguishene.
Harris, R. H., B.A.....Vroomanton.
Hebden, John, M.A.....Hamilton.
Henderson, Alex.....Orangeville.
Higginson, G. N., M.A.....Waterdown.
Hill, Bold Cudmore, M.A.....York.
Hill, Geo. S. J., M.A. (rector).Unionville.
Hilton, John.....Brockton, Toronto.
Hodge, T. P.....Springfield.
Holland, Henry, M.A. (rector.)Fort Erie.
Houston, Stewart, B.A.....Arthur.
Ingles, C. L., B.A.....Drummondville.
Jacobs, P. (Indian miss.).....Manitoulin Island.
Johnson, S., M.A. (assistant)..Barrie.
Johnson, W. A.....Weston.
Langtry, John, M.A.....Collingwood.
Leeming, R. (superannuated)..Dundas.
Lett, Stephen, LL.D.....Ayr.
Logan, William, M.A.....Cartwright.
Lundy, F. J., D.C.L.....Grimsby.
Middleton, J., B.A.....Brighton.
Mitchele, Rd., LL.D. (rector)..York Mills.

Morgan, E. (assistant).....Barrie.
McCaul, J., LL.D.....Toronto.
McCollum, J. H., M.A.....Aurora.
McLeary, J.....Mulmur.
McLeod, D. J. F., M.A.....Chippewa.
McNeely, J. (gram. school)....Thorold.
Mackenzie, J. G. D., M.A.....Hamilton.
MacMurray, W., D.D., D.C.L.Niagara.
MacNab, Alex., D.D.....Bowmanville.
Nesbitt, G., B.A.....Glenallan.
O'Meara, F. A., LL.D.....Georgetown.
Osler, Featherston L., M.A....Dundas.
Osler, H. Bath.....Lloydtown.
Palmer, Arthur, M.A. (rector).Guelph.
Pentland, John, B.A.....Whitby.
Phillipps, H. N.....Grantham.
Philips, T. D., M A.....St. Catherines.
Plowman, J. H., M.A.....Toronto.
Preston, W. Clarke.....Rice Lake.
Ramsay, Sep. F.,M.A.....Newmarket.
Read, Thomas B., D.D.....Thorold.
Ritchie, William, M.A.....Georgina.
Robarts, T. T., M.A..... St. Catherines.
Ross, Wm.....Greenwood.
Ruttan, C.....Bradford.
Sanson, Alex.....Toronto.
Scadding, Henry, D.D.....Toronto.
Shanklin, Robert (rector).....Thornhill.
Shortt, J., D D. (rector).....Port Hope.
Smithhurst, J.....Lea Hurst, Minto.
Stennett, Walter, M.A.....Keswick.
Stewart, A., M.A.....Orillia.
Strong, S. S., D.D., LL.D....Tecumseth.
Thomson, C. E., M.A.....Elora.
Tremayne, F., jun.....Milton.
Van Linge, J.....Queenstown, St. Davids
Vicars, John A.B.....Lindsay.
Wall, J., B.A. (assistant).....Guelph.
Whitaker, G., M.A. (Trin. col.)Toronto.
Williams, A. (assistant).....Yorkville.
Wilson, John B. A.....Grafton.

DIOCESE OF HURON.

Right rev. B. Cronyn, D.D., Lord Bishop.

Ven. C. C. Brough, A.M., archdeacon, London.
Ven. J. Helmuth, D.D., archdeacon, Huron.
Ven. C. C. Brough, A.M., J. Walker Marsh, M.A., E. L. Elwood, A.M., R. Flood, A.M., M. Boomer, LL.D., bishop's chaplains.

Armstrong, D.....Moore.
Baldwin, M. S., B.A.....
Bayly, B., B.A.....London.
Baker, J. S.....Wyoming.
Bettridge, W., B.D.,R.D.(rec).Woodstock.
Boomer, M., LLD., R.D .....Galt.
Brough, C. C., A.M.....London Tp.
Carmichael, J.....Clinton.
Caulfield, St. G., LL.D., R.D.St. Thomas.
Caulfield, H.....Millbank.
Clotworthy, W .....Drumbo.
Cooper, R. S.....Paisley.
Curran, J. P.....Southampton.
Des Barres, T. C., M.A.....Dorchester Station.
DuBourdieu, S.....Bayfield.
DuMoulin, J. P.....London Tp.
Elliott, A.....Tuscarora.
Elliott, F. G.....Sandwich.
Elwood, E. L., M.A., R.D.....Goderich.
Evans, W. B., B.A.....Durham.
Falls, A., A.B., (rector). .....Adelaide.
Fauquier, F. D.....South Zorra.
Fisher, A.....Tilsonburg.
Fletcher, R.....Colchester.
Flood, R., A.M..... Delaware.
Gibson, J. C., B.A. (rector)...Warwick.
Grasett, E., M.A. (rector).....Simcoe.
Gunne, J.....Florence.
Harris, S.....Simcoe.
Hincks, J. P.....Exeter.
Hughes, T.....Dresden.
Hurst, J.....Windsor.
Hutchinson, J.....Meaford.
Innes, G. M.....London.
Jamieson, A.....Walpole Island.
Jessopp, H. B., A.M. (rector)..Port Burwell.
Johnson, C. C.....Onondaga.
Kellogg, S. B.....Eastwood.
Kennedy, J., M.A.....Tyrconnell.
Keys, G.....Chatworth.
Lampman, A., B.A.....Morpeth.
Mack, F.....Amherstburg.
Marsh, J. W., M.A.(Sec.Ch.S.)London.
McLean, J., M.A. (curate)....London.
Mellish, H. F.....Haysville.
Miller, A. B.....Shipley.
Mockridge, J.....Port Stanley.
Montgomery, I., R.A.....Aylmer.
Mortimer, A. (superan).....Toronto.
Mulholland, A. H. R., R.D...Owen Sound.
Mulholland, J. G., A.M.....Simcoe.
Nelles, A.....Brantford.
Newman, E. E.....St. Mary's.
Padfield, J.....Burford.
Patterson, E., B.A.....Stratford.
Potts, A.....Delaware.
Rally, W. B., M.A.....Mitchell.
Revel, H., A.M. (superan)....Woodstock.
Roberts, R. J., A.B.....Newport.
Salmon, G. (superan).....Simcoe.
Salter, J. G. R., M.A., R.D...Sarnia.
Sanders, T. E.....McGillivray.
Sandys, F. W., D.D., R.D.....Chatham.
Schulte, J. H., D.D. .....London.
Sims, J. W.....Dungannon.
Smythe, J.....St. Mary's.
Smythe, W. H.....Teeswater.
Softley, E.....Walkerton.
Stimson, E. R., B.A.....Berlin.
Tighe, S., A.B .....Kincardine.
Townley, A., D.D.....Paris.
Usher, J. C.....Brantford.
Vicars, J.....Ingersoll.
Wood, Wm .....Walsingham.
Wright, J. T.....Wardsville.

DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

Right rev. J. Travers Lewis, D.D., LL.D., Lord Bishop.

Very rev. W. B. Lauder, LL.D., dean of Ontario.
Ven. H. Patton, D.C.L., archdeacon of Ontario.
Ven. H. Patton, D.C.L., rev. W. Bleasdell, M.A., bishop's chaplains.

Anderson, G. A., B.A.....Bowen.
Armstrong, J. G., M.A. .....Hawkesbury.
Baker, E. H. M. (rector).....Carleton Place.
Beaven, E. W., M.A.....Iroquois.
Bleasdell, Wm., M.A.....Trenton.
Bogert, J. J., M.A. (rector)...Napanee.
Boswell, E. Jukes, D.C.L .....Prescott.
Bousfield, Thomas.....Arnprior.
Bower, E. C.....Barriefield.
Boyer, R. C., B.A.....Hillier.
Butler, J., M.A.....March.
Burrowes, J. L.....Tamworth.
Campbell, T. S.....Stafford.
Carroll, J.....Gananoque.
Costelle, H. C. E.....Newboro.
Davies, H. W., M.A. (curate)..Cornwall.
Denroche, C. T.....Charleston.
Denroche, E., M.A. (rector)...Brockville.
Dobbs, F. W.....Portsmouth.
Early, W. T. (missionary).....Milford.
Emery, C. P.....Pakenham.
Fleming, W., M.A.....Roslin.
Forrest, C., M.A.....Merrickville.
Garrett, Richard..... ..Osnabruck.
Godfrey, J., B.A.....Carp & Huntley.
Grier, John, M.A. (rector)....Belleville.
Harding, R. (rector).....Adolphustown.
Harper, W. F. S. (rector)... .Bath.
Harris, James (rector).....Kemptville.
Henderson, W., M.A.....Pembroke.
Jones, Sept., B.A. (curate)....Belleville.
Jones, T. B., M.A. .....Frankville.
Lauder, J. S., M.A .....Ottawa.
Lauder, W. B. LL.D. (rector).Kingston.
Lewis, Richard, M.A. (rector).Maitland.
Loosemore, P. W. (cur. cath.).Kingston.
Loucks, E. (rector).....Morrisburg.
Macaulay, William, (rector)...Picton
May, J., M.A.....Kingston.

Morris, Ebenezer, (retired)....Franktown.
Morris, J. A.....Fitzroy Harbor.
Mulkins, H. (Pen'y Chapl'n)..Kingston.
Muloch, John A. (St. Pauls)..Kingston.
Nye, H. E.....South Mountain.
Parnell, J. A. (sec. synod.) ...Kingston.
Patton, H., D.C.L. (rector)....Cornwall.
Pettit, C. B., M.A. (rector)....Richmond.
Plees, H. E., B.A. (rector).....Carrying Place.
Preston, J. A., M.A.....Stirling.
Rogers, R. V., M.A. St.James..Kingston.
Rolph, Romaine (retired).....Osnabruck.
Rothwell, John, B.A.....Amherst Island.
Sharpe, H.....Wolfe Island.
Slade, E.....Almonte.
Stannage, J., (rector).....N. Augusta.
Stanton, T., B.A., (rector)....Franktown.
Stephenson, F. L., B.A.....Cumberland.
Stephenson, R. L., M.A., (rec).Perth.
Tane, F. R.....Brockville.
Taylor, Thomas, M.A.....Ashton.
White, G. W., B.A.....Camden East.
Whitmarsh, A., (missionary)..Madoc.
Williams, S. L., (missionary)..Lanark.
Wood, J., B.A., (curate).....Ottawa.
Worrell, J. Bell, B.A.....Smith's Falls.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Most rev. P. F. Turgeon, D.D., archbishop.

Right rev. C. F. Baillargeon, D.D., bishop of Tloa, administrator.

Very rev. A. Mailloux, very rev. C. F. Cazeau, very rev. E. A. Taschereau, vicars general.

Quebec Cathedral.—Very rev. C. F. Cazeau, vicar general; rev. J. B. A. Ferland; rev. E. Langevin, secretary; rev. H. Lecourt, asst. secretary; J. Martin, under secretary.

Arnaud, J. B.....Betsiamits.
Auclair, Joseph (cathedral)....Quebec.
Audet, André.....Bonaventure.
Audet, Nic.....Carleton, Gaspé.
Audet, Oct. (seminary).....Quebec.
Audet, P.....Matane.
Baillairgé, J. Frs. (seminary)..Quebec.
Baillargeon, Et.....St. Nicholas.
Baillargeon, C. F. (bishop)....Quebec.
Beaubien, N.....St. Raphael.
Beaudet, H.....Chicoutimi.
Beaudet, I. (seminary).....Quebec.
Beaudry, Aug.....Charlebourg.
Beaudry, J. J. (cong. chapel)..Quebec.
Beaulieu, E.....Port Daniel, Gaspé.
Beaulieu, Geo.....St. Fidèle.
Beaumont, Charles.....St. Joachim.
Beaumont, P.....St. Jean Chris. Lauzon.
Bedard, P. J.....St. Raymond, Portneuf.
Begin, Charles.....Rivière Ouelle.
Begin, F. X.....St. Pacôme.
Beland, Jos.....St. Victor, Tring.
Belanger, Narc.....Deschambault.
Belisle, L. Leon.....St. François du Sud.
Belleau, Simeon.....Ste. Croix, Lotbinière.
Bernard, L. Theod.....St. Claire, Joliet.
Bernier, A.....Tadoussac.
Bernier, Jos. Mel.....Halifax, Megantic.
Bernier L. N.....Lotbinière.
Berube, Jos.....Forsyth, Beauce.
Besserer, G. H.....Ste. Famille, I. Orleans.
Bilodeau, M.....Trois Pistoles.
Blais, L.....Ste. Famille, I. Orleans.
Blais, Wollaston.....St. Jean, I. Orleans.
Blanchette, A.....Coll. Ste. Anne.
Blanchette, J. Bte.....St. Anaclet.
Blouin, F. Adelme.....Ste. Cecile, Bic.
Blouin, J. B.....Rivière au Renard.
Bolly, Roger.....Escoumains.
Bolduc, J. B. Z.....St. Roch's, Quebec.
Bonenfant, Jos.....Berthier, Bellechasse.
Bonneau, E.....St. Laurent, I. Orléans.
Bossi, F. X.....St. Croix.
Boucher, Frs.....St. Ambroise, Quebec.
Bourassa, Jos.....St. Bernard, Beauce.
Bournigal, Ob.....St. Sauveur, Quebec.
Bourret, L. A.....Ste. Anne la Pocatière.
Braun, A. J. (cong chapel)....Quebec.
Brunet, F.....Ste. Sophie, Halifax. Megantic.
Brunet, Ovide (Laval univer.).Quebec.
Bureau, J.....Ste. Agnès.
Buteau, Félix (seminary).....Quebec.
Campeau, Ant.....Beaumont.
Carron Fred.....St. Henri, Lauzon.
Casgrain, A.....Ste. Louise.
Casgrain Geo.....St. Flavien.
Casgrain, R.....Cathedral, Quebec.
Catellier, Ferd.....St. George, Beauce.
Catellier, Jos.....St. Roch, Quebec.
Cauvin, Ob.....St. Sauveur, Quebec.
Cazeau, C. F. (archbp. pal.)...Quebec.
Chandonnet, F. (seminary)...Quebec.
Chaperon, J. S.....Ste. Marie, Beauce.
Chuinard, A.....Baie St. Paul.
Charest, Zeph.....St. Roch's, Quebec.
Clark, P. J.....St. Basile, Portneuf.
Clement, Pierre.....Baie St. Paul.
Cloutier, Chs.....St. Octave, Métis.
Cloutier, Jean Cleoph.....Cacouna.
Colfer J.....Eboulements.
Cote, Jean Baptiste.....Cap St. Ignace.
Cote, Jacob.....Ste. Anne, Illinois.
Dedebant, B.....St. Sauveur, Quebec.
Delage, F. X., jun.....Islet.
Delage, Frs. Xav.....Islet and St. Cyrille.
Demers, E.....Isle aux Grues.
Desjardins, L.....Grande Rivière, Gaspé.
Desrochers, B.....St. Croix, Lotbinière.
Desruisseaux, Hon.....St. Etienne, Lauzon.
Destroismaisons, F.....St. François, I. Orléans.
Deziel, Jos. D.....Notre Dame de Lévis.
Dion, E. Vict.....St. Modeste.
Dion, Jos.....St. Giles.
Dionne, Pierre.....St. Alban, Portneuf.
Doucet, I.....Ste. Hélène, Kamour'ka
Doucet, N.....Malbaie.
Dowling, Michael.....St. Sylvester.
Drolet George.....St. Michel, Bellechasse.
Drolet, P.....St. Félix, Carouge.
Dubé, P.....Collège Ste. Anne.
Dufour, Ed.....St. Lazare.
Duguay, M.....Ste. Flavie.
Dumas, Jos.....Assomption, Sandy Bay
Dumontier, F.....Collège, Pointe Lévis.
Dunn, W.....Leeds.
Durocher, Flav.....St. Sauveur, Quebec.
Faucher, E.....Lotbinière.
Fafard, E. S.....St. Sylvestre.
Ferland, J. B. A.....Quebec.
Forgues, M.....St. Michel.
Fortier, C. N.....St. Joseph Lévis.
Fortin, Max.....St. Aubert.
Fournier, M.....Nataskouan, Labrador.
Fournier, C.....Paspébiac.
Fournier, L.....Ste. Anne College.
Francœur, N.....Armagh.
Gagné, Frs.....St. Thos., Montmagny.
Gagnon, Clovis.....Eboulements.
Gagnon, H.....Laval.
Gagnon, Jean Baptiste.....St. André.
Galerneau, C.....Islet.
Gariepy, Prisq.....Ste. Anne.
Gaspé, T. A. de.....Ste. Apollinaire.
Gaudin, G.....St. Eloi.
Gauthier,—.....Quebec.
Gauthier, A.....
Gauvin, N.....Maria, B. C.
Gill, Leandre.....Grondines.
Gingras, Louis (seminary)....Quebec.
Gingras, N.....St. Edouard, Lotbinière.
Gingras, Zeph.....Lévis.
Girard P.....Lac St. Jean.
Godbout, Narc.....Lambton, Megantic.
Gonthier, Damase.....College, Point Levis.
Gosselin, A.....St. Jean, I. of Orleans.
Grenier, L.....St. Elzéar, Beauce.
Grenier, Ovide.....St. Basile.
Grenier, T. B.....St. Henri, Lauzon.
Guay, F. X.....Rivière au Renard.
Guertin, Noel.....St. Casimir.
Guilmet, Ed.....Percé, Gaspé.
Halle, Et.....Ste. Marguerite, Joliet.
Halle, L.....St. Vital, Lambton.

Hamel, Ths. (seminary).....Quebec.
Hamelin, Lea.....Montmagny.
Harkin, P. H.....St. Columba, Quebec.
Hébert, Nic.....Kamouraska.
Hébert, Oct.....St. Arsène.
Hoffman, Jos.....N. D. Mont Carmel.
Hudon, J.....Lévis.
Hudon, Jos.....Laterrière, Saguenay.
Huot, Pierre.....St. Foye.
Huot, M.....St. Pierre, Broughton.
Kelly, P.....Valcartier.
Laberge, Jos.....Ancienne Lorette.
Ladrière, Aug.....St. Fabien.
Lagacé, J.....Quebec.
Lagier, Ob.....St. Sauveur, Quebec.
Lagueux, Jos.....R. du L., Temiscouata.
Lahaie, Léon.....Rimouski.
Laliberté, F. (seminary).....Quebec.
Langevin, E. (archb's pal).....Quebec.
Langevin, G. (normal school).Quebec.
Larouche, Thos.....Baie St. Paul.
Laverdière Chs. (seminary)...Quebec.
Leclerc, Bruno.....Ste. Anne College.
Leclerc, N.....Coll. Ste. Anne.
Lecours, Hon. (archb's pal)...Quebec.
Lefrançois, Jos. P.....Pointe Levi.
Légaré, Ad. (Laval university).Quebec.
Légaré, Cyr. (seminary).....Quebec.
Légaré, Victor (seminary)....Quebec.
Lemoine, G. (Ursulines chap)..Quebec.
Lemieux, M. (Hotel-Dieu).....Quebec.
Leveque, N.....Montmagny.
Mailley, J.....St. Irénée.
Mailloux, Al.....Bonaventure.
Maingui, N. (seminary).....Quebec.
Marceau, Laz.....Isle Verte.
Marceau, S.....S.Si'n,Baie des Ha! Ha!
Martel, Aut.....Alexis, Grand Baie.
Martel, Jos.....Ste. Julie.
Martineau, D.....St. Chs., Bellechasse.
Matte, Dam.....Kingston, C. W.
Matte, Jos.....St. Calixte, Somerset.
Methot, Ed. Mich. (seminary).Quebec.
Methot, F. X.....Col. Ste. Anne la Pocat.
Meagher, (congreg.).....Quebec.
Michaud, Elz.....Ste. Anne la Pocat.
Milette, Aug.....St. Augustin.
Moore, Ed. Frs.....St. Frederic, Beauce.
Morin Frs.....St. Pierre du Sud.
Morrissette, Fidèle.....St. Urbain.
McDonnell, Frs.....St. Féréol.
McGauran, B. (St. Patk's Ch.) Quebec.
Murphy J. " Quebec.
Nadeau, Gab.....Ste. Luce, Rimouski.
Naud, J.....St. Laurent, Isl.Orleans.
Nelligan, James.....St. Joseph, Beauce.
Normandin, J. O.....St. Jean, Quebec.
Oliva, Fred.....St. Lambert.
Otis, Lucien.....St. Jean, Saguenay.
O'Grady, John.....Ste. Cath., Fossambault.
Paradis, F. J.....Lac Témiscouata.
Paradis, O.....St. Edward, Frampton.
Paradis, P.....Petites Isles, Illinois.
Paquet, Benjamin (seminary).Quebec.
Paquet, Louis (seminary).....Quebec.
Parent, Et. Ed.....Ange Gardien.
Parent, Louis E.....Pointe aux Trembles.
Parent, Louis.....St. Jean, Port Joli.
Patry, Pierre.....St. Paschal.
Pelisson, A.....St. Julien, Wolfstown.
Pelletier, A.....Pointe aux Esquimaux.
Pelletier, A.....Ste. Anne de la Po'tière.
Pelletier, Al. (Laval univ.)....Quebec.
Pelletier, T. B.....St. Joseph de Lévis.
Pelletier, J.Bte.....Isle aux Coudres.
Pelletier, F.....St. Roch, Quebec.
Perras, J. Bte.....St. Jean d'Eschaillons.
Perron, Octave.....Ste. Anne des Monts.
Pilote, F. Col.....Ste. Anne de la Po'tière.
Plamondon, Frs.....St. Roch's, Quebec.
Plante, E. G. (Gen. Hosp. ch.).Quebec.
Point, R P.....Quebec.
Poiré, Chs. Ed.....St. Anselme.
Potvin, G.....Rimouski.
Potvin, Hyac.....St. Denis, Kamouraska.
Pouliot, Chs.....Pointe Lévis.
Pouliot, Paschal.....St. Gervais.
Poulin, Louis.....St. Isidore, Lauzon.
Proulx, Louis.....Ste. Marie, Beauce.
Proulx, L. A.....St. Valier.
Provancher, L.....Portneuf.
Quertier, Ed.....St. Denis, Kamouraska.
Racine, A. (St. John's Church).Quebec.
Racine, Dominque.....Chicoutimi.
Richard, C.....Ste. Anne, Saguenay.
Richard, Ed.....Chateau Richer.
Richardson, W.....Ste. Agathe.
Rioux, J.....Petite Rivière.
Rioux, Magl.....Buckland.
Robin, B.....St. Antoine.
Rouleau, L.....St. François, Beauce.
Rousseau, E.....Notre Dame du Portage
Rousseau, Léon.....St. Malachie.
Rousseau, U.....Notre Dame du Portage
Roussell, Pierre (seminary)...Quebec.
Routier, Honoré.....Pointe Lévis.
Roy, Clovis.....St. Alexandre.
Roy, M.....St. Joseph, Beauce.
Roy, Léon.....Trois Pistoles.
Sasseville, Jerome.....Ecureuils.
Saucier, Jos.....Ristigouche.
Sauvageau, Geo.....St. Gervais.
Sax, Pierre.....St. Romuald, Etchemin.
Sirois, Zeph.....Cap St. Ignace.
Sirois, J.....St. John, Quebec.
Stremler, I. (seminary).....Quebec.
Talbot, G.....St. Antonin.
Tanguay, Cyp.....Ste. Hénédine.
Tardif, Charles.....St. Pierre, Isle Orleans.
Tardif, J.....St. Pierre, Isle Orleans.
Taschereau, E. Alex. (seminary) Quebec.
Ternet, C.....Pointe Lévis.
Tetu, D. Henri.....St. Roch des Aulnets.
Tessier, Frs. Xav.....St. François, Beauce.
Thivierge, N.....St. Epiphanie, Viger.
Tremblay, C.....Isle aux Coudres.
Tremblay, P. G.....Beauport.
Trudel, Charles.....Baie St. Paul.
Turgeon, P. F. (archbishop)...Quebec.
Valleé, S.....Ste. Anne des Monts.
Vallie A.....Collège Ste. Anne.
Vallie J. B.....Collège Ste. Anne.
Vézina D. (seminary).....Quebec.
Villeneuve, J. B.....Hébertville.
Winter, A.....Douglastown.

DIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

Mgr. Ig. Bourget, évêque de Montréal.

Very rev. A. Manseau, very rev. P. Billaudèle, very rev. A. F. Trudeau, very rev. D. Granet, vicars general.

Rev. J. O. Paré, secretary.

Allard, J. B. (vicar).....Laprairie.
Antoine, O. M. I.....Sault St. Louis.
Austin, J.....Sem. St. Sulpice.
Archambault, J.....Sem. St. Sulpice.
Archambault, U.....Ile du Pads.
Archambault, J. O.....St. Timothée.
Arnauld, (vicar).....St. Constant.
Arraud, J.....Sem. St. Sulpice.
Aubert, Sup. O. M. I.....Eglise St. Pierre.
Aubry, J.....Sem. de Ste. Thérèse.
Aubry, C.....St. Benoît.
Bakewell,.....Sem. S. Sulpice.
Barbarin, A.....Sem. St. Sulpice.
Bardey, C. J.....Sem. St. Sulpice.
Barnabé, (vicar).....Ste. Rose.
Barret, M.....Col. de l'Assomption.
Barret, J.....St. Liguori.
Bayle, J.....Sem. St. Sulpice.
Bazoge.....Lycée St. Laurent.
Beaudevin.....Collège Ste. Marie.
Beaudoin.....Asil St. Antoine.
Beaudry, H.....St. Constant.
Beaudry, L. (vicar).....Industrie.
Beaudry, P. (vicar).....St. Paul.
Bédard, P. (vicar).....Varennes.
Belanger, P.....Ste. Magdel. de Rigaud.
Belair, J.....St. Jean de Matha.
Berard, T.....St. Stanislas Kostka.
Berard, D.....Ste. Marthe.
Bererand, F. X.....College Ste. Marie.
Billaudèle, P.....Sem. St. Sulpice.

Billion, L. L. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Birs, E. ..... St. Sulpice.
Blanchard, O. (vicar) ..... St. Gabriel.
Blyth, E. ..... Ste. Martine.
Boissonneau, H. C. ..... Hemmingford.
Boisvert, L. (curé) ..... St. André.
Bonin, E. (anc. curé) ..... Ste. Scholastique.
Bonnisant, M. C. L. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Bourbonnais, F. X. ..... Varennes.
Bourgeault, F. ..... Pointe Claire.
Brais, A. (ancien curé) ..... Hôtel-Dieu
Brassard, T. L. ..... St. Paul.
Brassard, M. ..... St. Roch de l'Achigan.
Brassard, T. ..... Vaudreuil.
Brien, A. ..... St. Michel des Saints.
Brisset, J. ..... Ste. Scholastique.
Brosnan, ... Hôtel-Dieu.
Brown, J. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Brunet, O. M. L. ..... St. Pierre.
Brunet, P. ..... Ste. Rose.
Bruneau, R. O. ..... Verchères.
Caisse, M. ..... St. Sauveur.
Caisse, F. ..... Epiphanie.
Cazaubon, L. (vicar) ..... Lavaltrie.
Chabot, G. ..... Chap. de la Providence.
Chagnon, T. ..... St. Joseph.
Champagneur, E. ..... Sup. Clers de St. Viat.
Champoux, C. ..... Ste. Anne des Plaines.
Champeaux, J. B. ..... St. Michel.
Charland, D. ..... St. Clément.
Charlebois, L. A. ..... Sem. Ste. Thérèse.
Charron, M. ..... St. Esprit.
Chevigny, J. M. ..... St. Henri.
Chevrefils, G. ..... Ste. Anne.
Chicoine, J. O. ..... St. Thomas.
Cholette, B. F. ..... St. Polycarpe.
Chouinard, ... Lycée de Rigaud.
Clément, Ch. ..... St. Timothée.
Clément, H. ..... Rawdon.
Clément, V. ..... St. Alexis.
Colin, L. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Comte, J. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Cousineau, ... St. Hubert.
Contu, Al. (vicar) ..... L'Acadie.
Cuoq, A. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Desautels, J. J. (vicar) ..... St. Philippe.
Dagenais, T. (vicar) ..... Ste. Marthe.
Dagenais, L. ..... Ste. Thérèse.
Dagenais, T. E. ..... St. Edouard.
Daniel, F. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Daguire, P. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
De la Vigne, J. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Delinelle, Z. P. ..... Sem. de St. Thérèse.
Demers, E. (vicar) ..... Ste. Geneviève.
Dequoy, A. (vicar) ..... Beauharnois.
Dequoy, J. ..... St. Hermas.
De Masini, ... Col. Ste. Marie.
Desautels, J. ..... Varennes.
Desmarais, E. ..... St. Placide.
Desmazures, C. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Dorval, F. ..... Assomption.
Dousset, ... Lycée St. Laurent.
Dowd, P. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Drapeau, J. B. ..... Longue Pointe.
Dubé, P. ..... St. Martin.
Dugas, G. ..... Varennes.
Duhaut ..... Rigaud.
Dupras, Edm. (vicar) ..... St. Isidore.
Dupuis, A. (curé) ..... Ste. Elizabeth.
Dupuis, H. (vicar) ..... Ste. Elizabeth.
Duranceau, A. (anc. curé) ..... Montreal.
Fabre, E. ..... Chan. de la Cathédrale.
Falvey, J. ..... St. Columban.
Fisette, A. ..... St. Cuthbert.
Fortin, (vicar) ..... Beauharnois.
Gagné, L. (anc. curé) ..... St. Henri.
Gagnier ..... Huntingdon.
Gagnon, J. F. ..... Berthier.
Gastineau, R. P. ..... Ste. Croix, St. Laurent.
Gaudet, T. ..... Varennes.
Giband, A. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Giguère, (curé) ..... Ste. Agathe.
Gilbert, C. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Giroux, J. O. (anc. curé) ..... L'Industrie.
Glackmeyer, ... Col. Ste. Marie.
Granet, D. ..... Sup. Sem. St. Sulpice.
Granjon, B. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Gravel, D. A. (vicar) ..... Verchères.
Gravel, I. ..... Laprairie.
Graton, J. J. ..... Terrebonne.
Groulx, A. F. ..... St. Jérôme.
Guyon, L. ..... St. Eustache.
Hicks, E. H. ..... Chan. de la Cathédrale.
Hogan, J. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Huot, L. J. ..... St. Paul l'Ermite.
Hurteau, E. J. ..... St. Lin.
Jasmin, M. ..... Sem. Ste. Thérèse.
Labelle, A. ..... St. Bernard.
Labelle, E., (anc. curé) ..... Repentigny.
Labelle, F., (anc. curé) ..... Repentigny.
Labelle, J. B. ..... Repentigny.
Laberge, F. X. (vicar) ..... St. Cyprien.
Lacan, J. F. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Lajoie, P. ..... Col. de L'Industrie.
Lamarche, S. ..... Chap. du Bon Pasteur.
Langlois, G. ..... Col. de l'Industrie.
Lapierre, R. L. ..... Chap. du Sacré-Cœur.
Laporte, D. ..... Col. de l'Assomption.
Laporte, D. ..... Kildare.
Laporte, G. ..... Prof. Col. de l'Assp.
Laporte, P. A. ..... Col. de l'Assomption.
Larcher, A. *S. J.* ..... Col. Ste. Marie.
Larocque, C. ..... St. Jean Dorchester.
Larue, J. B. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Lasnier, J. T. ..... St. Zotique.
Lauzon, J. (curé) ..... St. Adèle.
Lavallé, N. ..... St. Vincent de Paul.
Lavallée, M. (curé) ..... Ste. Julienne.
Lavoie, E. (vicar) ..... Ch. des Srs., Longueuil.
Leblanc ..... St. Laurent.
Leclerc, F. X. ..... Col. Masson.
Leclerc, G. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Leclerc, J. V. (vicar) ..... Vaudreuil.
Lefebvre, D. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Lefebvre, S. ..... Ste. Geneviève.
Lemonde, J. B. ..... St. Calixte.
Lenoir, H. ..... Sem. St. Sulpice.
Lenoir, C. ..... Dir. Coll., Montreal.
Leonard, O. M. I. ..... St. Pierre.
Lesage, G. ..... St. Valentin.
Lévêque, L. ..... Lycée de Longueuil.
L'Heureux, F. ..... Contrecœur.
Lopinto, ... Coll. Ste. Marie.
Loranger, C. ..... Lanoraie.
Lussier, L. C. ..... Chateauguay.
Lussier, E. (vicar) ..... Boucherville.
Manseau, A. (vicar general) ..... L'Industrie.
Marcotte, H. ..... Lavaltrie.
Marcoux, F. X. ..... St. Regis.
Marechal, D. ..... St. Jacques l'Achegan.
Marechal, Nap. (chaplain) ..... Lachine.
Martel, L. J. (curé) ..... St. Felix de Valois.
Martin, C. (vicar) ..... Chambly.
Martin, M., (vicar) ..... Berthier.
Martineau, A. J. ..... St. Urbain.
Marsolais, P. (seminary) ..... St. Sulpice.
Marsolais, C. E. ..... St. Clet.
Midéviette, O. M. I. ..... St. Pierre.
Mercier, A. (seminary) ..... St. Sulpice.
Mesnard, P. (curé) ..... St. Beatrix.
Mestre, C. O. M. I. ..... St. Pierre.
Michaud, —— ..... College l'Industrie.
Michel, F., (*S.J.*) ..... College Ste. Marie.
Mignault, P. M. ..... Chambly.
Mireau, M., (vicar) ..... Sault au Recollet.
Moreau, H. ..... Ch. et Ar. de Cathedrale
Moreau, E. ..... Chap. de la Cathedrale.
Morin, M. (anc. curé) ..... Lachenaye.
Morin, H. ..... St. Luc.
Morin, J. (curé) ..... St. Jacq. le Mineur.
Morrison, C. F. ..... St. Cyprien.
Nantel, A. (seminary) ..... St. Thérèse.
Nercam, A. (seminary) ..... St. Sulpice.
Normandin, E. ..... Lachenaye.
O'Brien, M. (seminary) ..... St. Sulpice.
O'Farrell, (seminary) ..... St. Sulpice.
Palatin, J. J. (seminary) ..... St. Sulpice.
Papineau, T. V. ..... A L'Eveché.
Paré, J. O. ..... Chan. de la Cathedrale
Parent, T., (seminary) ..... St. Sulpice.
Peladeau, A. (vicar) ..... Longueuil.
Pelisier, L. (seminary) ..... St. Sulpice.
Pepin, J. (curé) ..... Boucherville.
Pepin, T. (vicar) ..... St. Roch.
Perrault, Fab. (vicar) ..... Ile Bizard.
Perreault, F. (vicar) ..... St. Jean.

Perrault, J. J. (seminary).....St. Sulpice.
Perreault, J.....Ile Bizard.
Perreault, N.....St. Janvier.
Perreault, S. (vicar).....Longue Pointe.
Perron, Jacques.....Sault au Recollet.
Picard, E. (seminary).....St. Sulpice.
Piché, A. (vicar).....St. Michel.
Piché, N.....Lachine.
Piché, J. (vicar).....Pointe aux Trembles.
Piette, M.....St. Bruno.
Plinguet, V.....Ile du Pads.
Plomondon, L. T.....Chan. de la Cathedrale.
Point, N. S. J.....Sault au Recollet.
Pominville, L.....St. Jean Chrysostome.
Porlier, P.....Pointe aux Trembles.
Poulin, P.....Ste. Philomène.
Prefontaine (seminary).....St. Sulpice.
Prevost, H. (seminary).....St. Sulpice.
Provost, T.....B. Alphonse.
Primeau, J. (curé).....Sherrington.
Primeau, J. B. (seminary).....Ste. Thérèse.
Proulx, A.....St. Philippe.
Prudhomme, F. J.....St. Antoine Abbé.
Quintal, M.....St. Luc.
Régnier, A. S. J.....College Ste. Marie.
Regourd, L. (seminary).....St. Sulpice.
Remillard, O. (vicar).....St. Jacq. de l'Achigan.
Renaud, P. O.....College Masson.
Reze, J. R. P.....St. Croix, St. Laurent.
Rivet, S.....College de l'Industrie.
Robert, R.....Blairfindie.
Rochette, F. (curé).....St. Anicet.
Rousseau, P. (seminary).....St. Sulpice.
Rousseau, R. (seminary).....St. Sulpice.
Rousselot, V. (seminary).....St. Sulpice.
Roux, M.....Les Cedres.
Rouxel, (seminary).....St. Sulpice.
Royer, M., O.M.I.....St. Pierre.
Sachez, P., (*S.J.*).....College Ste. Marie.
Sauvé, Isaac (vicar).....St. Vincent.
Schneider, G. S. J.....College Ste. Marie.
St. Aubin, J.....St. Norbert.
Seers, W. (vicar).....St. Rémi.
Seguin, J.....St. Louis de Gonzague.
Sentaine (seminary).....St. Sulpice.
Sherlock, S. J.....College Ste. Marie.
Singer, Z. (seminary).....St. Sulpice.
Sorin, V. (seminary).....St. Sulpice.
Tallet, J. (seminary).....St. Sulpice.
Tambareau, D. H. (seminary).St. Sulpice.
Tassé, S. (curé).....St. Remi.
Tassé, M. (vicar).....St. Benoit.
Tassé, A. (vicar).....St. Martin.
Théberge, S.....St. Augustin.
Thèoret, J.....St. Julie.
Therier, F. (seminary).....St. Thérèse.
Thibault, A.....Ste. Cecile.
Thibault, G.....Longueuil.
Thibaudeau, T. (curé).....St. Théodore.
Toupin, J. (seminary).....St. Sulpice.
Toupin, A.....Riv. des Prairies.
Tranchemontagne, F. (sem.)..St. Sulpice.
Trudeau, O.M.I.....St. Pierre.
Trudel, N.....St. Isidore.
Truteau, A. F.....V.G. et Ch. de la Cath.
Turcot, L.....Ile Perrot.
Turcotte, F. M. (curé).....St. Gabriel.
Vacher (seminary).....St. Sulpice.
Valade, J. E.....Chap. de la Cathedrale.
Valois, L. E. A.....Chap. Pied du Courant.
Veniard, Légaré.....St. Laurent. [N.J.C.
Verreau, H.....Principal de l'Ecole,
Vezina.....College l'Assomption.
Vezina, Ft. X. (vicar).....Chateauguay.
Villeneuve, L. (seminary).....St. Sulpice.
Vinet, J. J. (curé).....Sault au Recollet.
Vinet, C. L. (vicar).....St. Polycarpe.
Vinet, J. J.....Ormstown.
Vitale, S. J.....Sault au Recollet.
Watier, J.....St. François de Sales.
Woods, H. (vicar).....St. Anicet.

DIOCESE OF THREE RIVERS.

Most rev. T. Cooke, D.D., bishop.

Very rev. C. O. Caron, very rev. T. Caron, very rev. L. Laflèche, vicars general.

Rev. T. Lottinville, secretary.

Aubry, L.....St. Léon.
Bailey, Jos.....St. Pierre les Becquets.
Baillargeon, Fl.....St. Germain.
Barolet, A. (vicar).....St. Christophe, Arth.
Beaubien, Ov.....St. Patrice.
Belcourt, On. (vicar).....St. Maurice.
Beliveau, G.....St. Janvier, Weedon.
Bellemare, H.....St. Justin.
Bellemare, N. (seminary).....Nicolet.
Bellemare, P.....St. Didace.
Blais, J. (seminary).....Nicolet.
Bochet, C. (vicar).....St. Hypolite, Wotton.
Bois, L. Ed.....Maskinongé.
Bouchard, A.....St. Luc, Champlain.
Bouchard, J.....Rivière du Loup.
Carufel, A.....St. Louis, Blandford.
Carufel, D.....St. Paul, Chester.
Caron, C. O., V. G. (Urs. Ch.).Three Rivers.
Caron, T., V. G. (seminary)...Nicolet.
Chabot, Ed., (anc. curé).....St. Pierre les Becquets.
Charrest, A.....St. Félix, Kingsey.
Chartré, J. Bte.....St. David.
Chrétien, J. Bte. (vicar).....Baie du Febvre.
Comeau, D.....St. Boniface, Shawinig.
Côte, Frs. X. (seminary).....Nicolet.
Dauth, E.....St. Valère.
Désaulniers, A. (vicar).....St. Guillaume.
Désaulniers, F. X. (vicar).....St. Léon.
Désaulniers Frs. X. (seminary)Nicolet.
Désilets, L. (vicar).....Drummondville.
Désilets, O.....St. Narcisse.
Dion, C.....St. Prosper.
Dorion, J. H.....Yamachiche.
Douville, Ir. (seminary).....Nicolet.
Dostie, L. H.....Gentilly.
Duhault, L. G.....St. Maurice.
Dupuis, L. A.....Ste. Anne la Pérade.
Fortier, T.....Nicolet.
Fréchette, W.....Batiscan.
Garceau, C. Z.....Cap de la Magdeleine.
Gélinas, Is. (seminary).....Nicolet.
Gouin, T.....St. Pierre, Durham.
Guertin, Et.....St. Etienne des Grès.
Guilemette (nun chap.).....St. Gregoire.
Hamelin, C.....St. Hypolite, Wotton.
Harper, J.....St. Grégoire.
Héroux, J. N. (college).....Three Rivers.
Kéroack, N.....St. Guillaume.
Lacoursière, T.....St. Médard, Warwick.
Lassiseraie, A. H.....Pointe du Lac.
Larue, N.....St. Paulin.
Laflèche, L. (V. G., bp. pal.)...Three Rivers.
Lecler, A. (anc. curé).....St. Pierre les Becquets.
Leclerc, J. B.....Ste. Brigitte.
Lépine, O. (vicar).....Ste. Anne de la Pérade.
Lottinville, T. (bp. pal.).....Three Rivers.
Marchand, M. (vicar).....Yamachiche.
Marcoux, A.....St. Zéphirin.
Marcoux, D.....Champlain.
Marquis, C.....St. Célestin.
Martel, T. (vicar).....Yamaska.
Malo, L. S.....Bécancour.
Maureault, J.....St. Thomas de Pierrev.
Mayrand, A.....Ste. Ursule.
Noiseux, A.....Ste. Geneviève.
Olscamps, J. Bte.....St. Stanislas.
Panneton. E. (college).....Three Rivers.
Paradis, J.....St. François du Lac.
Paradis, D.....Baie du Febvre.
Pelletier, N.....St. Eusèbe, Stanfold.
Pothier, L. (College).....Three Rivers.
Prince, J.....Drummondville.
Proulx, M.....St. Tite du Lac à Cosette
Proulx, M. G. (seminary).....Nicolet.
Quinn, P. (vicar).....St. André, Acton.
Ricard, N.....St. André, Acton.
Richard, H. (vicar).....St. Célestin.
Rheault, S. (vicar cath),.....Three Rivers.
Rousseau, Z.....Ste. Monique.
Roy, P.....St.Norbert,Arthabaska.
Sirois, J. E.....St. Barnabé.
Smith, A. (vicar).....St. Thomas de Pierrev.
Suzor, P. H.....St. Christophe, Arthab.
Tessier, J. (vicar).....St. David.
Toupin, T. (cath).....Three Rivers.
Tourigny, L.....Yamaska.

Trahan, H. (vicar).....St. Grégoire.
Trahan, L.....Richmond.
Turgeon, F.....St. Sévère.
Vanasse, F. X.....St. Gabriel, Stratford.
Villiers, (de), P.....Ste. Gertrude.
Vervais,—(ex miss.).....St. Grégoire.

DIOCESE OF OTTAWA.

Most rev. Jos. E. Guigues, bishop.

Very rev. D. Dandurand, very rev. J. Tabaret, vicars general.
Grenier, F. A., chaplain; rev. J. L. O'Connor, bishop's secretary.

Babel, L.....Rivière du Désert.
Bertrand, C.....Plantagenet.
Boucher, O.....Cumberland.
Bourassa, M.....Montebello.
Bouvier, J.....Renfrew.
Brady, John.....Buckingham.
Brunet, A.....L'Orignal.
Byrne, James.....Eganville.
Casey, A. B. (vicar).....Onslow.
Chaine, A.....St. Joseph, Gloucester.
Bodey, P. B.....(Op'go Road) Brudenel.
Collins, J.....East Hawkesbury.
Corbett, W.....Rivière du Désert.
Dandurand, D., (vic. gen.).....Ottawa.
David, J.....Papineauville.
Deleage, R. (missionary).....Hudson's Bay.
De Saunhac, A.....La Passe.
Frémont, L.....La Pêche.
Gai, C. (vicar).....Eganville.
Gillie, John.....Pembroke.
Ginguet, Louis.....Gatineau.
Guillard, T.....St. Joseph, Ottawa.
Guillaume, C.....St. André Avelin.
Jouvent, J.....Buckingham.
Laverlochère, P.....Rivière du Désert.
Lebret, L. (missionary).....Hudson's Bay.
Lynch, James.....Allumette Island.
Mancip, J. (vicar).....Chatham.
Maurel, P. (vicar).....Aylmer.
Mauroit, H.....Hull.
McGrath, J. J.....St. Andrew, Ottawa.
Michel, Joseph.....Aylmer.
Molloy, Michael (cathedral).....Ottawa.
Mourier, E.....Mission des Chantiers.
McFeeley, Bernard.....Pakenham.
McGoey, P.....Chelsea.
O'Boyle, T.....Osgoode.
O'Brien, J.....Gloucester.
O'Connell, Peter.....Richmond.
O'Malley, Antoine.....Portage du Fort.
Ouellet, Louis.....Calumet.
Pian, J. M. (missionary).....Hudson's Bay.
Reboul, Louis.....Mission des Chantiers.
Train, C. M.....Rivière du Désert.
Vaughan, Edward.....Huntley.

DIOCESE OF ST. HYACINTHE.

Mgr. J. Larocque, bishop.

Very rev. E. Crevier, very rev. J. S. Raymond, vicars general.
Rev. L. T. Moreau, secretary.

Aubry, F.....St. Hyacinthe.
Archambault, L. M.....St. Hugues.
Balthazard, J. M.....St. Charles.
Beauregard, J.....Presentation.
Belanger, J. B.....St. Ours.
Blanchard, C. (vicar).....Presentation.
Boucher, E.....St. François Xavier.
Brien, L. B.....St. Hyacinthe.
Browne, G. J.....Dunham.
Brunet, F. X.....St. Damase.
Brunelle, P. U.....Sherbrooke.
Chartier, J. B.....Compton.
Crevier, E. (V. G.).....Ste. Marie.
Crevier, J.....St. Pie.
Côté, F. P. (vicar).....Roxton.
Delacroix, C. (vicar).....Sorel.
Derome, G. S.....Ste. Marie.
Desaulniers, I. S.....St. Hyacinthe.
Desnoyers, A.....St. Barnabé.
Desnoyers, J. (asst.).....St. Césaire.
Desorey, O.....St. Alexandre.
Dufresne, P.....St. Hyacinthe.
Dufresne, A. B.....Ely.
Dufresne, A. E.....Sherbrooke.
Duhamel, J. B. (vicar).....St. Hugues.
Dumesnil, A.....St. Hyacinthe.
Dumontier, J. L.....St. Robert.
Dupuy, J. B., sen.....St. Antoine.
Dupuy, J. B., jun.....Ste. Hélène.
Dupuy, J. P. (vicar).....St. Hyacinthe.
Durocher, E.....Belœil.
Durocher, J. B.....Ste. Victoire.
Fortin, C. E.....St. Jude.
Gaboury, J.....Milton.
Gatineau, P. (vicar).....St. Alexandre.
Gauthier, N.....Stukely.
Gendreau, E. (vicar).....Compton.
Gendron, P. S.....St. Hyacinthe.
Germain, J. E.....Ste. Brigide.
Gigault, F.....St. Hyacinthe.
Girouard, H. L.....St. Simon.
Godard, M.....St. Hyacinthe.
Guy, O.....Notre Dame.
Hardy, N.....St. Roch.
Hardy, J.....St. Mathias.
Hevey, P.....St. Jean Baptiste.
Hotte, S. C. (anc. curé).....St. Mathias.
Lafrance, P.....St. Hyacinthe.
Lambert, J. S. (vicar).....St. Georges.
Langlois, F. A.....St. Hyacinthe.
Larue, R.....St. Hyacinthe.
Lassalle, L. H.....St. Hyacinthe.
Leblanc, J.....Ste. Anne.
Leblanc, O. (vicar).....Sorel.
Leclaire, B. J.....Stanbridge.
Lecours, E.....Notre Dame.
Lemay, A.....Belœil.
Limoges, A. D.....Stanstead.
Leveque, J. E.....St. Marc.
Leveque, B.....St. Hyacinthe.
Marchesseault, G.....Ste. Rosalie.
McAuley, M.....Granby.
Michon, F. X.....St. Ephrim.
Michon, J. D.....Roxton.
Millier, H.....Sorel.
Monder, F. Z.....Magog.
Monet, O.....St. Grégoire.
Moreau, L. T.....St. Hyacinthe.
O'Donnell, A.....St. Denis.
Ouellette, R.....St. Hyacinthe.
Paré, P. L.....Ange Gardien.
Pigeon, M (vicar).....Sorel.
Poulin, C. (vicar).....St. Hyacinthe.
Poulin, L. E.....St. Anne.
Prince, J. J.....St. Hyacinthe.
Provencal, J. A.....St. Cesaire.
Pratte, F. (vicar).....St. Denis.
Quinn, J. (vicar).....St. Pie.
Raymond, J. S. (V. G.).....St. Hyacinthe.
Refour, F.....St. Dominique.
Resther, J. T.....St. Athanase.
Soly, F. X. I.....St. Hilaire.
Springer, E.....Farnham.
St. Aubin, T.....St. George.
St. Georges, C.....St. Paul.
Sylvestre, P. A.....St. Marcel.
Taupier, J. S.....Ste. Marie.
Tetreau, F.....St. Hyacinthe.
Verronneau, J. B.....St. Valerien.

DIOCESE OF KINGSTON.

Right rev. Edward J. Horan, bishop.

Very rev. Angus McDonell, very rev. P. Dollard, very rev. John McDonald, very rev. J. H. McDonagh, vicars general.

Brennan, John.....Belleville.
Brennan, Michael.....Belleville.
Brettargh, Henry.....Trenton.
Brophy, Geo. St. Charles.....Tyendinaga.
Brown, Joseph.....Perth.
Burns, Henry.....Brockville.
Chisholm, James, D.D.....Alexandria.
Clune, Michael.....Smith's Falls.

Couillard, J. B. (Cathedral)...Kingston.
Coyle, Bernard.....Emily.
Dollard, P., *V.G.* (Cathedral)..Kingston.
Farrelly, James.....Lindsay.
Foley, John V.....Westport.
Harty, William.....Kemptville.
Hay, George.....St. Andrews.
Higgins, Bernard.....Sheffield.
Kelly, Oliver.....Peterboro'.
Lalor, Ed. P.....Hungerford.
Lalor, Murth.....Picton.
Lonergan, James (Cathedral)..Kingston.
Lynch, Michael.....Douro.
Madden, John, D.D.....Port Hope.
Meade, John.....Winchester.
Mackay, Michael.....Tyendinaga.
McCarthy, Isaac.....Williamstown.
McDonagh, John H., *V.G.*....Perth.
McDonald, John, *V.G.*.....St. Raphaels.
McDonell, A., *V.G.*, (Reg. Col.)Kingston.
McDonell, A.....Loughiel.
McIntyre, J., D.D.....Camden East.
McMahon, Thomas.....Loughboro'.
O'Brien, John (Regiop. Col.) Kingston.
O'Connor, John S.....Cornwall.
Quirk, John.....Asphodel.
Roche, Ed. P.....Prescott.
Rossiter, James R.....Gananoque.
Stafford, Michael.....Wolfe Island.
Timlin, Michael.....Cobourg.
Walsh, Patrick.....Gananoque.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Right rev. John Farrell, D.D., bishop.

Very rev. E. Gordon, vicar-general; rev. Ed. Ignatius Heenan, secretary.

Archambault, P. *S. J.*.....Guelph.
Bardou, Peter.....Hamilton.
Baxter, M., *S.J.*.....Garden River.
Bletner, P., *S.J.* (St. Croix)....Manitoulin.
Carayon, A.....Brantford.
Chonet, P., *S.J.* Ste. Croix....Manitoulin.
Custin, J.....Owen Sound.
Duranquet, D. *S. J.*.....Fort William.
Franciscus, F. R.....Berlin.
Funcken, Eugene.....St. Agatha.
Ferard, P. S. J.....Fort William.
Glowalski, Ed.....St. Boniface.
Grannotier.....Owen Sound.
Hanipaux, T., *S.J.*, Ste. Croix. Manitoulin.
Heenan, Ed. Ignatius.....Hamilton.
Holzer, J. *S.J.*.....Guelph.
Kobler, P. *S.J.*.....Manitoulin.
Laussier, E.....Paris.
Maheut, S. P.....Mount Forest.
Messner, C.....St. Clements.
McNulty, John.....Caledonia.
O'Reilly, John.....Dundas.
Petit, P., *S.J.*.....Guelph.
Ryan, Jeremiah.....Oakville.
St. Aubin, John.....Riversdale.
Shea, M.....Arthur.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Right Rev. J. J. Lynch, D.D., bishop.

Very rev. J. M. Soulerin, very rev. J. Walsh, vicars general; ven. Eugene O'Keefe, archdeacon; very rev. J. F. Jamot, chancellor; rev. W. J. White, secretary; very rev. J. F. Jamot, Toronto; very rev. B. Grattan, St. Catharines; very rev. G. R. Northgraves, Barrie, deans.

Braire, L.....Brock.
Christie, L.....Newmarket.
Conway, P. (assistant).....St. Catherines.
Finan, A. P.....Duffin's Creek.
Flannery, Wm.....Streetsville.
Gibrat, L.....St. Croix.
Grattan, (very rev. dean).....St. Catherines.
Hobin, J.....Niagara.
Jamot, J. F. (St. Mich.).....Toronto.
Kain, J. (assistant).....Toronto Gore.
Keeleher, P. (assistant).....Brock.
Kennedy, J.P.....Penetanguishene.
Lee, W. (St. Paul's).....Toronto.
Michel, J.....Mara.
Mullen, A. (assistant).....Adjala.
Mulligan, P.....Clifton & Niagara Falls.
Northgraves, very rev. dean...Barrie.
O'Connor, R.....Toronto Gore.
O'Donohue, J.....Thornhill.
O'Keefe, Eug. (St. Mich.).....Toronto.
Proulx, J. B. (Chap. Forces)..Toronto.
Rey, P. (Assistant).....Barrie.
Rooney, F. P. (St. Paul's).....Toronto.
Saurdet, A. (St. Patrick's.....Toronto.
Shea, I.J.....Oshawa.
Soulerin, J. M. (St. Basil's)...Toronto.
Synnott, J.....Adjala.
Vincent, C. (St. Basil's).....Toronto.
Voisard, P.....Fort Erie.
Walsh, J. (Bathurst St.).....Toronto.
Wardy, C.....Thorold.
White, W. J. (St. Mich.).....Toronto.

DIOCESE OF SANDWICH.

Right rev. P. A. Pinsonneault, D.D., bishop.

Very rev. J. M. Bruyere, vicar-general; rev. Ardrieux, chaplain; rev. J. Gerard, rector; rev. Jos. Bayard, secretary; rev. A. Villeneuve, assistant.

Bissey, L. Irishtown.....(Carronbrook.)
Boubat, B.....Moore (Corunna.)
Camilius, F. *O.S.B*.....Maidstone.
Conilleau, F., *S. J.* (rector)....Chatham.
Crinnon, P. (dean).....Stratford.
Dumortier, F., *S. J.*.....Chatham.
Fauteux, P. (Ste. Anne).....Windsor.
Gockel, F., *S.J.*.....Chatham.
Griffs, L.....Ingersoll.
Hallessy, F, *O.S.D.*.....London.
Hannet, G. (assistant).....Stratford.
Jahan, E. (Belle River).....Dorchester.
Laurent, P.....Amherstburg.
Lynch, F.....Strathroy.
Mazuret, P. (as.) Irishtown...Carronbrook.
Marseille, J. (assistant).....Amherstburg.
Murphy, J. (Biddulph).....Elginfield.
O'Brien, F., *O.S.D.*.....London.
O'Donovan, D. (assistant)....Ingersoll.
Ralph, F., *O.S.D.*.....London.
Baynel, J. (Paincourt).....(Dover South.)
Rotchford, F., *O.S.*.....London.
Ruitz, F.....Trudel.
Scanlan, J. (assist.) Rudolph..Elginfield.
Schneider, P.....Goderich.
Virgilius, F. *O.S.B.*.....Maidstone.
Wagner, J.....Simcoe.
Wassereau, A.....Ashfield (Dungannon.)
Zucker, C.....St. Thomas.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA.

IN CONNEXION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Meeting of Synod will be held at St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, on the first Wednesday in June, 1864, at 11 a.m.

John Campbell, M.A., Moderator.
Rev. Wm. Snodgrass, Clerk.
John Cameron, Esq., Treasurer.

Presbytery Clerks.

Rev. D. Anderson, M.A.....Quebec.
" Wm. Bain, M.A.....Perth.
" John Barclay, D.D.....Toronto.
" J. H. Mackerras, M.A. (asst.) do.
" George Bell, B.A.....Niagara.
" H. J. Borthwick, M.A...Ottawa.
" Robert Burnet.....Hamilton.
" Robert Dobie.....Glengary.
" Peter Lindsay.....Renfrew.
" Francis Nicol.....London.
" James Patterson, M.A...Montreal.
" Arch. Walker.....Kingston.

Anderson, D., M.A.....Point Levi West.
Anderson, Joseph.....Heck's Corners.
Bain, James.....Woburn.

Bain, William, M.A.....Perth.
Barclay, John, D.D.....Toronto.
Baridon, Louis, (missionary to French Canadians.)
Barr, William.....Wawanosh.
Bell, George, B.A.....Clifton.
Bell, William, M.A.....Shakspere.
Bell, William, M.A.....Kingston.
Black, James, M.A.....Chatham, C. E.
Borthwick, Hugh J., M.A.....Chelsea.
Brown, John.....Newmarket.
Buchan, Alexander.....Stirling.
Burnet, Robert.....Hamilton.
Camloen, David.....Port Hope.
Cameron, Hugh.....Ross.
Cameron, John, M.A.....Dundee.
Campbell, Charles.....Niagara.
Campbell, John, M.A.....Bowmore.
Campbell, John, M.A.....Sonya.
Campbell, Robert, M.A.....Galt.
Canning, William T.....Oxford Mills.
Carmichael, James.....Laskey.
Clerk, William C.....Middleville.
Cleland, William.....Uxbridge.
Cochrane, William.....South Hinchinbrooke.
Colquhoun, Arch. (retired).....Mansfield.
Cook, John, D.D.....Quebec.
Currie, Archibald, M.A.....Mountjoy.
Darroch, John, M.A.....Lochiel.
Darrach, William.....Montreal.
Davidson, John.....N. Williamsburg.
Dawson, Alexander, B.A.....Kincardine.
Dobie, Robert.....Dickenson's Landing.
Douglas, James S., M.A.....Peterboro'.
Douglas, James, B.A.....Quebec.
Evans, David (retired).....Prescott.
Evans, Joseph, M.A.....Litchfield.
Ferguson, George D.....L'Orignal.
Forbes, Alexander.....Inverness.
Fraser, J., B.A. (chaplain to Forces) Montreal.
Fraser, Thomas (retired).....Montreal.
George, J., D.D.....Stratford.
Gibson, Hamilton.....Bayfield.
Gordon, James, M.A.....Markham.
Grigor, Colin (retired).....L'Orignal.
Haig, Thomas (retired).....Montreal.
Hay, John.....Mount Forest.
Herald, James.....Dundas.
Hogg, John.....Guelph.
Inglis, W. M., M.A., F.R.S.E., Kingston.
Johnson, Thomas (retired).....Norval.
Johnson, William, M.A.....Lindsay.
Leitch, W., D.D., (Queen's college) Kingston.
Lewis, Alexander (retired).....Mono.
Lindsay, Peter.....Arnprior.
Livingstone, Martin W.....Simcoe.
Macdonnell, George.....Guelph.
Mair, James.....Martintown.
Mann, Alexander, M.A.....Pakenham.
Masson, William.....Russelltown.
Mathieson, Alexander, D.D.....Montreal.
Merlin, John (retired).....Hemmingford.
Miller, William.....Zorra.
Monro, Daniel.....South Finch.
Morrison, Duncan.....Brockville.
Mowat, J. B., M.A., (Queen's coll.) .Kingston.
Mullen, James B.....Spencerville.
Mullen, James S.....Newtonville.
Muir, James C., D.D.....North Georgetown.
Mylne, Solomon.....Smith's Falls.
Macdonnell, George.....Fergus.
Mackay, William E., B.A.....Orangeville.
Mackee, William.....Bradford.
Mackerras, J. H., M.A.....Bowmanville.
Mackid, Alexander.....Goderich.
Maclellan, Alex., B.A.....Rosemont.
Maclennan, Kenneth, B.A.....Whitby.
Maclean, Donald J., B.A.....Toledo.
Macmorine, John.....Ramsay.
MacMurchy, John.....Eldon.
McDonald, John.....Norton Creek.
McEwen, James, M.A.....London.
McEwen, William, M.A.....London.
McLaren, R. G., B.A.....Three Rivers.
McMorine, John K. (missionary) Perth.
McPherson, Thomas, M.A.....Lancaster.
Murray, J. C., (Queen's coll.).....Kingston.
Neill, Robert.....Burnbræ.
Nicol, Francis.....London.
Niven, Hugh.....Mount Albion.
Patterson, James.....Hemmingford.
Paul, James T.....St. Louis de Gonzague.
Porter, Samuel (retired).....Toronto.
Porteous, George.....Wolfe Island.
Rannie, John, M.A.....Chatham, C.W.
Ross, D., B.D.....Missionary to Jews.
Ross, Donald.....Maple, Vaughan.
Ross, Walter.....Beckwith.
Ross, W. R.....Brougham.
Scott, Thomas.....West Williamsburgh.
Shanks, David.....Valcartier.
Sieveright, F., B.A.....Ormstown.
Simpson, William.....Lachine.
Sinclair, James.....Carp, Huntly.
Skinner, John, D.D.....Waterdown.
Smith, Thomas G.....Melbourne.
Snodgrass, William.....Montreal.
Spence, Alexander.....Ottawa.
Stevenson, Robert.....Nairn.
Stewart, William.....Hornby.
Stott, David (missionary).....Toronto.
Stuart, James (retired).....Brantford.
Sym, Frederick P.....Beauharnois.
Tanner, John E.....Montreal.
Tawse, John, M.A.....King.
Thom, James.....Winterbourne.
Thomson, George, M.A.....Renfrew.
Urquhart, Hugh, D.D.....Cornwall.
Walker, Archibald.....Belleville.
Wallace, Alexander, B.A.....Huntingdon.
Watson, David, M.A.....Beaverton.
Watson, Peter, B.A.....Williamstown.
Wells, John.....New Richmond (Gaspé).
White, William.....Richmond, C.W.
Whyte, John.....Arthur.
Williamson, J., LL.D., (Queen's coll.) Kingston.
Wilson, James, M.A.....Lanark.

CANADA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Next meeting of Synod in the City of Toronto, Cooke's Church, on the 2nd Tuesday in June, 1864, at 7 p.m.

Officers of Synod, 1863-'64.

Rev. J. Dick, Richmond Hill, Moderator.
Rev. W. Reid, A.M., Toronto, and rev. W. Fraser, Bond Head, joint clerks of Synod.

Clerks of Presbyteries.

Montreal.....Rev. A. F. Kemp.
Ottawa.....“ S. C. Fraser.
Brockville.....“ J. K. Smith.
Kingston.....“ Patrick Gray.
Cobourg.....“ James Bowie.
Ontario.....“ R. Monteith.
Toronto.....“ W. Gregg, A.M.
Guelph.....“ James Middlemiss.
Hamilton.....“ J. Porteous.
Paris.....“ John Gillespie.
London.....“ D. Walker.
Huron.....“ A. D. McDonald.
Stratford.....“ William Doak.
Grey.....“ William Park.

Adams, James.....Nobleton.
Aitken, William.....Smith's Falls.
Alexander, Joseph, A.M.....Norval.
Alexander, Thomas.....Norham.
Allan, Alexander.....St. Eustache.
Allan, Daniel.....Stratford.
Anderson, John.....Lancaster.
Andrews, Francis.....Keene.
Baird, John, M.A.....Claremont.
Ball, W. S.....Guelph.
Balmer, Stephen.....Detroit, Michigan.
Barr, Matthew.....Harpurhey.
Barrie, William.....Eramosa, Guelph.
Beattie, David.....Millbank.
Bennett, W.....Windsor.
Binnie, Robert.....New Glasgow.
Black, David.....Chateauguay.
Black, James.....Seneca.
Black, John.....Red River.
Blain, William.....Springville.
Bowie, James.....Norwood.
Boyd, James.....Crosshill.
Boyd, Robert, D.D.....Prescott.

Bremner, George.....Paisley.
Burns, Robert, D.D.....Toronto.
Burns, R. F.....St Catherines.
Cameron, Charles.....Priceville.
Cameron, Duncan.....Lochiel.
Cameron James.....Chatsworth.
Cameron, Lachlin.....Acton.
Campbell, Hugh.....Cornwall.
Caven, William.....St. Mary's.
Caw, David.....Paris.
Chambers, T. S.....Battersea.
Chesnut, J. W.....Oban.
Cheyne, George.....Tapleytown.
Chiniquy, C.....St. Anne, Ill.
Christie, Thomas.....Flamboro'.
Christie, Wm. M.....Chippawa.
Clark, W. B.....Quebec,
Cochrane, W.....Brantford.
Coulthart, W.....Valleyfield.
Coutts, David.....Mayfield.
Cragie, William.....Port Dover.
Craw, G.....Craighurst.
Crombie, John.....Inverness.
Cross, Archibald.....Ingersoll.
Currie, Archibald.....Belmont.
Currie, Peter.....Vankleekhill.
Cuthbertson, George.....Winterbourne.
Dewar, Robert.....Leith.
Dick, James.....Richmond Hill.
Doak, William.....Stratford.
Donald, William.....Norwichville.
Douglass, James.....Millbrook.
Drummond, A. A.....Shakspere.
Duff, John.....Elora.
Dunbar, John.....Glenmorris.
Duncan, James.....Bayfield.
Duncan, J. B.....Perth.
Duncan, Peter.....Colborne.
Eadie, John.....Lachute.
Ewing, John.....Mount Pleasant.
Fenwick, T.....Métis.
Findlay, James.....Waterdown.
Fletcher, D. H.....Agincourt.
Fletcher, Wm.....Falkirk.
Forbes, A. G.....Riversdale.
Forrest, Wm.....Ridgetown.
Fotherington, John.....Cromarty.
Fraser, John.....Thamesford.
Fraser, S. C., A.M.....White Lake.
Fraser, Wm.....Bond Head.
Fraser, A.....Port Elgin, Saugeen.
Gould, John.....Thornbury.
Gillespie, John.....Princeton.
Glassford, Peter.....Coleraine.
Goodfellow, P.....Widder.
Gordon, Daniel.....Athol.
Gordon, Henry.....Gananoque.
Gourlay, J. L., A.M.....Aylmer.
Graham, Wm.....Egmondville.
Grant, Alexander.....Owen Sound.
Gray, John.....Orillia.
Gray, Patrick.....Kingston.
Greig, P.....Normandy.
Gregg, Wm., A.M.....Toronto.
Greenfield, J.....Stayner.
Hall, Robert.....St. Mary's.
Hamilton, Robert.....Avonbank.
Hanran, J.....Centreville.
Harris, James.....Eglington.
Hay, W.....Glenlyon.
Henderson, A.....St. Andrews.
Henry, Thomas.....Lachute.
Hislop, J. K.....West Essa.
Holmes, A. T.....Brampton.
Hume, Robert, M.A.....St. George.
Inglis, David.....Hamilton.
Inglis Walter.....Kincardine.
Inglis, William.....Woodstock.
Irvine, Robert, D.D.....Hamilton.
Irving, G.....Ayr.
Jamieson, Robert.....N. Westminster, B. C.
Jennings, John.....Toronto.
Kellough, T.....Trenton.
Kemp, A. F.....Montreal.
Kennedy, Alexander.....Dunbarton.
King, John M.....Toronto.
King, William.....Buxton.
Laing, John.....Cobourg.

Lawrence, George.....Orono.
Lees, John.....Ancaster.
Lochead, William.....Kars.
Logie, John.....Rodgerville.
Lowry, T.....West's Corners.
Matheson, A.....Lunenburg.
Matheson, W.....Bruce.
Meldrum, Wm.....Harrington.
Melville, Andrew.....Spencerville.
Middlemiss, James.....Elora.
Millican, W.....Garafraxa.
Milligan, J.....Laskey.
Milloy, John.....Gould.
Mitchell, James.....Milton.
Moffat, Robert C.....Walkerton.
Morrison, J.....Waddington, N.Y., U.S,
Monteath, Robert.....Prince Albert.
Murdoch, W. T.....Galt.
Murray, John G.....Grimsby.
Mackay, John.....Melbourne.
Mackie, John.....Lachute.
McArthur, Robert.....Wick.
McAulay, A. J.....Nassagaweya.
McColl, Angus.....Chatham.
McConechy, James.....Leeds.
McCuaig, Finlay.....Port Dalhousie.
McDiarmid, Archibald.....Wallacetown.
McDiarmid, Duncan.....Woodstock.
McDonald, A. D.....Clinton.
McDowall, James.....Blantyre.
McEwen, John.....Osborne.
McGlashan, A.....North Pelham.
McIntosh, James.....Amherst Island.
McFaul, Alexander.....Caledon.
McKay, Adam.....Teeswater.
McKay, Alexander.....Tiverton.
McKenzie, Donald.....Embro.
McKenzie, Malcolm.....Doon.
McKenzie, Robert.....North Mountain.
McKenzie, William.....Almonte.
McKenzie, W. J.....Baltimore.
McKerracher, C.....Bradford.
McKinnon, John.....Carlton Place.
McKinnon, Neil.....Wardsville.
McLachlan, John.....Beaverton.
McLaren, W.....Belleville.
McLean, A., A.M.....Freelton.
McLean, Alexander.....Morriston.
McLean, Andrew.....Puslinch.
McLean, Donald.....Mount Forest.
McMechan, J.....Berlin.
McMillan, John.....Fingal.
McMullen, W. T.....Woodstock.
McPherson, Lachlan.....Williams.
McPherson, Thomas.....Stratford.
McQueen, A. F.....Skye.
McRobie, John.....Jarvis.
McRuer, Duncan.....Ayr.
McTavish, John.....Woodville.
McVicar, D. H.....Montreal.
McWilliam, W.....Bowmanton.
Nisbet, James.....Red River.
Ormiston, William, D.D.....Hamilton.
Park, William.....Bentinck.
Paterson, D.....St. Andrews.
Paterson, John.....Lindsay.
Paterson, N.....York Mills.
Peattie, William.....Mohawk.
Porteous, John.....Kirkwall.
Pringle, James.....Brampton.
Proudfoot, John J. A.....London.
Quin, C. J.....Kemptville.
Reid, William, A.M.....Toronto.
Rennie, John.....Dunnville.
Renwick, R.....Listowell.
Richardson, W.....Dereham.
Riddell, George.....Clarke.
Robertson, James.....Paris.
Robertson, William, M.A.....Chesterfield.
Rodgers, R.....Collingwood.
Roger, J. M., A.M.....Peterboro'.
Ross, John.....Brucefield.
Scott, J. R.....Perrytown.
Scott, John.....London.
Scott, John.....Napanee.
Scott, Robert.....Oakville.
Scott, William.....St. Sylvester.
Scott, Walter.....McDonald's Corners.

Sharp, Thomas.....Ashburn.
Simpson, G.....Westminster, London.
Skinner, James.....Birr.
Smart, William.....Lansdowne.
Smellie, George.....Fergus.
Smith, James K., A.M.....Brockville.
Smith, John.....Bowmanville.
Smith, J.....Grafton.
Stark, M. Y.....Dundas.
Stevenson, Thomas.....Owen Sound.
Stewart, Archibald.....Mosa.
Stewart, John.....Kincardine.
Straith, John.....Ingersoll.
Straus, J.....Buttonville.
Sutherland, W. R.....Strathburn.
Swinton, R. C.....Picton.
Taylor, William, D.D.....Montreal.
Thom, James.....Rockwood.
Thompson, James A.....Erin.
Thomson, J., D.D.....Galt.
Thornton, R. H., D.D.....Oshawa.
Tolmie, Andrew.....Saugeen.
Topp, Alexander, A.M.....Toronto.
Torrance, Robert.....Guelph.
Troup, William.....Napier.
Turnbull, J.....Melrose.
Ure, Robert.....Goderich.
Waddell, Alexander W.....Ridgetown.
Walker, David.....Sarnia.
Walker, William.....Chatham.
Wallace, R.....Drummondville.
Wardrope, David.....Bristol.
Wardrope, Thomas.....Ottawa.
Waters, D.....Port Hope.
Watson, James, A.M.....Huntingdon.
White, Joseph.....Wakefield, C. E.
Whyte, James.....Osgoode.
Wightman, Thomas.....Lefroy.
Willis, Michael, D.D.....Toronto.
Wilson, Andrew.....Kingston.
Wilson, T.....Seneca.
Windell, W. C.....Ballyduff.
Wishart, David.....Madoc.
Young, Alexander.....Howick.
Young, George P.....Toronto.
Young, Wm. C.....Morrisbank.

Ministers without charge, and Missionaries of the Canada Presbyterian Church.

Carruthers, J. G.
Clark, W.
Constantini des P.
Donaldson, J.
Duff, D.
Ewing, Robert.
Fayette, J. F. A. S.
Ferguson, Jas.
Fletcher, C.
Garner, E. W.
Gracey, H.
Graham, E.
Grant, A.
Grant, G.
Holmes, A. T.
Howie, J.
Hume, James.
Irvine, John.
Jamieson, G.
Leask, R.
Less, Archibald.
Lundy, W.
Martin, J.
Mitchell, James.
Morrison, John.
Murray, George.
McColl, A.
McDermid, P.
McKay, R. D.
McGuire, T.
McLean, E.
McNaughton, A.
McMillan, D.
Scott, John.
Stewart, James.
Tait, James.
Taylor, J. B.
Thomson, John.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

Rev. Anson Green, D.D., president.
Rev. John Carroll, co-delegate.
Rev. James Spencer, M.A., secretary.
Rev. Enoch Wood, E.D., general supt. of missions.

Alvah, Adam, (sup'd).....Sherbrooke and Oso.
Adams, R. N.....Plantagenet.
Adams, Ezra (sup'y).....Peel.
Adams, William (student).....Kemptville.
Addison, Peter.....Cobourg.
Alexander, Samuel.....Howick.
Allan, H. W. P.....Ainleyville.
Allison, Cyrus R. (sup'd).....Picton.
Ames, William.....St. Thomas.
Anderson, James.....Seymour.
Andrews, Alfred.....Franklin.
Andrews, William.....Augusta.
Armstrong, A.....Long Island Locks.
Armstrong, James.....Aylmer, C.E.
Armstrong, John (super'y).....Wallace
Armstrong, John (2nd).....Durham, C.E.
Armstrong, John B.....Richmond.
Armstrong, John (4th).....Wellesley.
Ash, John C.....Milton & Odessa.
Atkinson, Thomas.....Warwick.
Aylesworth, I. B., M.D.....Cobourg.
Baker, Isaac.....Durham.
Barber, Isaac.....London Circuit.
Barber, Ozias.....Rawdon.
Barker, W. H.....Lakefield, Warsaw, &c.
Barrass, Ed.....Sherbrooke, C.E.
Bawtenhimer, P.....Sandwich and Windsor
Bawtenhimer, H. (sup'd).....Ainleysville.
Baxter, John (sup'd).....Point Abino.
Baxter, Michael (sup'd).....Demorestville.
Beatty, John (sup'd).....Cobourg.
Bell, Thomas.....Newmarket and Aurora
Benson, Manly.....Roney.
Berry, Francis.....Whitby and Oshawa.
Betts, Jonathan E.....Smithville.
Bevitt, Thomas (sup'd).....St. Catherines.
Beynon, G. (chairman).....Carleton Place.
Biggar, Hamilton (super'y).....Brantford.
Bishop, James H.....Cobourg.
Black, John (superintendent).....Sidney.
Blackstock, W. S.....L'Orignal.
Bland, H. F.....Montreal East.
Blanshard, Shem.....Harrowsmith.
Bond, Stephen.....Galt.
Borland, James (chairman).....Brantford.
Breden, John.....Brockville.
Brethour, David.....Napanee.
Brewster, Robert.....Smith's Falls.
Briden, William.....Norwood.
Bryers, Wm.....Cainsville.
Briggs, Joel.....Hullsville.
Briggs, Wm.....Toronto West.
Bristol, Colman, B.A.....Blythe.
Brock, James (chairman).....Guelph.
Brock, Thomas.....Newburg.
Broley, James.....Rond Eau.
Brooking, Robert.....Rama.
Brown, Brinton P. (super'y).....Belmont.
Brown, George.....Consecon.
Brown, George M.....Yonge St. North.
Brown, Nelson.....Rockwood.
Brown, Robert.....Eaton.
Brown, William D.....St. Andrews.
Brownell, Daniel E.....Clinton.
Brownell, S.....Cape Cr'ker & Colp.Bay
Browning, A.....New Westminster, B.C.
Burch, O. E.....Wardsville.
Burns, Alex. B.A.....Peel.
Burns, Nelson, M.A.....Holland Landing.
Burns, William.....Elgin.
Burson, George.....Hamilton.
Burwash, John, B.A.....Clinton.
Burwash, N., B.A.....Toronto East.
Burwash, N. S. (student).....Cobourg.
Byers, Henry (super'y).....Kingston.
Byrne, Claudius (super'y).....Mount Pleasant.
Cairns, Hugh.....New Ireland.
Cairns, Samuel.....Franklin.
Campbell, Alexander.....Newcastle.
Campbell, Alex. (2nd).....Brewer's Mills.
Campbell, A. R.....Lloydtown.
Campbell, Peter.....Coboconk.
Campbell, Thos. (super'y).....Hamilton.
Campbell, W. F.....Thorold.
Carr, George.....Demorestville.
Carroll, John, Co. Del. (Ch.).....Peterboro'.
Case, George.....Pakenham & Arnprior
Casson, W.....Bradford.
Chapman, Wm.....Exeter.
Chalmers, D.....Blenheim.
Charbonnel, Thos.....Magog, M. F.
Christopherson, H.....Glandford.
Clappison, David C.....Ameliasburg.
Clark, John S.....Bradford.
Clark, Richard.....Moulinette.
Clarke, Wm. W.....Toronto East.
Clarkson, John B., B.A.....Kingston.
Cleghorn, Thomas.....Ingersoll.
Clement, Benjamin.....Hullsville.
Clement, Edwin.....Bowmanville.

Cleworth, Thos.....Amherstburg.
Cobb, Thomas.....Centreville.
Cochran, George.....Whitby and Oshawa.
Code, Benjamin.....Tamworth.
Cole, Wm. J.....Compton and Hatley.
Coleman, Francis.....Colborne.
Coleman, Wm.....Brighton.
Colling, Joseph.....Cookstown.
Colling, Thomas.....Arran.
Connolly, Daniel.....Kincardine.
Constable, Thomas W.....Clarenceville.
Cooley, W. M.....Saugeen & S'thampton.
Cooney, R., D.D.....St. Catherines.
Corbett, John.....Mono.
Cornish, Geo. H.....Point Mara.
Corson, Robert (sup'd).....Cobourg.
Cosford, Thomas.....Yonge Street South.
Cragg, Edward.....Howick.
Crane, Isaac.....Wellesley.
Creighton, K. (chairman).....Prescott.
Creighton, William.....Clarendon.
Crews, Thomas.....Bayham.
Cross, William.....Durham, C.W.
Culbert, Thomas.....Mooretown.
Curry, Erastus (student).....Cobourg.
Cullen, Thomas.....Wawanosh.
Darlington, Robt.....Whitby.
Davis, G. H. (chairman).....Barrie.
Davies, John.....Granby.
Dean, Horace (sup'd).....Yonge St. North.
Demorest, Thos. (sup'd.).....Percy.
Derrick, Thomas.....Lesslieville.
Dewart, Edward H.....St. John's.
Dignan, W.....Wyoming.
Dingman, Garrett J.....Wakefield.
Dickson, G. N. A. F. T. N.....Oshawa.
Doel, John.....Florence.
Dorion, Joseph A.....Quebec, F.M.
Douglas, Geo. (sup'd).....Montreal Centre.
Douglas, John (super'y).....Montreal Centre.
Douse, John (chairman).....Belleville.
Dowler, J. A.....Flinton & Addingt. Rd
Down, Samuel.....Nottawasaga.
Doxsee, Archelaus.....Onslow.
Drennan, Alex.....Holland Landing.
Dyer, James E.....Georgetown.
Dyre, William R.....Thornbury.
Edwards, Abel.....Mooretown.
Edwards, Andrew.....Cartwright.
Elliott, James (chairman).....Hamilton.
Ellsworth, Orin H.....Bayfield.
English, John.....Trenton.
English, Noble F.....Goderich.
English, William.....London Circuit.
Evans, E., D.D., (chairman)..Victoria, B.C.
Evans, John S.....Danville, C.E.
Fawcett, Michael.....St. George.
Fear, Samuel.....Blenheim.
Ferguson, George.....Lynn.
Ferguson, Thos. A.....Brampton.
Ferrier, Robt., W., M.A.....St. Catharines.
Fessant, Edwin.....Leeds.
Field, George H., (student)...Cobourg.
Fish, Charles.....Collingwood.
Flanders, R. A.....St. Armand.
Fletcher, Ashton (super'y).....Woodstock.
Foreman, Richard J.....Elora.
Fowler, Hiram.....Farnham.
Fowler, Robert (sup'd).....Frankford.
Frazer, E. W.....Lucknow.
Freshman, Dr. C.....Hamilton.
Gable, Robert L.....Carleton Place.
Galbraith, Wm.....Bowmanville.
Garbutt, Thos.....Bayfield.
Gemley, John (chairman).....Kingston.
German, Peter.....Grand River.
German, John F. (undergrad.)Cobourg.
German, John W.....Bath.
Gilbert, C. W. M. (sup'd).....Lynedoch.
Gold, Isaac.....L'Orignal.
Goodson, George (chairman)..Owen Sound.
Goodwin, James.....Mono.
Godfrey, Robert.....Frontenac.
Gordon, James A.....Hamilton.
Graham, James.....Yonge St. South.
Graham, Robert.....Innisfil.
Gray, James.....Oakville.
Green, Alex. T. (sup'd).....Port Hope.

Green, A., D.D., (book s'd)...Toronto East.
Green, Josias (student).....Cobourg.
Greener, James.....Cooksville.
Griffin, William S.....Woodstock.
Hadwen, Thomas.....Wawanosh.
Hall, William, B.A.....Belleville.
Height, George L.....Erin.
Halstead, William.....Colborne.
Hamilton, Christopher.....Alnwick.
Hammond, R. M. (chairman)..Westmeath.
Hanna, Thomas.....Morpeth.
Hannon, James.....Newcastle.
Hansford, William.....Melbourne.
Hardie, Alex.....Bobcaygeon, &c.
Hardie, David.....Bobcaygeon, &c.
Harper, E. B., M.A. (chairman)Montreal Centre.
Harris, James.....Port Dover.
Harris, Edward.....Madoc.
Hawke, William.....Gosfield.
Hay, William.....St. Vincent.
Hayhurst, William.....Pakenham & Arnprior.
Henderson, W. C., B.A.....Hemmingford.
Herkimer, William (sup'd)....New Credit.
Hewitt, J. N.....St. George.
Hewitt, Wm. T. (sup'y).....Clarendon.
Hewitt, Wm. J.....Horning's Mills.
Heyland, Rowley (sup'd).....Mount Pleasant.
Hicks, Wm.....Eaton.
Hill, Joseph.....Grenville.
Hitchcock, B. (sup'y).....St. Armand.
Hodgson, John.....Florence.
Holmes, John.....Smith's Falls.
Holtby, Matthias (sup'y).....Lynedock.
Hooker, Le Roy.....Milton.
Hough, J.....Teeswater.
Houghton, Luther (sup'y).....Brockville.
Howard, I. B. (chairman).....Toronto East.
Howard, Thomas S.....Romney.
Howard, Vincent B. (sup'd)...Cobourg.
Howes, John.....Winchester.
Huff, Denis.....Oxford.
Hughes, James.....Aylmer, C.W.
Hugill, Joseph.....Stratford.
Hume, Samuel.....Paris.
Hunt, Francis.....St. Armand.
Hunt, John.....Picton.
Hunter, Samuel J.....Oakville.
Hunter, Wm. J.....Clinton.
Huntington, Silas.....Renfrew.
Hurlburt, A. (chairman).....Mitchell.
Hurlburt, Erastus (sup'd).....St. Vincent.
Hurlburt, Sylvester.....Alnwick Mission.
Hurlburt, Thomas (chairman) St. Clair.
Hutchinson, John.....Bruce Mines.
Hyndman, John (student)....Cobourg.
Ingalls, Edmund S. (sup'y)....Granby.
Ireland, John C.....Marmora.
Irwin, William.....Wallaceburg.
Iveson, James A.....Westminster.
Irvine, Henry.....Farmersville.
Jackson, John.....Sidney.
Jackson, Samuel.....Brudenell.
Jackson, Wm.....East Boulton.
Jacques, George.....Paisley.
Jeffers, Thomas.....Weston.
Jeffers, W. (editor Ch. G.)....Toronto West.
Jeffrey, T. W.....Napanee.
Jennings, David.....Gaspé.
Johnston, D.A.....Percy.
Johnson, J. H., M.A.....Montreal West.
Johnson, Hugh (undergrad.)..Cobourg.
Johnson, Moses M.....Bath.
Jones, Cornelius A.....Wesleyville.
Jones, Richard (chairman)....London.
Kappeale, Stephen.....Preston, G. M.
Keagy, John G. (undergrad.).Cobourg.
Kellam, Henry.....Stratford.
Kelly, Thomas (student).....Cobourg.
Kennedy, David, B.A.....Brighton.
Kennedy, George.....Mount Brydges.
Kennedy, James.....Arkona.
Kenney, George H.....North Wakefield.
Keough, Jabez B.....Lochaber.
Keough, Thomas S.....Glandford.
Kappel, John H.....Berlin.
Ker, Peter (sup'd).....Drummondville.
Kerr, John L.....Cayuga.
Kilgour, Joseph.....Ormstown.

Kiernan, John.....Portage du Fort.
Kines, James.....Millford.
Koyle, E. L.....Lakefield, Warsaw, &c.
LaClair, Alexander.....South Roxton.
Laird, James.....Mt. Forest and Arthur.
Laird, John G.....Mount Pleasant.
Laird, Wm. H.....Waterdown.
Lake, John N.....Markham.
Lambly, O. (undergraduate)..Cobourg.
Langford, Alexander.....Innisfil.
Lanton, Henry (sup'd).....Bath.
Latimer, James F.....Keppel.
Large, Richard.....Artemesia.
Lavell, Charles, M.A.....Montreal Centre.
Law, John (sup'd).....Whitby.
Lawson, Thomas.....Baltimore and Grafton.
Leach, George.....Mitchell.
Leach, Webster (student).....Cobourg.
Learoyd John.....St. Mary's.
Lester, Alex.....Newboro' and Bedford.
Lever, John (sup'd).....Sidney.
Lewis, Joseph P.....Shefford & Lawrence-
Lochead, R. (sup'd).....St. Vincent. [ville.
Lucas, Daniel V.....Victoria, B.C.
Lund, Wm.....Oxford.
McCann, Alfred.....Pickering.
McCollum, Joseph W.....Yonge St. North.
McCullough, W.....Napanee.
McCullough, W. S. (underg.).Cobourg.
McDonald, D. (student).....Cobourg.
McDonogh, Wm.....Sherbrooke and Oro.
McDonald, Malcolm (sup'd)...Stanstead.
McDougall, G. C. (chairman) .Norway House, H.B.T.
McDowell, D.C.....Matilda.
McDowell, Henry.....Omemee.
McFadden, Wm. (chairman)..Pickering.
McGill, Wm.....Merrickville.
McKenzie, Kenneth.....Chatham.
McLean, H.....Cornwall.
McMullen, Daniel (sup'y).....Picton.
McMullen, Thomas (sup'y).....Cooksville.
McNamara, George.....Muskoka.
McRea, George.....Georgetown.
McRitchie, George.....Kemptville.
Madden, David B.....Rice Lake.
Mark, Robert.....Tamworth.
Masson, James.....Newboro' and Bedford.
Maxwell, Henry W.....Kincardine.
Matheson, James.....Port Neuf.
Mudsley, Samuel E.....Arundel, &c.
Mauny, Henri.....Montreal, F. M.
Meacham, G. M., B.A.....Elora.
Messmore, Joseph, (sup'd).....Simcoe.
Might, S. (student).....Cobourg.
Miles, Stephen (sup'd).....Newburg.
Miller, Aaron D.....Shannonville.
Miller, Gilbert (sup'y).....Picton.
Miller, Wm. W.....Napier.
Milliken, Andrew.....Wallace.
Mills, John.....Vienna.
Morrison, Wm. F., B.A.....Millbrook.
Morrow, Edward, B.A.....Havelock.
Morton, Wm.....Lynn.
Moyer, Peter E. W.....Alice.
Musgrove, W. H.....Mount Elgin, &c.
Neelands, John (sup'y).....Arran.
Neelands, John (2nd).....St. Mary's.
Nelles, S. S., D.D.....Cobourg.
Norris, James.....Stouffville.
Norton, Wm.....Holland and Sullivan.
Parent, A. (French Missionary St. Armand.
Parker, Wm. R., B.A.....Odelltown.
Pattyson, Wm. M.....Spencerville.
Peake, Edwin.....Norwich.
Peake, Wm. H.....Dudswell.
Pearson, Marmaduke.....Albion.
Pearson, Thomas H.....Dunnville.
Perrin, Daniel, B.A.....Hastings.
Peterson, A. L.....Russell.
Phelps, Richard (sup'd).....Morpeth.
Phillips, Samel B.....Moulinette.
Phillips, Samuel G.....Three Rivers.
Philp, Samuel C.....Lindsay.
Philp, S. C., jr.....Mt. Forest and Arthur.
Philp, Wm. Waterdown.
Philp, John, B.A.....Dundas.
Pinch, Richard.....Missouri.
Playter, Geo. F. (sup'd).....Frankfort.

Pollard, Wm.....Toronto West.
Poole, Jacob (sup'y).....Cookstown.
Poole, Wm. H.....Newburg.
Potts, John.....London.
Potter, Richard.....Millford.
Preston, James.....Toronto West.
Price, Wm.....Klineburgh.
Rayner, Alfred H. (Vic. Col.).Cobourg.
Reid, Henry.....Brock.
Reynolds, Joseph.....Welland.
Rice, Luther O.....Strathroy.
Rice, S. D. (governor, &c.)....Hamilton, F.C.
Rich, George W.....Paisley.
Richardson, George T.....Manvers.
Richardson, James E.....Melbourne.
Richardson, W. R.....Niagara.
Robinson, Richard.....St. Andrews.
Robinson, Robert.....Hungerford.
Robson, George (undergrad.)..Cobourg. [B.C.
Robson, E.....Fort Hope & Fort Yale
Robson, Thomas.....Ainsleyville.
Rogers, George.....Cookstown.
Roy, James.....Gananoque.
Rose, Brock (student).....Cobourg.
Rose, Samuel (chairman).....St. Catharines.
Rowsom, Wm. H.....Matilda.
Ross, Wm. W.....Compton and Hatley.
Rupert, E. S., B.A.....Pr. Albert and Scugog.
Russ, Amos E.....Perth.
Russell, John.....Belmont.
Ryan, David.....Frankford.
Ryckman, Ed. B., B.A.....Huntingdon.
Ryerson, E'ton, D.D., LL.D., Chief Superintendent of Education.....Toronto East.
Ryerson, John (superan.).....Brantford.
Sallows, Edward.....Garden River.
Salmon, J., B.A.....Coaticook & Barnston.
Salt, Allan.....Christian Islands, &c.
Sanders, J. L.....Brampton.
Sanderson, G. R. (chairman)..Port Hope.
Sanderson, John (sup'd).....Peterboro'.
Sanderson, John (2nd).....Elma. [ville.
Sanderson, J. E., M.A.....Shefford & Lawrence-
Sanderson, Wm.....Point Alexander.
Savage, John W.....Albion.
Savage, Wm.....Peel.
Scales, Wm.....East Bolton.
Schofield, W. H., B.A.....Merrickville.
Scott, Jonathan (sup'y).....Toronto West.
Scott, Wm. (chairman).....Ottawa City.
Scott, Wm. L.....Keene.
Scott, John.....Durham, C.E.
Selley, John B., M.D. (sup'd)..Compton.
Sexsmith, George.....Ingersoll.
Shaler, Henry (sup'd).....Kemptville.
Shannon, Wm.....Cavagnol.
Shaw, John.....Grimsby.
Shaw, Robert, B.A.....Caistorville.
Shepherd, Wm. W.....St. Vincent.
Shepley, Joseph.....Newmarket and Aurora
Sheridan, Wm.....Fenelon Falls.
Shorey, E. S.....Waterloo, Kingston.
Sherlock, Benjamin.....Grangeville.
Short, Wm.....Minden.
Sickles, Abraham.....Muncey.
Slater, James C.....Millbrook.
Slight, John.....Templeton.
Sloan, James W.....Hastings Road.
Smith, Andrew.....Sarnia.
Smith, R. H.....Acton Vale.
Spencer, H. A.....Fitzroy Harbor.
Spencer, Jas., M.A., sec. of Conference.....Paris.
Stafford, Ezra A. (student)....Cobourg.
Starr, J. H.....Waterloo, Kingston.
Steer, Wm. (sup'd).....Grafton.
Steinhaur, H.....Whitefish Lake, H.B.T.
Stenning, George.....Sutton.
Stinson, Joseph H.....Walsingham.
Stephenson, W.....Simcoe.
Stewart, John.....Artemesia.
Stobbs, Thomas.....Canton.
Stringfellow, C.....Oxf'd House, H. B. Ter.
Sunday, John.....Alnwick Mission.
Sutherland, Alex.....Drummondville.
Sutherland, Donald.....Knowlton.
Swann, Matthew.....Cookstown.

Sweet, Edmund E.....Osgoode.
Sylvester, Charles.....Prince Albert, &c.
Taggart, Charles.....Farmersville.
Tallman, Isaac B.....Arran.
Taylor, L. (Ag't U.C. Bible S.)Hamilton.
Taylor, Wm.....Norwich.
Teeson, Samuel.....Lanark.
Teskey, Ebenezer (student)....Cobourg.
Thompson, James.....Oil Springs.
Thompson, Robert.....Penetanguishene.
Thorneloe, James.....Georgeville.
Thurston, John.....Bury.
Tomkins, John (chairman).....Stanstead.
Tomblin, Wm.....Pembroke.
Tucker, R. L.....Berlin.
Tupper, Reuben E.....Point Abino.
Tucker, Samuel.....Belmont.
Tucker, Wm.....McGillivray.
Turver, Charles.....Orillia.
Vanderburg, Levi.....Bell's Corners.
Waddell, Robert H.....Florence.
Wakefield, John.....Thorold.
Waldron, Solomon (super'd)..Mooretown.
Walker, Thomas (student)....Cobourg.
Walker, Wm. E.....Fingal.
Walton, John.....Stirling.
Ward, Edward A.....Wilton and Odessa.
Ware, F. W.....Walsingham.
Warner, Lewis (chairman)....Chatham.
Washington, George (sup'y...Oakville.
Washington, George, B.A.....Westmeath.
Washington, W. C., B.A.....Lindsay.
Watson, Wm. C., B.A.....Perth.
Webster, John.....Wesleyville.
Weldon, Isaac.....Omemee.
White, Edward.....Nanaimo, B.C.
Whiting, Matthew.....Lynedoch.
Whiting, Richard.....Dundas.
Whitlock, G. C., LL.D.,(professor Victoria coll.).....} Cobourg.
Wicher, John W.....Madoc.
Will, Phineas D.....Port Stanley.
Williams, John A.....Milton.
Williams, Thomas.....New Credit.
Williams, Thos. G. (student)..Cobourg.
Williams, Wm. H. (super'd)..Matilda.
Williston, John K.....Walpole Island.
Willoughby, N. R., B.A.....Mount Pleasant.
Willoughby, Wm.....Brampton.
Wilmott, J. C. (undergrad.)...Cobourg.
Wilson, John C.....Brock.
Wilson, John, V.....Eganville.
Wilson, Richard.....North Gower.
Wilson, Robert O.....Markham.
Wilson, Samuel.....Erin.
Winans Wm. H.....Strathroy.
Wood, E., D.D., (superintendent of Missions).....} Toronto West.
Woolsey, T.....Edmonton House, R. M.
Wright, David (sup'd).....New Credit.
Wright, W. P., M.A. (sup'y)..Hamilton.
Youmans, J. S.....Morrisburg.
Young, Egerton R.....Hungerford.
Young, George (chairman)....Quebec.
Young, Wm. (sup'd).....Frankford.
Youmans, J. R., B.A.....

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA.

Has three *Annual* Conferences, and one General Conference. The latter is *Quadrennial;* its next session to be held in May, 1864.

The Annual Conferences are called "Niagara," "Ontario," and "Bay of Quinté."

Bishops, or General Superintendents.

Rev. Philander Smith, D.D...Brooklin.
" Jas. Richardson, D.D...Yorkville.

BAY OF QUINTE CONFERENCE.

Whose next session will be held at Ottawa city, the first Wednesday in June, 1864.

Presiding Elders.

Rev. J. Gardiner.....Kingston District.
Rev. J. H. Andrews..Augusta "
Rev. J. F. Wilson.....Ottawa "

Anderson, A.....Renfrew.
Aylsworth, I. B.....Belleville.
Aylsworth, D. W.....Lynn.
Bell, J. D.....Farmersville.
Betts, L. A.....Elgin.
Bird, W.....Belleville.
Briden, G.....Beechburg.
Brown, W.....Winchester.
Brown, A. A.....Iroquois.
Brown, D. (sup'd).....Bell Rock.
Bull, J. G.....Sydenham.
Burnelle, J. C.....Napanee.
Chisholm, F.....Ottawa.
Davy, M.....Renfrew.
Ferguson, J.....Shannonville.
French, G.....Mountain Grove.
Graham, W. H.....
Graham, J.....
Hill, J.....Milford.
Hitchcock, Z. B.....Riceville.
Howard, E. S.....Kingston.
Hodgins, W. G.....Iroquois.
Hulin, J. (sup'y).....Madoc.
Johnson, W. E.....Easton's Corners.
Lane, H. (sup'd).....Morris, Ill.
Lewis, T. (sup'd).....Melville.
Martin, A.....Wolfe Island.
McAmmond, T.....Denison.
McLaren, A.....Mallorytown.
McNally, J. (sup'd).....Vankleek Hill.
Orser, E.....
Perry, D. (sup'd).....
Rogers, J. A.....Demorestville.
Seymour, H. (sup'd).....White Lake.
Sills, J. W.....Prescott.
Smith, B.....Odessa.
Smith, J. B.....Melville.
Smith, D.....Beechburgh.
Smith, J. (sup'd).....Winchester.
Snider, W. H.....Tweed.
Stone, S. G.....Ottawa.
Stratton, F. B.....Aultsville.
Tooke, J. (sup'd).....Whitefish Falls.
Waite, A. J.....Tamworth.
West, I. N. D.....Kemptville.
White, G. S.....
Williams, H.....Newburgh.
Woodcock, E.....Lunenburg.
Young, S.....Morven.

NIAGARA CONFERENCE.

Which meets at St. Mary's, 3rd Wednesday in April 1864.

Presiding Elders.

Rev. T. Webster.....Niagara District.
Rev. E. Lounsbury.....Oxford "
Rev. W. D. Hughson...London "

Abbs, G.....Hamilton.
Bartram, E.....Freelton.
Benson, M.....Ingersoll.
Bristol, E.....Ancaster.
Bristol, B.....Belmont.
Brown, N. G.....Ridgetown.
Burdette, C.....Newbury.
Card, S.....Seaforth.
Collins, J. M.....Newark.
Cook, R. B.....Crowland.
Cope, W.....Ancaster.
Crossfield, G.....Smithville.
Culp, D.....Oakland.
Davis, J. T.....Arkona.
Demick, M.....Ancaster.
Draper, E.....Ancaster.
Draper, J.....St. Ann's.
Eastman, C. S.....St. Mary's.
Elliott, J. N.....Onondaga.
Fairchilds, J. F.....Dresden.
Francher, W.....Komoka.
Gilray, J.....London.
Graham, W.....Embro.
Griffin, D. (sup'd).....Vienna.
Griffith, A. E.....Rainham Centre.
Hartley, G.....Widder.
Harris, E. (sup'y).....
Hayward, J.....Hartford.
Hubble, J.....Watford.

Hunsburger, A.....Princeton.
Hunt, G.....Lynden.
Jones, A.....Fingal.
Kerr, S. L.....Goderich.
Kilty, H. J.....Byron.
Lawrence, G. (sup'y).....
Livingston, J. A.....Oil Springs.
Lock, H.....Goderich.
Lowry, M.....St. Mary's.
McLean, J.....Tapleytown.
McNames, S.....Wallaceburg.
Morden, J. P.....Strathroy.
Pettys, C. (sup'd).....Clunis.
Philips, J. R.....Luton.
Rogers, B. B.....Ingersoll.
Rouston, T.....St. Ann's.
Roy, N.....Sylvan.
Service, R.....Canboro'.
Short, S.....Springfield.
Smith, G.....Rockwood.
Smith, F. M.....Smithville.
Smith, P., jun.....Dunnville.
Stewart, S. (sup'd).....Lynden.
Sweazy, C. (sup'd).....Fonthill.
Terwilligar, S.....Oakland.
Terwilligar, E. A.....Blythewood.
Tufford, J. C.....Silverhill.
Turner, G. (sup'd).....Ingersoll.
Watson, D.....Avon.
Wood, J.....Vienna.
Wright, W. S.....Ridgetown.
Wright, M. A.....Enniskillen.
Yokom, W.....Bayfield.
Yokom, J. W.....Florence.

ONTARIO CONFERENCE.

Which meets at Georgetown, first Wednesday in April 1864.

Presiding Elders.

Rev. T. Morrison.....Toronto District.
Rev. S. W. LaDuc.....Colborne "
Rev. G. Bennett.....Durham "

Adams, J. Q.....Brooklin.
Adams, E.....
Archer, M. D. (sup'y).....Brooklin.
Argue, T.....Brampton.
Benson, W.....Markham.
Blanchard, B. W.....Ballinafad.
Bradshaw, T. P.....Oakville.
Brown, T. C.....Willowdale.
Byam, J. W. (sup'd).....Myrtle.
Caldwell, L. B.....Myrtle.
Campbell, A.....Brighton.
Carman, A.....Belleville.
Carscadden, D.....Hanover.
Clark, G.....Kincardine.
Collamore, O. G.....Orono.
Cook, J.....Orillia.
Crouter, D.....Hastings.
Curts, J.....Queensville.
Dockham, H.....Willowdale.
Earl, R.....Norham.
Egan, J.....Belleville.
Empy, P.....Oakwood.
Finn, F. M.....Invermay.
Fisher, J. B.....Orangeville.
Foster, J.....Eugenia.
Fraser, C. W. (sup'y).....Brooklin.
Fulford, E. J.....
Glover, T. W.....Brampton.
Grove, S. S.....Belleville.
Hilts, J. W.....Mount Forest.
Hiscocks, J.....Mount Forest.
Howard, N. H.....Stirling.
Hulin, A. V.....
Johnson, H. H. (sup'd).....Frankford.
Jones, G.....Madoc.
Knox, P.....Creemore.
Lake, C. V.....Markham.
Lawrence, B. (sup'd).....Newbury.
Lyman, B.....Belleville.
Massy, W. J.....Madoc.
Maybee, A.....Belleville.
McKay, J. W.....
Meyers, S.....
Miller, G.....Port Perry
Norman, W. E.....Sidney.
Ormerod, J.....Brampton.
Owen, J. (sup'd).....Gunmarsh, Ill.
Pirritte, W.....Palermo.
Pomeroy, J. C.....Cobourg.
Pomeroy, D.....Belleville.
Rowe, W. B.....Melancthon.
Sanderson, R.....Baltimore.
Shaw, W. H.....Meaford.
Shepard, G.....Belleville.
Shepard, H. P.....Belleville.
Sills, W. A.....Colborne.
Simpson, J. M.....Brighton.
Smith, L. P. (sup'd).....Sylvania, Ohio.
Sparrow, J. P.....Omemee.
Sparrow, P. L.....Baltimore.
Taylor, C.....Garafraxa.
Thurstan, A. L.....Orangeville.
Tindall, R. L.....Teeswater.
Well, E.....Bluevale.
Wilson, D.....Belleville.
Wilson, J.....Myrtle.
Wilson, G.....Muskoka.
Woodward, W.....
Wright, A.....

METHODIST NEW CONNEXION.

Rev. James Caswell, president of Conference, London.

Rev. S. B. Gundy, clerk of Conference, St. Mary's.

Rev. J. H. Robinson, superintendent of Missions, London.

Rev. W. McClure, assistant superintendent, and tutor of Theological Institution, Toronto.

T. Lottridge, Barton, treasurer.

W. Latimer, Ostrander, P. O., Co. Kent, treasurer of Mission fund.

Adkins, T. O. (sup'd).....Bewdley.
Auld, D.....Delta.
Bain, J.....Frankville.
Baskerville, J.....Cayuga.
Belle, James (sup'd).....Lambeth.
Birks, Wm.....Mount Forest.
Bothwell, Wm.....N. Augusta.
Breman, James (sup'd).....Hamilton.
Brown, G.....Toronto.
Brown, E. F.....Lansdowne.
Buggin, G.....Omemee.
Carter, M. D. (sup'd).....Bewdley.
Caswell, James.....London.
Cleaver, J.....Goderich.
Cole, T.....Cannington.
Crawford, J.....Coboconk.
Curry, C. (sup'd).....Bellmore.
Danard, W. B.....St. Mary's.
Dempsey, A. F.....Pefferlaw.
Demill, A. B.....Dunnville.
Depew, S. F.....Paisley.
Dochstader, J. W.....Lansdowne.
Elliott, John.....Chatsworth.
Follick, Joseph.....Kendal.
Foss, W. D.....Cayuga.
Fowler, J. H.....Bentinck.
Fox, T.....Lavender.
Gaddis, J.....Kincardine.
Garry, R. (Local Elder).....Almonte.
Goldsmith, T.....Milton.
Gundy, Wm.....Birr.
Gundy, S. B.....St. Mary's.
Gundy, James.....Berkeley.
Gundy, Joseph R.....Yorkville.
Haigh, B.....Brome.
Hale, H.....Thamesford.
Hamilton, S.....St. Catharines.
Haney, J.....Malahide.
Hartley, A.....Waterford.
Haynes, F.....Omagh.
Hill, J.....Copetown.
Hill, R. W.....Oxford.
Histon, J.....Fenwick.
Holmes, E.....Nassagaweya.
Jackson, T.....Artemesia.
Jefferis, J. M.....Lloydtown.
Kay, John.....Lifford.
Keam Wm.....Mount Forest.
Kershaw, J. B.....Lifford.

Kershaw, E.....Talbotville.
Kimbal, H. N. (local elder)..Durham.
Kimball, J. E.....(Not known.)
Leach, J.....
Leaver, J. J. A.....Milton.
Leith, Aaron.....Invermay.
Lutze, John J.....Simcoe.
McClure, Wm.....Toronto.
McAlister, J.....Waterford.
McGuire, J.....North Gower.
McKenzie, D.....Saugeen.
Miller, J. A.....Galt.
Moss, Wm. H.....Walkerton.
Ogden, T. (superintendent)....Frankville.
O'Hara, J.....Charlesworth.
Orme, J.....Dingle.
Orr, J. S.....Belfast.
Paintin, R.....East Bolton.
Peck, J.....Milford.
Pitcher, J.....Owen Sound.
Preston, W.....Strathroy.
Ranson, J.....Garrie.
Redeoff, R.....Smith's Falls.
Reid, J. (local elder).....Mono Centre.
Reid, T.....Walkertown.
Renny, J. (superintendent)....St. Catharines.
Richardson, G.....Aylmer.
Robinson, J. H. (gen. sup. mis,)London.
Robinson, W.....Lifford.
Rogers, J.....West Brome.
Rolston, D. D.....Kilbride.
Savage, D.....Aurora.
Scott, James.....Dingle.
Seymour, James.....Mallorytown.
Seymour, J. C.....Bartonville.
Shaw, James.....Waterdown.
Shaw, C.....Hamilton.
Shuttleworth, J.....Montreal.
Simpson, J.....Erin.
Smith, D.....Copetown.
Tindal, Wm.....Picton.
Tyler, R. J.....Fenelon Falls.
Vining, J. E.....Owen Sound.
Walker, R.....Killbride.
Walker, D.....Harristown.
Warren, J. C.....Gananoque.
Weaver, S. G.....York.
Webb, Wm.....Longwood.
Whitcomb, O.....Straffordville.
White, J.....Hespeler.
Wilkinson, John.....Otterville.
Wilkinson, H.....Dereham.
Wilkinson, T. L.....Erin.
Wilkinson, John A.....Thamesford.
Willemot, W.....Meaford.
Williams, E.....Delhi.
Williams, W.....Cavan.
Withrow, W. H.....Montreal.

BRITISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The fourth session of the Annual of Conference will meet in Amherstburg, Canada West, on the fourth Thursday of September 1864.

Rev. Aug. R. Green, Bishop, Windsor.
Rev. G. W. Brodie, secretary conference, Chatham Station.
Rev. S. B. Williams, ass. sec., Rondeau Circuit.
Rev. D. Turner, missionary, treasurer, Chatham.

Brooks, E. (local Elder).....Marble Vill.
Douglas, W.....Woodstock.
Dowrey, F. N. (local).....
Freeland, G. W.....Ypsilanti, U. S.
Nichols, J.....Windsor Station.
Pearce, C. H.....Amherstburgh Circuit.
Robinson, D.....Colchester.
Thomas, J. H.....Sandwich Mission.
Turner, D.....Dover Mission.
Young, H. J. (miss. & ch. agt.)

BRITISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA.

Founded A. D. 1856.

Next Conference will be held in Windsor, 20th August 1864.

The General Assembly will sit on the first Monday in September, 1864, in Chatham.

Right rev. Willis Nazrey, general superintendent, Chatham.
Rev. S. H. Brown, assistant superintendent, 4th line Peel.
Rev. T. W. Stringer, treasurer, Buxton.
Rev. W. H. Jones, secretary, Chatham

Anderson, Peter.....Amherstburg.
Anderson, Tyney.....Otterville.
Banyard, Wm.....Owen Sound.
Barkly, George W.....Wilberforce.
Blounte, G. R.....Colchester.
Bowers, Wm.....Brantford.
Brice, C.....Ingersoll.
Butler, C.....St. Thomas.
Chambers, L. C.....St. Catherines.
Christeen, J. L.....Malden.
Contee, Nelson.....Welland Co.
Cook, H.....Pancoe.
Cooper, J. W.....Otterville.
Cornish, J.....St. Catherines.
Crosby, Caswell.....Pleasant Valley.
Crosby, W. S.....Camden.
Disney, R. R.....Windsor.
Francis, C. I.....Yorkville.
Gant, E.....Toronto West.
Hail, S.....Hamilton.
Hall, Stephen.....Windsor.
Harden, Nero.....Dawn.
Harper, H.....Drummondville.
Harrison, G. C.....Institution.
Hawkens, Walter.....Chatham.
Henson, J.....Gore Camden.
Jackson, H.....Simcoe.
Jefferson, T.....Woodstock.
Johnson, R.....Chatham.
Johnson, Robert.....Peel.
Johnson, H. W.....Windsor.
Jones, D.....Hamilton.
Kennard, T. M.....Hamilton.
Lightfoot, S.....Buxton.
Moore, R. L.....Simcoe West.
O'Canyan, J.....Dresden.
O'Canyan, Peter.....Brantford.
Peer, Lloyd.....St. Catherines.
Peker, Richard.....Elgin.
Rollins, C. H.....London.
Run, J.....8th Concession.
Smith, Ben.....Central America.
Smith, P. B.....D. Institution.
Sorrie, R.....Windsor.
Steward, Benj.....Brantford.
Thompson, D. D.....Berry.
Toyer, W.....Buxton.
Vick, N.....10th Con. N. C.
Wanner, J.....Norwich.
Washington, C. A.....Toronto.
Watson, Alex.....New Canaan.
Whipper, Benjamin.....Ingersoll.
York, Alfred.....Chatham.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA.

The Conference to be held in Brampton, April 16, 1864.

Rev. John Nattrass, president, Bowmanville.
Rev. T. Crompton, secretary, Victoria Square.
Robt. Walker, treasurer, Toronto.
Rev. J. Davison, miss. sec., and editor of the *Christian Journal*, Toronto.

Adams, T.....Falkirk.
Auger, R.....Galt.
Auger, T.....Widder.
Bee, W.....Drumbo.
Boyle, R.....Toronto.
Boyes, J. S.....Mount Brydges.
Cade, R.....Brampton.
Cheetham, J.....Hamilton.
Clarke, J.....Falkirk.
Codville, W.....Claremont.
Collins, J.....Loughborough.
Cook, W.....Trowbridge.
Cooper, W. E.....Humber.
Crompton, T.....Victoria Square.
Davison, J.....Toronto.
Dudley, T.....Paris.

Edgar, J.....Loughborough.
Foster, T.....Walkerton.
Garner, J.....Epsom.
Gilbert, J. D.....Bervie.
Goodman, J.....Orangeville.
Haigh, G.....Yorkville.
Hall, L.....Drumbo.
Hassard, R.....Orangeville.
Herridge, W.....Kingston.
Heyworth, A.....York, G. R.
Hugham, W. S.....Brantford.
Jolly, W.....Tormore
Lacey, S. P.....Chatham.
Lacey, J.....Selkirk.
Lawton, E.....Walsingham.
Lee, G. F.....Bowmanville.
Lomas, W.....Laskey.
Lyle, W.....Aurora.
Markham, J.....Ellesmere.
Matthews, M. H.....Collingwood.
Matthew, H. S.....Toronto.
Milner, J.....Hawkesville.
Monkman, W.....Bradford.
Moody, M. H.....Clinton.
Nattrass, J.....Bowmanville.
Nattrass, T.....Guelph.
Newton, W.....Selby.
Nichol, J.....Trowbridge.
Osborne, H. F.....Mitchell.
Pattison, R.....Muskoka Falls.
Paul, R.....Bluevale.
Pyke, W.....Brampton.
Reid, W.....Victoria Square.
Roadhouse, J.....Collinsby.
Roffe, C.....Widder.
Rowe, W.....Malton.
Ryder, I.....Maxwell.
Scott, D.....Denniston.
Simpson, J.....Albion.
Simpson, D.....Hawkesville.
Smith, J.....Albion.
Stephenson, R.....Sullivan.
Swift, J. R.....Stratford.
Tamblyn, J. R.....Mount Hurst.
Thornley, W.....Blue Vale.
Towler, J.....Hawkesville.
Walker, J.....Stratford.
Watson, G.....Oban.
Whitworth, W. E.....Epsom.
Wood, G.....London.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregational Union of Canada will hold its next meeting at Brantford, C. W., on Wednesday, 8th June 1864, at 4 P.M.

Officers of the Union.

Wm. Hay, chairman, Scotland, C. W.
J. Wood, secretary-treasurer, Brantford, C. W.

Officers of the Canadian C. Missionary Society.

H. Wilkes, D.D., secretary-treasurer, Montreal.
K. M. Fenwick, Home secretary, Kingston.

Congregational College, B. N. A.

Adam Lillie, D.D., theological professor.
F. H. Marling, secretary, Toronto.
P. Freeland, Esq., treasurer, Toronto.

In Pastoral Charges.

Adams, L. P.....Fitch Bay, C. E.
Allworth, Wm. H.....Markham.
Anjecahbo, John (Indian).....Saugeen.
Armour, J.....Kelvin.
Barker, Enoch.....Newmarket.
Black, R. K.....Lanark.
Brown, John.....Eramosa.
Brown, Robert.....Garafraxa.
Bucher, G. C.....Granby, C. E.
Burchill, Robert.....Saugeen.
Burgess, Wm.....Edgeworth.
Clarke, W. F.....Guelph.
Climie, John.....Belleville.
Day, B. W.....Bluevale.
Denny Hiram.....Alton.
Duff, A.....Sherbrooke, C. E.
Duff, Charles.....Meaford.
Dunkerly, D.....Durham, C. E.
Durrant, J.....Stratford.
Ebbs, E.....Paris.
Ellerby, T. S.....Toronto.
Elliot, Joseph.....Ottawa.
Farrar, J. A.....Cowansville, C. E.
Fenwick, K. M.....Kingston.
Forsyth, Joseph.....Massawipi, C. E.
Frink, B. M.....Magog, C. E.
Frink, D. C., B.A.....Melbourne, C. E.
Hay, Robert.....Woodbridge.
Hay, Wm.....Scotland.
Hayden, Wm.....Coldsprings.
Hooper, J.....Owen Sound.
Kribs, Ludwick.....Colpoy's Bay.
Lancashire, Henry.....Franklin, C. E.
Lewis, Richard.....Vankleeck Hill.
Lightbody, Thomas.....Sarnia.
McAlister, W.....Metis, C. E.
McCallum, D.....Warwick.
McDonald, A.....Stanstead, C. E.
McGill, A.....Ryckman's Corners.
McGregor, Alex.....Brockville.
McGregor, Dougald.....Manilla.
McGregor, Robert.....Listowel.
McKinnon, N.....Kincardine.
McLean, J.....McIntyre.
Marling, F. H.....Toronto.
Parker, A. J.....Danville, C. E.
Powis, H. D.....Quebec, C. E.
Pullar, Thomas.....Hamilton.
Raymond, A.....Bell Ewart.
Reikie, T. M.....Bowmanville.
Robinson, R.....Thamesville.
Shanks, Philip.....Lanark Village.
Sherrill, E. J.....Eaton, C. E.
Sim, A., M.A.....St. Andrews, C. E.
Smith, J. M.....Southwold.
Snider, Solomon.....Norwichville.
Unsworth, Joseph.....Georgetown.
Watson, Charles P.....London.
Wheeler, Joseph.....Albion.
Wilkes, H., D.D.....Montreal.
Wood, John.....Brantford.

Not in Pastoral Charge.

Baker, Thomas.....Newmarket.
Byrne, J. T.....Whitby.
Campbell, J.....West Arran.
Clarke, Wm.....Dresden.
Cornish, George, M.A.....Montreal.
Fraser, John.....Stanstead, C. E.
Johnston, J. (Indian).....
King, Stephen.....Ryckman's Corners.
Lillie, Adam, D.D.....Toronto.
McKillican, John.....Danville, C. E.
Middleton, James.....Elora.
Osunkerhine, P. P.....Christian Island.
Porter, James.....Toronto.
Wickson, Arthur, LL.D.....Toronto.
Wilson, H.....St. Catharines.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, C. W.

Conference meets at Hampton, on the first Thursday in June 1864.

Connexional Officers.

R. Hurley, president of the Conference.
D. Cantlon, secretary.
J Hoidge, corresponding secretary.
T. Green, treasurer Missionary Society.
E. Roberts, secretary do.
H. Kenner, book steward.
J. H. Eynon, Chapel secretary.
A. Gordon, secretary of Loan Fund.
H. Kenner, do. Preachers' do.
D. Cantlon, do. F'd f. preachers' children.
J. Pinch, do. Contingent F.
P. Robins, do. General treasurer.

District Superintendents.

J. Chapple.....Cobourg District.
R. Hurley.....Bowmanville do.
J. Hoidge.....Exeter do.

J. Williams.....Palmyra, do. U. S.
Agres, W.....Exeter.
Bodle, G.....Campbellford.
Cantion, D.....Columbus.
Chapple, J.....Cobourg.
Clark, A.....Orono.
Colwell, G. T.....Peterboro'.
Colwell, H. J.....Mitchell.
Doble, A.....
Dunkley, G.....Dingle.
Ebbott, H.....Cleveland, U. S.
Edwards, J.....Culloden.
Eynon, J. H. (sup'd).....Tyrone.
Jale, J.....Warsaw.
Gordon, A.....Port Hope.
Greene, T.....Dingle.
Ham, H.....Perrytown.
Harris, J.....Oshawa.
Haycraft, G. (sup'd).....Merton, U. S.
Hoidge, J.....Mitchel.
Hooper, J.....Uxbridge.
Hooper, W.....London.
Hull, T. R.....Fenelon Falls.
Hurley, R.....Little Britain.
Jolliffe, S.....Little Prairie, U. S.
Jolliffe, W.....Yorkville, U. S.
Kenner, H.....Bowmanville.
Kinsey, J.....Exeter.
Langdon, J. (sup'd).....Columbus.
Mennear, M.....Holmesville.
Morris, A. (sup'd).....Uxbridge.
Nott, H. J.....National, U. S.
Pett, M.....West Chagrin, U. S.
Pinch, J.....Reach.
Roach, W. R.....Hampton.
Roberts, E.....Exeter.
Robins, P.....Clinton.
Shortridge, J.....Richmond, U. S.
Stevens, H.....Duffin's Creek.
Tapp, J. B.....Ivanhoe.
Wade, W.....Manilla.
Whitlock, J.....Tweed.
Williams, J.....Palmyra, U. S.

BAPTIST MINISTERS IN CANADA.

*** The following list is made up without respect to the minor differences which distinguish various sections of Evangelical Baptists.

The Annual Meeting of the Freewill Baptist Conference will be held in the Bethel Church, Simcoe, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th June 1864.

W. Taylor, Aylmer, moderator.
J. H. Bryant, Woodstock, secretary and treasurer.

Alexander, John.....Montreal.
Anderson, A.....Halloway.
Anderson, W. K.....Kemptville.
Andrews, L. L.....Lynedoch.
Appleford, J. G.....Townsend.
Arms, A. L.....Abbott's Corners.
Austermuehl, E.....Wilmot.
Austin, A.....Simcoe.
Baird, J.....Port Hope.
Baker, S.....Bayham.
Baldwin, T.....Vittoria.
Barry, R.....Dunham.
Bates, J. M.....Mount Healy.
Beardsall, W. C.....Ingersoll.
Bedell, A.....St. Armands.
Binga, A.....Amherstburg.
Blackmarr, H.....Simcoe.
Bodenbender, C.....Tavistock.
Booker, Theoph.....Binbrook.
Broadwater, P.....Hamilton.
Brooks, James.....Weston.
Brown, B. P.....Eden.
Caldicott, T. F., D.D.....Toronto.
Caldwell, W. A.....Dundas.
Cameron, A. A.....Woodville.
Cameron, D.....Tiverton.
Cameron, J.....Beamsville.
Cameron, Robert.....South Zorra.
Campbell, A.....Lochaber.
Carey, G. W. M., A.M.....St. Catharines.
Carto, Benj.....Brockville.
Chandler, J.....Coaticook.
Chute, A.....Amiens.
Clark, A.....Hanover.
Clark, E.....Jerseyville.
Clark, J.....Guelph.
Clerihew, P., A.M.....Paris.
Clutton, J.....Port Rowan.
Cook, R. B.....Sullivan.
Cooper, J.....Aylmer.
Corlett, Thomas.....Olinda.
Crawford, John.....Cheltenham.
Currie, D.....Wolverton.
Curtis, G. H.....Silver Hill.
Cyr, N. (French preacher).....Montreal.
Daugharty, G. A.....Canton.
Davidson, T. L., D.D.....St. George.
Davis, S. H.....Dresden.
Dempsey, J.....St. Andrews.
Dockrey, James.....Waterford.
Donnocker, G.....Claremont.
Doyle, M.....Innerkip.
Dowling, J. F.....Uxbridge.
Drew, J.....Coaticook.
Duncan, A.....Newbury.
Dunlop, R.....Wingham.
Edwards, J.....Brockville.
Elliott, Isaac.....Mount Elgin.
Facey, A. M.....Morpeth.
Fenton, Jos.....Arkona.
Ferguson, J. F.....Barnston.
Finch, John.....Orillia.
Fitch, H.....Kingsville.
Fitch, H. P.....Woodstock.
Folger, S. W.....Delhi.
Ford, H. G.....Windham Centre.
Forsyth, W.....Puslinch.
Fraser, W.....Kincardine.
Freeman, B.....Brockville.
Frize, G. P.....Claremont.
Fyfe, R. A., D.D.....Woodstock.
George, W.....Louisville.
Gerrie, J.....Innerkip.
Gillies, A.....Eaton.
Gilmour, J.....Peterboro'.
Goble, J.....Villa Nova.
Gorme, W.....Union.
Gooderham, J.....York Mills.
Gostelow, D.....Nilestown.
Grafftey, G.....Owen Sound.
Green, J. (Bible Society Agent)Montreal.
Griffin, J.....South Zorra.
Griffin, S.....London.
Hall, J. P.....Bayham.
Hammett, James.....Holland Landing.
Harris, J.....Ingersoll.
Halcroft, L.....Carleton Place.
Hansbrow, Jos.....Chatham.
Haviland, W.....Burgessville.
Hazleton, W. P.....Bloomsburgh.
Henderson, T.....Perth.
Herrington, R.....Kingsville.
Hooper, W.....Carluke.
Hurd, C.....Hatley.
Hulbert, W.....Mayne.
Iler, Jacob.....Colchester.
Islip, J. P.....Dunnville.
Jackson, S.....Glanmire.
Jones, W. H.....Port Hope.
Jones, S.....St. Mary's.
Kettle, J.....Iona.
King, J.....Dalesville.
King, Jos.....Whitby.
Kitchen, A. E.....Orangeville.
Lacey, F.....Buxton.
Lacey, W.....Claremont.
Lafleur, T. (French Preacher) Longueuil.
Landon, W. H.....Drumbo.
Langridge, J.....Ottawa.
Lawson, J.....Allansville.
Lince, J.....Richwood.
Lloyd, H., A.M.....Toronto.
Longfish, J. (Indian Preacher).Tuscarora.
Lorimer, A., B.A. (Sec.C.B.U.)Toronto.
Lyster, W.....Shipton.
Mackie, J.....Boston.
Marsh, D.....Quebec.
Messacar, M.....Silver Hill.
Massey, S. (City Missionary)..Montreal.
McArthur, D.....Amiens.
McClelland, Robert.....Arkona.

McConnell, S.....Port Burwell.
McDonald, P.....Vernon.
McIntyre, A.....Fenelon Falls.
McLean, H.....Linton.
McNab, F. T., A.M.....Picton.
McPhail, D.....Vernon.
McKee, Wm.....Vankleek Hill.
Millar, Walter.....Mount Forest.
Millard, Wm.....Brampton.
Miller, G.....Stanstead.
Mills, T.....Dexter.
Milne, W.....Nithburg.
Mitchell, E.....Georgeville.
Moore, G.....Trecastle.
Moulton, A.....Stanstead.
Moulton, T. P.....Coaticook.
Mudge, E.....Otterville.
Muir, William.....Mount Forest.
Mulhern, D.....Kingsville.
Nichols, H.....Harlem.
Normandeau, L. (French Pr.).Quebec.
Oakley, J.....Bronte.
Owen, T. R.....Falkirk.
Painter, J.....Iona.
Patten, G.....Drumbo.
Perrin, C.....Houghton Centre.
Perry, R. L.....St. Catherines.
Pickard, J. A.....Moore.
Pickard, William.....Hornby.
Piper, S.....Coaticook.
Pugsley, W.....Cheapside.
Rainboth, E.....Notfield.
Read, S.....Brantford.
Reddick, J.....Wicklow.
Reid, H.....Erin.
Rice, Isaac J.....Houghton Centre.
Rice, Seth C.....Colborne.
Richardson, George.....Strathroy.
Riendeau, T. (Fr. Preacher)....Ste. Marie.
Roberts, E.....Peterboro'.
Roberts, J.....Drummondville.
Rogers, B. W.....Virgil.
Ross, W. J.....Thurso.
Roussy, L. (French Preacher).Grande Ligne.
Rowland, D. W.....St. Thomas.
Ryerse, G. J.....Port Ryerse.
Sawyer, C.....Eaton.
Scott, A.....Fingal.
Schneider, H.....Berlin.
Shrimpton, Charles J.....Stratford.
Slaght, A.....Waterford.
Simpson, H. L.....Chatham.
Sinclair, D.....Lobo.
Sinclair, Neil.....West Arran.
Smith, A.....New Sarum.
Smith, E.....Springford.
Smith, R. B.....Otterville.
Smith, W.....St. George.
Steinhoff, P.....Simcoe.
Stewart, A.....Bentinck.
Stewart, J.....Smith's Falls.
Stewart, W., B.A.....Brantford.
Stilwell, T.....South Cayuga.
Stone, J.W.....Queenston.
Stumpf, J.....Hanover.
Tapscott, S.....Port Hope.
Taylor, W.....Aylmer.
Tomkins, O.....Louisville.
Topping, E.....Woodstock.
Treadwell, W. H.....Clear Creek.
Truesdell, J. W.....Warwick.
Troy, W.....Windsor.
Turner, Ezra.....West McGillivray.
Ure, Thomas.....London.
Vanloon, J., jun.....Villa Nova.
Vanloon, J., sen.....Hartford.
Vining, S.....Missouri.
Waite, D.....Vernonville.
Walker, C.....Welland.
Walker, W.....Elora.
Watson, G.....Sarnia.
Watts, W. H.....Kingston.
Way, D.....Canboro'.
Westover, N.....Widder.
Williams, J.....Arkona.
Williams, J. N.....Granby.
Wilson, G.....Ingersoll.
Wilson, R. J., A.M.....Hamilton.
Winterbotham, J.....Hornby.
Wright, D.....Lindsay.
Young, Z.....Hatley.

CANADA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

J. L. Russ, president, Grafton.
Thomas Henry, treasurer, Oshawa.
A. N. Henry, clerk, E. Oxford Centre.

Alger, Elisha.....Castleton.
Bradley, S. L.....Eddystone.
Churchill, Jehiel.....Brougham.
Churchill, James.....Oshawa.
Colston, G. W.....Oshawa.
Earl, John.....Guysborough.
Earl, N. C.....Swarty Creek, Mich.
Fowler, S. M.....Spring Arbor, Mich.
Garrett, Thomas.....Orono.
Graham, Jeremiah.....Queensville.
Hayward, Hiram.....Oshawa.
Hayner, Charles.....Drayton.
Henry, Thomas.....Oshawa.
Henry, Wm.....Hespeler.
Johnston, J.....Stouffville.
Lumsden, Wm.....Oshawa.
Macklem, John.....Gormley's Corners.
Morton, Squier.....East Gwillimsbury.
Nichols, Sylvanus.....Eddystone.
Noble, John W.....Mount Vernon.
Noble, Wm.....Eddystone.
Russ, J. L.....Grafton.
Tatton, Jesse.....Keswick.
Thomas, L. C.....Brooklin.
Thompson, J. S.....East Greer N. Y.
Vancamp, Jesse.....Bowmanville.
Wade, J. F.....Gas Port, N. Y.
Whitfield, F. J.....Mount Vernon.
Wilson, H. H.....Queenston.
Wright, Robert.....Gormley's Corners.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The fourth session of Synod will be held on the last Wednesday of July 1864, at Elmira, Waterloo County, C.W.

F. Fishburn, president, Mapleville.
F. Etringer, secretary, Phillipsburg.
Prof. E. Schlüter, Toronto.

Behrens, Chr.....Newstadt.
Bottger, A.....Hamilton.
Gerndt, L. H.....Pembroke.
Gerndt, C. B.....Mitchell.
Hengerer, F. A.....Sebringville.
Hunton, F. H.....Williamsburgh.
Kaehler, H. C.....Tavistock.
Kaessman, C. J. A.....Berlin.
Kuss, A.....St. Catherines.
Muenzinger, F. W.....Zurich.
Rechenberg, C. F. W.....Toronto.
Raw, L.....Petersburgh.
Schmidt, G.....New Hamburgh.
Stahlschmidt, D.....Heidelberg.
Wurster, E.....Preston.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

J. J. Glossbrenner, bishop.
G. Plowman, chairman and presiding elder.
H. Kropp, secretary to Annual Conference.
A. B. Sherk, missionary secretary, and treasurer.

Bowman, J. B.....Berlin.
Dalton, H.....Sheffield.
Downey, S. L.....Freeport.
Glossbrenner, J. J.....Churchville, Va.
Gottwoltz, A. Z.....Hanover.
Holmes, J. H.....Dunnville.
Kropp, H.....Port Elgin.
McKeddie, D.....Hanover.
Michenor, J.....Dunnville.
More, C.....Beverley.
More, W.....Beverley.
Mosher, J. G.....Sydenham.
Plowman, G.....Sheffield.
Schlitcher, J. B.....Blair.

Sherk, A. B.....Canning.
Sherk, D. B.....Black Creek.
Sisses, D.....Melancthon.
Stit, J.....Winterburn.
Wait, G.....Maryborough.

EVANGELICAL UNION.

AMERICAN BRANCH.

Conference to meet in Toronto, C.W., on the first Wednesday of July 1864.
Rev. G. Anderson, president, Huntingdon.
James Robertson, secretary, Toronto.
Alexander Gemmel, Mission-secretary, Toronto.
Dr. Jos. Howson, treasurer, Toronto.
Rev. James Howie, missionary.

Anderson, G.....Huntingdon, C. E.
Gray, J. (lay preacher).....Ayr and Guelph.
Howie, James.....
Melville, H.....Toronto.
McFee, ——.....Pictou, Nova Scotia.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Rev. Joseph Long, bishop.
Rev. W. W. Orwig, bishop.

Presiding Elders.

J. D. Yenney, Hamilton District.
S. Weaver, Waterloo District.

Alles, Peter.....Sebringville.
Bechtel, J.....Carrick.
Buesh, G. F.....New Hamburg.
Dippel, D.....Morriston.
Fisher, D.....Rainham.
Fry, T.....South Cayuga.
Grenzebach, J.....Clinton.
Goetz, J.....Sebringville.
Herrman, L.....Sebringville.
Kaechie, J.....New Berlin.
Kropp, S.....Hay.
Lerch, Jesse.....Markham.
Leaf, G.....York.
Miller, J.....Woolwich.
Morley, St.....Ratho.
Nash, J.....Clinton.
Rothaermel, L.....Hespeler.
Staebler, J.....St. Jacobs.
Staebler, J. G.....Carrick.
Schmidt, Wm.....Hamilton.
Schneider, N.....Rainham.
Schmidt, J.....St. Jacobs.
Schwand, Wm.....New Hamburg.
Scharffe, Fr.....Colborne.
Stoebe, A.....Normanby.
Sauer, Wm. H.....Willoughby.
Werner, H.....Port Elgin.
Whittington, William.....Markham.
Wildfang, L.....Wallace.
Waggoner, J.....Otterville.
Winkler, Ph.....St. Jacobs.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH OF CANADA.

Rev. Adam Ruby, president, Berlin.
Rev. F. W. Turk, secretary, Berlin.
Rev. H. S. Huber, treasurer, Berlin.

Gould, Edwin.....Montreal.
Turk, Fred. W.....Berlin.
Saul, Richard.....Strathroy.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS—CANADA.

HEAD QUARTERS, MONTREAL.

The Right Hon. Charles Stanley Viscount Monck, Baron Monck of Ballytrammon, in the county of Wexford, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c., Commander in Chief.

Military Secretary.—Lt. col. the hon. R. Monck, Coldstream Guards; col. J. Irvine, provincial aide-de-camp.

Lt. General Sir W. F. WILLIAMS, Bart., K.C.B., commanding the forces in British North America; colonel the hon. R. Rollo, military secretary; captain R. Grant, R. E., and captain F. de Winton, R. A., aides-de-camp.

Military Secretary's Department.—J. R. Spong, chief clerk; P. Lawlor, R. G. Greig, clerks; sergeant major M. Riordan, military clerk first class; Robert Dalgleish, office keeper; J. McFarlan, messenger.

Major General and Staff.—Major General the hon. J. Lindsay, commanding brigade of Guards, Lower Canada district; captain the hon. C. G. C. Eliot, Grenadier Guards, aide-de-camp; captain P. Seymour, Coldstream Guards, brigade major.

Adjutant General's Department.—Lt. col. J. Connolly, unattached, deputy adjutant general; major W. Bellairs, unattached, assistant adjutant general; captain J. Pope, h. p., 6th foot, town major; W. M. Wright, first clerk; P. Walsh, second clerk; sergeant major Snasdell, military clerk first class; color sergeant J. Dillon, town major's clerk; Wm. Rowan, town sergeant; Andrew Elliott, messenger.

Inspector of Musketry for North America.—Captain R. Lacy, 33d regiment.

Quartermaster General's Department.—Col. Lysons, C. B., unattached, deputy quartermaster general; lt.-colonel G. J. Wolseley, h. p., 90th foot, assistant quartermaster general; bt. major R. H. C. D. Lowe, Grenadier Guards, deputy assistant quartermaster general; N. H. Hughes, chief clerk; sergeant major A. Mitchell, first class military clerk; sergeant M. Moran, military clerk second class; John Reid, messenger.

Head Quarters Royal Engineers' Office.—Colonel Ford, commanding Royal Engineers; captain Stotherd, assistant commanding Royal Engineers; T. F. Hanlon, first class clerk of works; C. Walkem, surveyor and draughtsman; James Kerr, senior and first class clerk; John Gardiner, second class clerk; J. Collard, second class clerk of works; James Robertson, office keeper.

District Branch.—Captain W. H. Noble, district royal engineer; R. C. Price, J. J. Robertson and J. H. Satterthwaite, lieutenants; Wm. Wheeler, second class clerk of works; G. H. Peake, second class clerk; Alfred Bailey, temporary clerk of works: J. Ross, messenger.

Quebec.—Lt. col. Hassard, commanding R. E.; H. W. Head, second class clerk of works; J. H. Oakes, clerk second class; temporary clerk of works, L. MacLean; clerk, R. T. Harris; office keeper, E. Lennon.

Kingston.—Lieut. Geo. S. Berkeley, R. E.; A. Kemp, third class clerk of works; office keeper, R. Goodfellow.

Toronto.—Bt. col. C. D. Robertson, R. E.; Lieut. H. F. Turner, R. E.; John Grand, temporary clerk of works; T. B. Harper, first class clerk.

Hamilton.—Lieut. Armstrong; John Grist, temporary clerk of works.

London.—George H. Stuckes, second class clerk of works.

Commissariat Department.—F. B. Archer, deputy commissary general and comptroller of army expenditure; J. B. Price, assistant commissary general and military accountant; H. J. Brownrigg, assistant commissary general and store accountant; W. M. Rogers, assistant commissary general; M. Winter, A. M. Festing (St. Johns), Archer and Madden, deputy assistant commissaries general; lieut. Mylius, 47th regiment, in charge of look-out party attached to commissariat; C. Woodley, Wm. Palmer, J. Ballard, J. R. Ballard, commissariat clerks; J. B. Forrest, writer; R. Moor and J.

Reid, asst. storekeepers; G. Norris, E. Connor, messengers; Michael Tessier, laborer.

Quebec Commissariat.—Assistant commissary general Plant; dep. ass't com. gen. Rattle; act'g dep. ass't com. gen. Lowder; clerk, T. Dickinson; storekeeper, J. Devlin; ass't storekeepers, M. Tessier, J. Colston, T. Trumble.

Kingston.—Ass't com. gen. Swan; acting dep. ass't com. gen. Gibbs; storekeeper, P. Lenen; ass't storekeeper, J. F. R. Comer.

Toronto.—Ass't coms. gen. Gardiner and Sutherland; acting dep. ass't com. gen. Warnford; storekeeper, J. Christie; issuer, P. Schonten.

Hamilton.—Dep. ass't com. gen. Snow.

London.—Ass't com. gen. Lundy; dep. ass't com. gen. Estridge.

Medical Department.—W. M. Muir, inspector general of hospitals; T. W. Barrow, T. McVitty Lloyd, surgeon majors; J. E. Moffatt, staff surgeon; staff assistant surgeon H. Ferguson; J. Spencely, secretary to inspector general; William Hickey, messenger.

M. S. Meadows, Royal Canadian Rifles, Chambly.

S. A. S. Ramsay, Isle aux Noix.

St. Johns.—Staff ass't surgeon St. John Killery.

Quebec.—Staff surgeon major Burton; staff surgeon Jamieson; apothecary, H. L. Harvey.

Kingston.—Staff surgeon major Taylor; staff ass't surgeon Gascoigne.

Toronto.—Staff surgeon major Vere Webb; staff ass't surgeons Hinde, O'Brien, Hunt, and Martin.

Purveyors' Department.—Edward Morris, principal purveyor to H. M. forces; R. H. Stewart, A. Henderson, deputy purveyors; P. Murphy, messenger.

Quebec.—W. R. Kaye, purveyor's clerk.

Toronto.—C. Hammond, deputy purveyor.

Chaplain's Department.—Rev. T. H. M. Bartlett, M.A., chaplain to H. M. forces; rev. Mr. Fraser, Presbyterian officiating clergyman; rev. P. Dowd, Roman Catholic officiating clergyman.

Quebec.—D. Robertson, second class.

Kingston.—W. R. Scott, first class.

Toronto.—G. S. Williams, fourth class.

Clergymen of different denominations, acting as officiating chaplains throughout the Province.

Major Campbell, superintendent of military prisons in Canada.

Military Storekeeper's Department.—A. Gun, deputy superintendent of stores; Edw. Wilgress, Samuel O. Rogers, deputy assistant superintendents of stores; J. Dawson, second class military clerk.

Quebec.—W. H. Tapp, ass't supt. of stores; military store clerk, Alex. Walker, third class.

Kingston.—Ass't supt. of stores, E. Fayrer. ass't supt. of stores, G. S. Hoseason.

Barrack Department.—Captain Edw. Welch, barrack master; Robert Duncan, superior barrack sergeant; Frederick Finlay, barrack sergeant; B. Hanlon, barrack laborer.

Quebec.—Capt. Shrapnell, barrack master.

Kingston.—R. T. West, esq., acting barrack master.

Toronto.—J. Holmes, acting barrack master.

Hamilton.—W. B. Eliot, acting barrack master.

London.—Lieut. col. K. Fitzgerald, acting barrack master.

REGIMENTS IN CANADA.

Royal Artillery, col. F. Dunlop, C.B., commanding; captain J. A. Wilkinson, R.A., brigade-major.

Royal Engineers, captain Maquay, commanding 15th Co., R.E.

D battery, 4th brigade, major Penn.

H battery, 4th brigade, major Smyth.

10th brigade, col. Dunlop.

3d batt. Military Train, major McCourt.

1st Batt. Grenadier Guards, Wm. de Horsey, lieut.-col. commanding.

2nd Batt. Scots Fusilier Guards, Frederick Stephenson, col. commanding.

30th regiment, col. T. H. Pakenham.

60th Rifles, lieut.-col. Robt. B. Hawley.

Commissariat Staff Corps, deputy ass't com. gen. Madden, commanding detachment.

Army Hospital Corps, Ed. Morris, P. P., paymaster.

Quebec.—Royal Artillery, bt.-col A. Benn.

1st Batt. 17th regiment, col. W. Gordon.

62nd regiment, lieut.-col. W. Lennox Ingall.

Col. A. Benn, R. A., commandant; capt. Knight, town major.

Kingston.—Royal Artillery, bt.-col. A. G. Burrows.

47th regiment, lieut.-col. R. W. Lowry.

Detachment Canadian Rifles, capt. Campbell.

Col. Burrows, R. A., commandant; capt. P. Geraghty, town major.

Toronto.—Major-General G. T. Napier, C.B., commanding Upper Canada district.

Aide-de-camp, lieut. J. F. Bell, 47th foot.

Brigade major, capt. T. E. A. Hall, 49th foot.

Royal Artillery, lieut.-col. R. F. Mountain, commanding R. A.; adj., capt. Torraino, R. A.

Royal Engineers, col. C. D. Robertson.

Military Train, capt. Morrison.

1st Batt. 16th regiment, lieut.-col. G. J. Peacocke.

Bt. col. C. D. Robertson, R. E., commandant; fort adjutant, lieut. Harvey, R.A., acting.

Hamilton.—Royal Artillery, lieut. col. D. E. Hoste, C.B., commanding R. E.; lieut. Armstrong, R. E.

Queen Consort's Own Rifle brigade, col. Lord Alex. Russell.

London.—Royal Artillery, captain H. L. Balfour.

Military Train, captain Powell.

63rd regiment, lieut.-col. W. F. Carter.

Head quarters, Royal Canadian Rifles, lieut.-col. J G. Grant.

Lieut. Nelson, R.A., acting town major.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

General Statistics of the City condensed from the published Census Returns of 1861.

Natives of England		4,394
" Scotland		3,235
" Ireland		14,469
British origin, Lower Canada		21,647
French origin, do		42,886
Other origins, do		121
Upper Canada		1,208
France		184
Germany		363
United States		1,706
Other Countries		793
Total		91,006
Population in 1852	57,715	
" in 1861	91,006	
Increase in 9 years	32,291	
Continuation of the City Suburbs outside the City Boundary, from a Return furnished		10,433
Total		101,439

Religious Denominations.

Roman Catholics	66,099
Church of England	10,672
Church of Scotland	3,848
Canada Presbyterian Church	4,986
American Presbyterians	422
Wesleyan Methodists	3,131
Episcopal Methodists	318
New Connexion Methodists	245
Baptists	624
Jews	398
Congregationalists or Independents	624
Unitarians	468
Lutherans	304
Other Religions	120
No Religion	52
	91,006

SUPERINTENDENT OF FISHERIES FOR L. C.

Richard Nettle, 4 St. Ursule st., U. T., Quebec.

THE BAR OF LOWER CANADA.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

Council.—C. A. Leblanc, batonnier; T. W. Ritchie, syndic; V. P. W. Dorion, treasurer; Med Marchand, secretary; Louis Bélanger, S. Bethune, H. Stuart, J. Doutre, John J. Day, A. Robertson, A. Cross, R. Laflamme.

Board of Examiners.—Robt. Mackay, A. Robertson, F. P. Pominville, J. Doutre, Rouer Roy, W. Dorion, F. Cassidy, Hugh Taylor, J. J. Day, Gédeon Ouimet, A. Morris, T. W. Ritchie.

MEMBERS.	Date of Commission.	MEMBERS.	Date of Commission.
Hon. A A.Dorion	Jan. 1842	Louis Betournay	Feb.1849
Hon. Geo. E. Cartier, Q. C.	Nov.1835	T. R. Wragg	Apr.1849
		John Campbell	May 1849
Hon. J. Rose, Q.C		William A. Bates	May 1849
C.J.Laberge, Q.C	Sept.1842	John Bates	July 1849
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C.	Nov.1848	R. Laflamme, Q.C	Oct. 1849
	Oct. 1847	V. P. W. Dorion	June1850
Hon. L. S. Morin, Q. C.	Feb. 1853	F. Pominville	July 1850
		T. McCord	July 1850
Henry Driscoll, Q. C.	May 1823	M. V.Numenville	Aug.1850
		J. C. A. Mondelet	Sept.1850
C.S.Cherrier, Q.C	Aug.1822	John Popham	Oct. 1850
Frederick Griffin, Q. C.	Dec. 1824	J. J. E. Bibaud	Nov.1850
		S. W. Dorman	Nov.18 0
Hy. Judah, Q. C.	May 1829	G. Laflamme	Mar.1851
N. Dumas, Q. C.	Nov.1834	L. E. C. Ricard	Apr. 1851
E. Carter, Q. C.	Feb. 1845	Alex. Morris	July 1851
John J. Day, Q.C	June1834	Wm. B. Lambe	Sept.1851
Henry Stuart, Q.C	Nov.1837	Charles J. Dunlop	Oct. 1851
Jos. Doutre, Q. C	Apr. 1847	Joel C. Baker	Oct. 1851
Frs. Cassidy, Q. C	Aug.1848	J. M. Desjardins	Dec. 1851
T. S. Judah	Dec. 1824	A A. Archambault	Dec. 1851
John Bleakley	Aug.1825	W. W. Robertson	Apr. 1852
Thomas Nye	Dec. 1827	Jean P. MacKay	Sept.1852
J. P. Sexton	Feb. 1827	T. K. Ramsay	Oct. 1852
W.Vondenvelden	Feb. 1828	Louis Belanger	Oct. 1852
Hugh Taylor	Nov. 1829	O A R dit Lafleche	Feb. 1853
H. O. Andrews	Dec. 1830	Joseph R. Turcot	Feb. 1853
C. O. A. Turgeon	Dec. 1830	Denis B. Goedike	Apr. 1853
E. D. David	July 1832	D. G. D. Bondy	Sept.1853
Wm. F. Coffin	Nov. 1835	Jean O. Benoit	Oct. 1853
F. D. Cartier	Jan. 1836	Edmund Barnard	Oct. 1853
R. A. Hubert	Apr. 1836	A. A. Dumesnil	Jan. 1854
P. deBoucherville	Jan. 1837	L.W.F.Marchand	Feb. 1854
Robert Mackay	Dec. 1837	Alex. H. Lunn	Feb. 1854
Murdoch Morison	Nov.1838	George B. Cramp	June1854
C A. Leblanc	Sept.1839	Joseph A. Defoy	Dec. 1854
Louis A. Olivier	Dec. 1839	Jos. M. Loranger	Apr. 1855
John Monk	Jan. 1841	William A Bovey	June1855
H. J. Ibbotson	Feb. 1841	Jude Bouthillier	Oct. 1855
Joseph Delagrave	April1841	P. A. Fauteux	Dec. 1855
A. Robertson	Sept.1841	J. F. Desrivières	Dec. 1855
J. Rouer Roy	Feb. 1842	A. Filiatreault	Mar. 1856
A. R. Cherrier	Mar. 1842	Alexis St. Amand	May 1856
Jules Lamothe	May 1842	Charles Marcil	Oct. 1856
Alex. Desève	Oct. 1842	C. Archambault	Dec. 1856
Alexander Cross	May 1843	H. L. Snowdon	Jan. 1857
S. Bethune	May 1843	Louis A. Jetté	Feb. 1857
C. Glackmeyer	Sept.1843	S. Lesage	Mar. 1857
M. Laframboise	Dec.1843	J. Duhamel	Apr. 1857
Mordo McIver	Feb.1844	H. R. Vallières de St. Réal	Apr. 1857
Gédéon Ouimet	Aug.1844		
J. R. Berthelot	Sept.1844	Dunbar Browne	July 1857
C. R Bedwell	Sept.1844	Méd. Marchand	Sept.1857
Euclide Roy	Jan. 1845	P. D. Heyneman	Nov. 1857
P. R. Lafrenaye	Sept.1845	W. F. Gairdner	Jan. 1858
Eugène U. Piché	Mar.1846	Louis Beaudry	Feb. 1858
C. Dunkin	July 1846	J. A. Belle	Mar.1858
George Macrae	Nov.1846	J. K. Elliot	Mar.1858
J. R. Fleming	Mar.1847	Paul Denis	Mar.1858
Magloire Lanctot	Sept.1847	James G. Day	Apr. 1858
Bernard Devlin	Oct. 1847	L. O. Loranger	May 1858
Charles Daoust	Oct. 1847	D. H. Senecal	May 1858
Henry W. Austin	Feb.1848	J. B. Bourgeois	May 1858
P. C. Duranceau	May 1848	V. P. H. Bourgeau	June1858
R. Macdonnell	June1848	Edward Fraser	July 1858
F. W. Torrance	June1848	J. L. Decary	Sept 1858
Marcus Doherty	July 1848	Adolph Germain	Sept 1858
Alex. Stevenson	Dec.1848	Peter Ryan	Sept.1858
L. D. René Cotret	Jan. 1849	Isaie Jodoin	Sept.1858

THE BAR OF LOWER CANADA.—*Continued.*

MEMBERS.	Date of Commission.	MEMBERS.	Date of Commission.
G. A. Champagne	Nov.1858	T. D. McGee	Dec.1861
Maxime Gareau	Apr. 1859	L. T. Law	Jan.1862
L. R. Church	Feb.1859	Jos. Lacroix	Feb.1862
J. P. Falkner	Mar.1859	J. B. Duverger	Mar.1862
J. A. Foisy	Mar.1859	A. Brunet	Apr.1862
G. Desbarats, jr.	May 1859	Ls. Pominville	May 1862
Z. Gauthier	June1859	S. Gauthier	May 1862
F. J. D. Ricard	June1859	A. Branchaud	May 1862
S. D. Rivard	June1859	S. B. Nagle	May 1862
C. A. Pariseault	June1859	J. P. Carreau	June1862
John L. Morris	June1859	D. Beaupré	June1862
Erneste Racicot	June1859	Alp. Desjardins	June1862
J. G. Daly	July 1859	C. Vincent	June1862
L D. Richard	Aug.1859	Irvine Allen	June1862
T. Larose	Oct 1859	John P. Kelly	June1862
E. Kemp	Oct. 1859	Louis Joubert	June1862
R. A. Leach	Oct. 1859	A. Fontaine	July 1862
Louis F.B.Masson	Nov.1859	V. B. Sicotte	Aug 1862
M. Charpentier	Nov.1859	J. E. Pouliot	Aug.1862
A. Meilleur	Nov.1859	Charles Dorion	Aug.1862
B.T.DeMontigny	Dec.1859	Severe Théberge	Aug.1862
Joseph Bossé	Jan.1860	James Kirby	Aug.1862
Côrne Morrisset	Jan.1860	F. Guenette	Aug.1862
Chas. P. Pelletier	Jan.1860	F. W. Terrill	Sept.1862
M. C. Desnoyers	Feb.1860	G. Mireault	Sept.1862
G. H. Monk	Mar.1860	L. U. Fontaine	Sept.1862
P. B. DelaBruère	Mar.1860	J. N. A. MacKay	Sept.1862
P. A. Casgrain	Mar.1860	I. G. Ascher	Oct. 1862
J. A. Mousseau	Mar.1860	J. Royal	Oct. 1862
Méd. Lanctot	May 1860	D. S. Leach	Oct. 1862
H. A. McCoy	May 1860	J. A. Perkins	Oct. 1861
Thomas J. Walsh	June1860	S. Pagnuelo	Oct. 1861
L. Labelle	July 1860	H. Juvert	Oct. 1861
H. Carden	July 1860	R. N. Hall	Oct. 1861
George B. Baker	Sept.1860	P. A. A. Dorion.	Dec. 1862
E. Desrosiers	Sept.1860	G. Trudeau.....	Dec. 1862
Désiré Girouard	Oct. 1860	J.G.K.Houghton	Dec. 1862
J.B Normandeau	Oct. 1860	R. C. Cowan.....	Feb. 1863
L. W. Sicotte	Oct. 1860	A. Lacoste.....	Feb. 1863
Ed. Truesdell	Oct. 1860	L. F. Morsson....	Feb. 1863
J. R. McLaren	Oct. 1860	R. A. Bethune...	Mar. 1863
J. P. Sexton, jr.	Dec. 1860	O. Beaudry.....	Mar. 1863
P. Bachan	Dec. 1860	C. Perrault.....	Mar. 1863
T. C. De Lorimier	Jan. 1861	J. J. Curran.....	Mar. 1863
L. J. Guibord	Jan. 1861	F. X. Girard.....	Apr. 1863
John Dunlop	Jan. 1861	Jos. LeBlanc....	Apr. 1863
Chas. Desaulniers	Feb. 1861	A. Raby.....	May 1863
John Aylen	Apr. 1861	G. D'Orsonnens .	May 1863
Jules Chevalier	May 1861	H. Hudon.....	May 1863
M. F. Colovin	June1861	J. J. C. Wurtele.	May 1863
P. Vandal	July 1861	L. G. Loranger..	June1863
T. Desnoyers	July 1861	F X Archambault	June1863
J L.B.Desrochers	Aug.1861	M. Tait.....	June1863
Louis Armstrong	Aug.1861	E. Sabourin	June1863
B J A.Globensky	Sept.1861	Chs. de Montigny	June1863
A. P. Ouimet	Sept.1861	C. A. Vilbon. ...	June1863
N. H Driscoll	Sept.1861	J. O. Tousignant.	June1863
Achille Bastien	Sept.1861	Geo. Doak.....	July 1863
E. L De Bellefeuille	Sept.1861	S'nislas Lefebvre	July 1863
	Nov.1861	J. T. Beique.....	July 1863
C, A. Rochon	Nov.1861	Elie Auclaire....	July 1863
Jos. Roy	Dec.1861	R. M. Hart.....	July 1863
F. X. Mathieu	Dec.1861	J. B. Brousseau..	Aug.1863
Z. Roussille	Dec.1861	Gonsalve Doutre.	Sept 1863
D Forget	Dec.1861	L. N. Bourgoin..	Sept 1863
C. Boucher	Dec.1861	J. C. Lacoste....	Sept 1863
J. A. Chapleau	Dec.1861	A. Charland.....	Sept 1863
F.X.A.Trudel	Dec.1861	L. M. Girard	Sept 1863

QUEBEC BAR.

Hon. F. Lemieux, bâtonnier; C. G. Holt, syndic; Jacques Malouin, treasurer; M.A. Plamondon, secretary; T. Fournier, G. Irvine, J. B. Rhéaume, J. B. Parkin, N. Andrews, Pierre Légaré, Charles Secretan, H. G. Joly, council.

Hon. H. Black, Dunbar Ross, G. Okill Stuart, G. W. Wicksteed, Sir N. F. Belleau, Hon. F. X. Lemieux, Charles Panet, Hon. Charles Alleyn, Queen's Counsel; B. C. A. Gugy, August 7, 1822; Frederick Andrews, May 7, 1828; Siméon Lelièvre, December 7, 1831; Edward L.

Montizambert, June 4, 1833; Joseph N. Bossé, June 27, 1833; Hamby F. Cairns, May 12, 1834; Robert Chambers, June 14, 1834; Louis G. Baillargé, October 12, 1835; H. S. Anderson, January 3, 1837; John B. Parkin, February 3, 1837; Lawrence A. Cannon, March 26, 1838; Cyrille Delagrave, August 8, 1838; Ulric J. Tessier, June 22, 1839; Jacques P. Rhéaume, July 28, 1840; F. W. G. Austin, May 1, 1841; F. X. Langevin, December 20, 1842; Charles G. Holt, July 9, 1843; Pierre Légaré, September 27, 1843; Charles Secretan, March 19, 1845; Guillaume Talbot, July 4, 1846; Télesphore Fournier, July 4, 1846; Aurèle Plamondon, October 21, 1846; Napoléon Casault, February 18, 1847; Archibald Campbell, May 13, 1847; Jean Langlois, May 25, 1847; Jacques Malouin, July 2, 1847; George Irvine, January 7, 1848; David Alexander Ross, January 8, 1848; George Futvoye, August 18, 1848; Frederick C. Vannovous, April 13, 1849; James M. Lemoine, March 5, 1850; Edward Jones, May 7, 1850; John O'Farrell, July 2, 1850; H. L. Langevin, July 2, 1850; Richard C. Pentland, October 6, 1851; William E. Duggan, April 4, 1852; J. H. Willan, June 9, 1852; James Prendergast, November 7, 1853; Geo. M. De Chêne, January 3, 1854; John Gleason, January 3, 1854; Philippe J. Joliccœur, February 7, 1854; Charles Eugéne Panet, April 4, 1854; Richard Pope, June 5, 1854; Louis J. A. Bernier, September 6, 1854; Chas. L. G. Gethings, January 2, 1855; Levison Sewell, February 6, 1855; James Dunbar, February 6, 1855; Louis B. Caron, February 9, 1855; M. A. Hearn, May 8, 1855; Cyrille T. Suzor, June 5, 1855; Hammond Gowan, August 7, 1855; H. G. Joly, November 6, 1855; Gilbert H. Larue, February 4, 1856; Edouard Rémillard, March 5, 1856; Fred. Wm. Andrews, October 8, 1856; Richard Alleyn, April 6, 1857; H. Elzéar Taschereau, October 6, 1857; Frederick Lampson, October 3, 1859; Jean Baptiste Plamondon, November 7, 1859; John Murphy, June 6, 1859; Charles Panet, jun., December 5, 1859; John B. Duggan, December 7, 1859; Didier J. Montambault, December 7, 1859; Joseph G. Bossé, January 2, 1860; Chas. P. Pelletier, January 2, 1860; Côme Morisette, January 2, 1860; Chas. J. H. Lloyd, February 7, 1860; Louis A. Miller, May 7, 1860; John B. Langlois, June 4, 1860; Henry C. Pozer, July 2, 1860; Aug. R. Angers, July 2, 1860; Louis Guilbault, September 3, 1860; Jean F. A. Garneau, December 3, 1860; George Lampson, December 3, 1860; William G. Colfer, January 5, 1861; Louis A. N. Seers, January 7, 1861; J. J. O. Fortier, March 4, 1861; J. G. Damour, July 2, 1861; C. P. Lindsay, September 9, 1861; Denis Murray, October 10, 1861; W. C. Gibsone, May 5, 1862; J. F. McDonnell, May 5, 1862; C. N. Hamel, July 9, 1862; John H. O'Neill, July 9, 1862; Sévère Théberge, August 4, 1862; H. A. X. Talbot, September 2, 1862; C. G. Bertrand, September 2, 1862; P. T. Bedard, December 1, 1862; L. B. N. Dionne, December 1, 1862; L. J. Bélanger, December 1, 1862; H. T. Taschereau, January 5, 1863; Jos. Nadeau, February 2, 1863; L. J. Pitau, April 6, 1863; J. Murison, May 4, 1863; E. H. Pemberton, June 1, 1863: D. D. O'Meara, June 1, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

QUEBEC.

Board of Notaries.—A. B. Sirois, J. Petitclerc, Jos. Laurin, W. Bignell, E. G. Cannon, Alex. Lemoine, W. Lauriére, Et. Simard, N. M. D. Légaré, A. G. Tourangeau, G. Larue, Ed. J. Langevin; *Officers.*—A. B. Sirois, president; N. M. D. Légaré, secretary; J. Laurin, treasurer; G. Larue, syndic.

Notaries practising at Quebec, with the date of their commission.

Ed. Glackmeyer, December 11, 1815; L. T. Macpherson, April 23, 1816; L. Panet, October 30, 1819; M. Tessier, June 10, 1820; E. B. Lindsay, January 13, 1823; R. G. Belleau, December 12, 1827; A. B. Sirois, July 29, 1828; G. Guay, November 6, 1829; Alex. Fraser, November 7, 1830; Jos. Petitclerc, December 15, 1836; Amable Bélanger, May 30, 1832; E. G. Cannon, May 9, 1834; Ed. Tessier, May 31, 1834; J. Childs, June 14, 1834; Ed. Légaré, October 16, 1835; L. Prévost, November 11, 1835; F. L. Gauvreau, September 12, 1838; W. Bignell, December 20, 1838; J. G. Clapham, March 2, 1839; Jos. Laurin, August 20, 1839; Alex. Lemoine, January 14, 1840; Frs. X. Larue, July 20, 1840; Chs. Cinq-Mars, May 10, 1842; Jean Bte. Bruneau, June 22, 1843; R. C. Austin, October 17, 1843; D. MacPherson, October 25, 1843; N. Fages, June 8, 1846; W. Lauriére, June 14, 1846; H. Bolduc, December 2, 1847; Ph. Huot, April 10, 1848; Frs. Huot, November 7, 1849; N. H. Bowen, February 4, 1850; P. G. Huot, February 4, 1850; L. Falardeau, May 7, 1850; C. Parent, May 7, 1850; A. Vocelle, November 6, 1850; E. Lemoine, February 3, 1851; F. Langlois, August 4, 1851; L. O. Bernier, August 4, 1851; W. D. Campbell, February 3, 1852; S. J. Glackmeyer, May 3, 1852; P. A. Shaw, November 19, 1853; N. M. D. Légaré, May 7, 1855; C. A. Lindsay, August 6, 1855; A. G. Tourangeau, November 6, 1855; G. Larue, February 4, 1856; Jacq. Auger, February 12, 1856; L. M. Darveau, May 6, 1856; J. Doyle, August 2, 1856; A. G. Bussière, August 3, 1857; Ed. J. Langevin, December 3, 1858; C. Tessier, May 31, 1859; J. B. Delâge, February 6, 1860; Chas. Lespérance, May 7, 1860; B. S. Prior, May 7, 1860; J. B. C. Hébert, September 17, 1860; C. H. Andrews, November 5, 1860. E. L. Giroux, February 4, 1861; Chas. R. Michaud, May 13, 1862; Jean Bte. Matte, November 4, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

MONTREAL.

Notarial Board.—D. E. Papineau, president; H. Lappare, secretary; C. F. Papineau, treasurer; E. McIntosh, syndic.

N. G. Bourbonnière, J. A. Labadie, J. Belle, D. E. Papineau, C. F. Papineau, J. E. O. Labadie, M. A. Girard, J. N. A. Archambault, L. Archambault, C. Germain, J. S. Hunter, F. Geoffrion.

Public Notaries of Montreal.—A. Archambault, J. Aussem, S. C. Bagg, P. J. Beaudry, R. Beaufield, C. E. Belle, J. Belle, N. Bourbonnière, T. B. Bourbonnière, C. A. Brault, L. N. Brault, A. O. Brousseau, P. H. Carpentier, M. Content, G. Dagen, A. D'Amour, G. D'Eschambault, O. J. Devlin, E. D. D'Orsonnens, T. Doucet, F. T. Durand, W. Easton, L. J. Fortier, E. Fréchette, A. Garand, I. J. Gibb, J. C. Griffin, E. Guy, P.M. Guy, R. Hall, L. C. Hétu, J. B. Houlé, J. S. Hunter, J. H. Isaacson, J. H. Jobin, J. A. Labadie, J. E. O. Labadie, J. Labelle, J. O. Labranche, P. Lacombe, C. H. Lamontagne, H. Lappare, L. A. H. Latour, A. C. J. Levert, W. F. Lighthall, A. Lionais, L. S. Martin, P. Mathieu, E. McIntosh, A. Mercile, E. Messier, C. Meyer, H. J. Myer, A. Montreuil, E. Morcau, L. A. Moreau, C. F. Papineau, D. E. Papineau, A. A. Pelletier, G. Peltier, W. Ross, F. Rientard, M. H. Sanborn, J. Simard, N. C. Simard, James Smith, C. C. Spenard, C. A. Terroux, Z. J. Truteau, J. D. Vallée, J. M. Valois, J. B. Varin, G. Weekes, H. B. Wright.

COMMISSIONERS AND PUBLIC BOARDS.

QUEBEC.

Commissioners for Codifying the Laws of Lower Canada in civil matters.—Hons. R. E. Caron, Chas. D. Day, and A. N. Morin; Secretaries, J. U. Beaudry and Thomas McCord; A. Bélanger, N.P., first class clerk; George Workman, messenger.

Commissioners of Beauport Asylum.—Hon. L. Massue, Hammond Gowen, Jos. Painchaud, E. B. Lindsay, Robt. Hamilton, A. B. Sirois, Dan. McGie; Alex. Lemoine, *Secretary.*

Commissioners for the Erection and Division of Parishes and Building and Repairing of Churches, Parsonage Houses and Churchyards.—Chas. Panet, Hon. L. Massue, G. B. Faribault, A. B. Sirois, and Chs. Cinq-Mars; Prosper Bender, *Secretary.*

Supervisor of Cullers.—Office, 7 Sault-au-Matelot st. Quebec—W. Quinn, supervisor of cullers; Matthew Harbeson, deputy supervisor; Charles S. Graddon, cashier; A. Fraser, book-keeper; *Clerks.*—J. Y. Cooke, John O'Kane, James Prendergast, Pierre Miller, Francis Quinn, Octave Vézina, T. Walsh; W. A. Lauriére, L. Hearne, E. Duggan; C. Jordan, messenger.

Crown Timber Office.—Office, 7 Sault-au-Matelot st. Quebec—McLean Stuart, collector of crown timber dues; J. M. O'Leary, assistant do.; Wm. O'Kane, clerk.

MONTREAL.

Seigniorial Tenure Commission.—Office, 37 Little St. James st. Henry Judah, commissioner.

Commissioners for receiving affidavits for the Superior Court, Montreal, in the City of Montreal.—Samuel W. Monk, Louis J. A. Papineau, William F. Coffin, J. A. Labadie, Joseph Jones, William Ross, J. Belle, Etienne Guy, L. G. Dubois, James Smith, P. J. Beaudry, George Weekes, O. Leblanc, C. A. Terroux, A. Pelletier, Thomas McGinn, J. S. Hunter, G. H. Kernick, J. O. Labranche, Wm. F. Lighthall, Pierre Mathieu, H. Lappare, John H. Isaacson.

Commissioners for taking affidavits in Lower Canada to be used in Upper Canada.—Charles J. Coursol, Théod. Doucet, James Court, hon. J. J. C. Abbott, M.P.P.; John H. Isaacson, Alexander Morris, M.P.P.; W. B. Lambe, F. W. Torrance, D. Browne, Murdoch Morison, Henry Chapman, John R. McLaren.

Registry Office for the County of Montreal and Isle Bizard.—Court House, Montreal. G. H. Ryland, registrar; Warwick H. Ryland, deputy registrar.

Emigration Department.—Quebec, A. C. Buchanan, chief agent for C. E.; Montreal, J. H. Daley, agent; Ottawa, W. J. Wills, agent; Toronto, A. B. Hawke, chief agent for C. W.; Hamilton, Richard Rae, agent; Kingston, James McPherson, agent.

MERCANTILE.

Board of Trade, Montreal.—Thomas Cramp, president; Henry Lyman, vice-president; David A. P. Watt, treasurer; W. Patterson, secretary.

Council.—John Esdaile, Andrew Allan, William Darling, W. P. McLaren, Benjamin Hutchins, John Grand, Adolphe Roy, J. H. Henderson.

Board of Arbitration.—John M. Young, Victor Hudon, hon. Thos. Ryan, Theodore Hart, David Torrance, James Hutton, John Greenshields, Peter Redpath, Ira Gould, Charles J. Cusack, Edwin Atwater, Jacob H. Joseph.

Board of Trade, Quebec.—A. Joseph, president; H. S. Scott, jun., vice-president; J. H. Clint, treasurer; A. Fraser, secretary; A. Thomson, P. Garneau, W. H. Jeffery, M. Stevenson; Jas. Dean, jun., J. G. Ross, T. C. Lee, J. H. Grant, A. J. Maxham, T. H. Dunn.

ST. LAWRENCE WAREHOUSE, DOCK, AND WHARFAGE COMPANY.

Office, Shaw's buildings, Mountain hill, L. T.; George Beswick, Quebec, president and managing director: Henry Chapman, Montreal, hon. F. Lemieux, M.L.C., Quebec, Edward Berry, Kingston, C. W., directors; James Patton, jun., superintendent; Thos. H. Chapman, secretary.

TARIFF OF WHARFAGE.

Vessels under 60 Tons	2s. 6d.	per day.
" from 60 to 100 Tons	5s. 0d.	"
" " 100 to 200 "	7s. 6d.	"
" " 200 to 300 "	10s. 0d.	"
And every additional 100 Tons,	2s. 6d.	"

For all goods landed or shipped, 8d. per ton.
10 brls. Flour will be considered a ton.
For use of Crane, 2s. 6d. per day.
For every Auction held on wharf, 25s.

N. B.—Coals and other Goods landed on the wharf must be taken away as they are put on shore.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL.

Agricultural Association of L. C.—W. L. Felton, president; O. Duval, 1st vice-president; W. Boa, 2nd vice president; George Leclerc, M.D., secretary and treasurer; His Worship the Mayor of Montreal, W. Rodden, H. Brodie, J. Lanouette, P. Fallon, J. Smith, and V. Hudon, local committee.
Office, 109 Craig st.

Board of Agriculture for L. C.—Hon. L. V. Sicotte, president; Major E. Campbell, vice president; George Leclerc, M.D., secretary; O. E. Casgrain, hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, hon. U. Archambault, B. Pomroy, J. C. Taché, hon. J. Turcotte, hon. W. Tessier, rev. J. Langevin, F. Ossaye, rev. F. Pilotte, J. Smith. Office, 109 Craig st.

Trinity House, Quebec.—27 St. Peter st. L. T.; J. Gillespie, master; R. I. Alleyn, deputy master; F. Gourdeau, sen., superintendent of pilots; H. Gowen, V. Têtu, F. Buteau, H. N. Jones, hon. I. Thibaudeau, and J. D. Armstrong, harbour master, wardens; J. Smith, jun., super. of pilots; A. Lemoine, treasurer; E. B. Lindsay, clerk; B. Simon, alias Lafleur, bailiff.

Pilots taking charge of vessels at St. Patrick's Hole or above it, shall be entitled to no more than the sum allowed in Table II. for piloting vessels from one part of the harbor to another.

Vessels coming to Quebec pay no light or port dues.

Table II.—Table of Rates of Pilotage for the Harbor of Quebec and Below.

From any wharf in the Harbor of Quebec between Point-à-Carcy below, and Brehaut's wharf above, both inclusive, to any other wharf within the said limits	11s. 8d.
From any place in the Harbor of Quebec, not being a wharf within the above-mentioned limits to any other place in the said harbor not being a wharf within the said limits	23s. 4d.

Trinity House, Montreal.—Louis Marchand, master; William Bristow, deputy master; Benjamin Lyman, Henry Starnes, J. L. Beaudry, Victor Hudon, Thomas Morland, and Pierre Cotté, wardens; E. D. David, registrar and treasurer; C. Curran, water bailiff.

TARIFF OF PILOTAGE.

Between the Harbors of Quebec and Montreal, 12 *Vict. chap.* 117, *Section* 23.

From the harbor of Quebec or below Portneuf, and above the harbor of Quebec on either side of River St. Lawrence:	
For a vessel not exceeding 200 tons register, upwards	£4 0 0
For a vessel not exceeding 200 tons register, downwards	2 10 0
If above 200 tons and not exceeding 250 tons register, upwards	5 0 0
If above 200 tons and not exceeding 250 tons register, downwards	3 10 0
And if above 250 tons register, upwards	6 0 0
And if above 250 tons register, downwards	4 0 0
From the harbor of Quebec to Three Rivers, or any place above Portneuf, and below Three Rivers:	
For a vessel not exceeding 200 tons register, upwards	6 0 0
For a vessel not exceeding 200 tons register, downwards	4 0 0
And if above 200 tons and not exceeding 250 tons register, upwards	7 0 0
And if above 200 tons and not exceeding 250 tons register, downwards	4 10 0
And if above 250 tons register, upwards	8 0 0
And if above 250 tons register, downwards	5 10 0
From the harbor of Quebec to the harbor of Montreal, or to any place above Three Rivers and below the harbor of Montreal:	
For a vessel not exceeding 200 tons register, upwards	11 0 0
For a vessel not exceeding 200 tons register, downwards	7 10 0
If above 200 tons and not exceeding 250 tons register, upwards	13 0 0
If above 200 tons and not exceeding 250 tons register, downwards	8 15 0
And if above 250 tons register, upwards	16 0 0
And if above 250 tons register, downwards	10 15 0
If in tow of any steamer, one half of the above rates.	

Turnpike Trust.—Office, 18 Great St. James st. Hugh Taylor, chairman; B. H. Lemoine, W. J. Knox, P. Beaubien, E. Quin, M. F. Valois, John Crawford, Eustache Prudhomme, and Etienne Alexis Dubois; John Penner, secretary.

STEAMERS, OCEAN.

Anchor Line...G. & D. Shaw, agents, Royal Insurance buildings, Common st., Montreal.

	Tons.	Commanders.
Britannia	1,500	Joseph Craig.
United Kingdom	1,255	James Buns.
Caledonia	1,400	Robert Ferrier.

Carrying passengers and freight between Montreal, Quebec and Glasgow during the season of navigation.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.—Hugh & Andrew Allan, agents, corner of Youville and Common streets, Montreal, carrying passengers and mails to and from Montreal, Quebec and Liverpool, during the season of open navigation, and to and from Portland and Liverpool during the winter season, by the following steamers:

	Tons.	Commanders.
Bohemian	2,200	Capt. Borland.
Jura	2,300	Capt. Aiton.
Peruvian	2,600	(new ship.)
Damascus	1,213	Capt. Brown.
Hibernian	2,500	Capt. Ballantine.
Nova Scotian	2,200	Capt. Graham.
North American	1,800	Capt. Dutton.
Moravian	2,600	(new ship.)

Glasgow Line...Hugh & Andrew Allan, agents, corner of Youville and Common streets, Montreal, carrying passengers and freight to and from Montreal, Quebec and Glasgow, during the season of navigation, by the following steamers:

	Tons.	Commanders.
St. George	1,468	Capt. Wylie.
St. Patrick	1,207	Capt. Scott.
St. Andrew	1,432	Capt. Kerr.
St. David	1,600	(Building.)

THREE RIVERS, C. E.

The third city in the Eastern section of the Province, and capital of the District of Three Rivers, situated on the North shore of the St. Lawrence, at the debouchure of the River St. Maurice, in the Seigniory of Ste. Marguerite and County of St. Maurice, and equidistant (90 miles) from the cities of Montreal and Quebec. The law courts for the District are held here, presided over by a resident judge. Three Rivers is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishop: and the cathedral, recently erected, is one of the finest in British North America. The improvement of the River St. Maurice by the Government, in 1853, has given additional impetus and life to Three Rivers; about $300,000 having been expended in erecting booms and slides on the river, which has already attracted the investment of more than $2,000,000 in lumber operations. The source of supply furnished by the St. Maurice and its tributaries extends over a territory of about 60,000 miles. The new St. Maurice Lumber Company, chiefly composed of Americans, have commenced operating this fall in the extensive steam saw mills and machine shops at the mouth of the St. Maurice, at which they manufacture a large amount of lumber, chiefly for the American market. The "Grès Mills," the property of G. Baptist, Esq., situated nineteen miles up the St. Maurice, also turn out large quantities of lumber yearly. There are numerous other saw mills of minor note; this place being the depot whence the whole is shipped, to Quebec, England, the West Indies, and the United States. The steamers from Montreal and Quebec touch at Three Rivers nightly; the time of travel averaging about five hours. The usual cabin fare is $1.25. A steamer plies semi-weekly between Three Rivers and Montreal. Extensive iron works are in constant operation in the vicinity of the city. The chief are the works known as the Radnor, by A. Larue & Co., St. Maurice and Islet by John McDougall, senior. Large quantities of excellent railway wheels have been recently cast at the Radnor works for the Grand Trunk Railway; and the castings of the St. Maurice are justly celebrated throughout the Province. Brick making is also extensively carried on in the vicinity, and the place affords every facility for shipbuilding. The Banks of Upper Canada, and Quebec, have their agencies here. There are also an efficient Hook and Ladder Company, efficient fire companies, and a company of volunteer rifles. There is a Mechanics' Institute, a reading room, an extensive college, and several first-class educational establishments. The causes that have hitherto militated against the development of the numerous resources of the District,—namely, the lack of railway communication, and the extent of impracticable navigation of the St. Maurice in rear of the city,—the Government has taken measures to remove. The recent enactments for the relief of the Grand Trunk Railway provide for a branch road connecting Three Rivers with Arthabaska; thus opening a direct communication with five New England States, all requiring lumber, and Three Rivers being the nearest and cheapest market whence they can obtain it. There is another Act of Parliament providing for the construction of a branch from Three Rivers to the Grand Piles on the St. Maurice, whence the river is navigable seventy miles further. This road will be a great boon to lumbermen, and facilitate the settlement of the country. The famous Falls of Shawenegan, second only to those of Niagara, are twenty-four miles from Three Rivers, and those of the Grand Mère thirteen miles further up the St. Maurice. Mail daily. Population about 7000.

REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

The Legislative Assembly of Canada comprises 130 members, 65 from each section of the Province. As the population of Upper Canada is increasing much more rapidly than that of Lower Canada, the question of representation is becoming a difficulty of formidable proportions. For several years back a system of representation according to population has been contended for by a majority of the members from Western Canada, and as constantly opposed by the representatives from the eastern section, aided by a minority in Upper Canada.

At the last session of Parliament, on the 14th Aug., 1863, the Hon. George Brown gave notice that he would move the following resolution:

"That on the 2nd February 1859, the Hon. George E. Cartier, the Hon. A. T. Galt, and the Hon. John Ross, then members of the Executive Council of this Province, while in London, and acting on behalf of the Government of which they were members, did address a despatch to the Colonial Minister, in which they declared that very grave difficulties now present themselves in conducting the Government of Canada in such a manner as to show due regard to the wishes of its numerous population;—That 'differences exist to an extent which prevents any perfect and complete assimilation of the views of the two sections;'—That 'the progress of population has been more rapid in the western section, and claims are now made on behalf of its inhabitants for giving them representation in the Legislature in proportion to their numbers;—That 'the result is shown by an agitation fraught with great danger to the peaceful and harmonious working of our constitutional system, and consequently, detrimental to the progress of the Province;'—and that 'the necessity of providing a remedy for a state of things that is yearly becoming worse, and of allaying feelings that are daily being aggravated by the contention of political parties, has impressed the advisers of Her Majesty's Representative in Canada, with the importance of seeking for such a mode of dealing with these difficulties as may forever remove them.'—That a Select Committee of thirteen members be appointed to enquire and report on the important subjects embraced in the said despatch, and the best means of remedying the evils therein set forth."

When the resolution came before the House on the 12th Oct. 1863, the Hon. Mr. Brown is reported to have said that he gave notice of this motion early in the session, and intended to bring it up on the first fitting opportunity; but "such had been the state of political parties during the session, that he did not feel justified in pressing the motion now, not because the subject was not of the very greatest importance to this House and the country, but because it was considered it would be doing an injustice to the question itself, to bring it up under the present circumstances."

THE PROJECTED OTTAWA CANAL.

Early in 1863, the state of Illinois addressed a memorial to the Canadian Government, urging it to take immediate steps for facilitating their communication with Europe. For this purpose it was suggested that a canal should be cut so as to connect Lake Nipissing with the River Ottawa, and thus establish an uninterrupted water communication between Chicago and the Atlantic. An elaborate survey of the whole was made by order of the Canadian Parliament, and a committee appointed to investigate the matter. The report of this committee was very encouraging.

The following is an extract from the Report of the Sub-Committee, (consisting of Messrs. H. L. Routh, Chairman, Hon. Geo. Moffatt, John Esdaile, Ira Gould, W. P. McLaren, Walter Shanly, J. H. Joseph, John Grant, A. Cowan, and Thos. Ryan,) nominated 19th March 1863, to the Committee of the Montreal Board of Trade appointed for the reception of the Delegates from Illinois and Wisconsin.

"Your Sub-Committee having carefully considered the important question referred to them—that of an improved navigable communication between Lake Huron and Michigan and the St. Lawrence River, as the outlet to the ocean,—now beg to report that they recommend as the most eligible route to be adopted, that surveyed in 1856-7 by Walter Shanly, Civil Engineer, and in 1858-9 by T. C. Clarke, Civil Engineer; namely, from the mouth of the French River, on the Georgian Bay, by way of Lake Nippisimg and the Matawan and Ottawa Rivers to Montreal.

The relative distances between the furthest west lake-port, Chicago, and our sea-port of Montreal by the existing (Welland Canal) route, and by the proposed new line of communication by the Ottawa, compare as follows:

1st. *Welland Route.*	Miles.
Lake Navigation	1,145
River "	132
Canal "	71
Total distance to Montreal	1348

2nd. *Ottawa Route.*	Miles.
Lake navigation (including Nippising)	575
River do	347
Canal do	58
Total distance Chicago to Montreal	980
Difference in favor of Ottawa Route	368

And carrying our comparisons a step further we have, from Chicago to New York.

3rd. *The Erie Canal Route.*	Miles.
Lake navigation Chicago to Buffalo	1000
Canal " Buffalo to Troy	350
River " Troy to New York	150
Total distance Chicago to New York	1500
" Chicago to Montreal by the Ottawa	980
Difference of distance in favor of Montreal	520

Trans-Atlantic distances also compare favorably for us:

	Miles.
New York to Liverpool	2980
Montreal to Liverpool	2740
Quebec to Liverpool	2580
Difference in favor of Montreal	240
And in favor of Quebec	400
Chicago to Liverpool by Lake Erie and New York	4480
Chicago to Liverpool by Ottawa and Gulf of St. Lawrence	3720
Difference in favor of Ottawa & Gulf Route	760

The leading advantages to be secured by such a line of interior navigation as it is proposed to open, are to be classed under the following heads:

1st. *Time saved.*—Because by this route grain could be taken from all ports on Lake Michigan and delivered to sea-going vessels in Montreal two days sooner than by the Welland route, or than by any other route that can be constructed; and in fully eight days less time than required to lay down in the harbor of New York a cargo loaded in Chicago or Milwaukee. The better condition for final transfer to ocean vessels in which the grain will come to hand after the shorter as compared with the longer inland voyage is a point that will be conceded by all shippers, and is one of such moment that it should be prominently kept in view in contrasting the merits of the proposed route with the existing and more circuitous ones between Lake Michigan and tide-water.

2nd. *Expenses saved.*—In the item of Freight charges alone the Montreal or Quebec merchant purchasing grain in Chicago or Milwaukee, can effect an average saving of fully four cents, after allowing a liberal estimate for tolls, on each bushel, as compared with what it now costs him to bring it round by way of the Welland Canal; while that which now goes from the same points to New York by way of Lake Erie and the Hudson, at a cost, taking the average of the last eight years, of twenty-seven cents per bushel, can be delivered at the ship's side in our harbor for 15 cents, or in Quebec for eighteen cents per bushel, and, as already observed, in superior shipping order, not only on account of the shorter time it has been afloat, but also owing to the more favorable atmospheric conditions to which it has been subjected, in its passage through the cooling waters of the Ottawa.

As an index to what the saving in freight would amount to, even now, at the above differences in rates, we subjoin the following statement of grain, and flour reduced to grain, forwarded last year from Chicago, and received, by water only, at Montreal in 1862, and at New York in 1861.

Forwarded from Chicago by Lake and Railroad, 56,477,104 bushels.
Total receipts at Montreal by canal only, 15,227,878 bushels.
Total receipts at New York from canals only, 55,905,344 bushels.

According to Mr. Shanly's scheme, with locks 250 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 10 feet deep, the cost would be $24,000,000; but, reducing the locks to 8 feet deep, he gives $16,000,000; or reducing the size to 160 by 33 ft., and 8 ft. deep, he gives $14,000,000. Mr. Clark's estimates are much lower. For locks as long and deep as Mr. Shanly's, and 45 wide, he gives $12,000,000, but this sum does not take into account enlarging the Lachine Canal, or removing obstructions in Lake St. Louis.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Reciprocity Treaty entered into by Great Britain and the United States in 1854, which has an almost exclusive reference to the trade between Canada and the Northern States, may be terminated in 1865, by giving notice in the summer of 1864. The treaty has proved beneficial to both parties, but it is expected that a revision will take place, it being alleged that the lumbering interests of Michigan and Wisconsin, the manufacturing interests of Ohio and all the other Western States, as well as New York, and the carrying trade, are opposed to a continuance of the treaty.

TABLE SHEWING the trade between the United States and British North America prior to and after the passing of the treaty.

	Imports.	*Exports.*
1827	$445,000	$2,704,014
1849	2,826,880	5,632,106
1854	8,927,560	24,566,660
1855	15,136,734	27,096,020
1856	21,310,421	20,029,349
1857	22,124,296	24,262,482
1858	15,866,519	23,651,727
1859	19,727,551	28,154,174
1860	23,851,381	22,706,328
1861	23,062,933	22,745,618

TARIFF OF CUSTOMS.

The following schedule has been corrected in accordance with the Act, to present date, at the Customs Department.

TABLE OF DUTIES OF CUSTOMS INWARDS.

All articles not hereafter enumerated as charged with an ad valorem duty, or charged with a specific duty, or declared free of duty, are chargeable with a duty of twenty per cent. on the value thereof.

	p. c. ad val.
Acids of every description, except vinegar	Free.
Ale, beer, and porter	30
Almonds, walnuts, and filberts	20
Alum	Free.
Anatomical preparations	do.
Anchors, over 6 cwt.	do.
Anchors, 6 cwt. and under	10
Animals of all kinds	Free.
Antiquities, collections of	do.
Antimony	do.
Argol	Free.
Ashes, pot, pearl, and soda	do.
Atlases	10
Bark, tanners'	Free.
Bark, used solely in dyeing	do.
Barley, except pot and pearl	do.
Barley meal	do.
Beans, and bean meal	do.
Bear and bigg, and meal of	do.
Beer and porter	30
Berries used solely in dyeing	Free.
Bibles and devotional books	Free.
Binnacle lamps	do.
Blacking	30
Bleaching powder	Free.
Bookbinders' tools and implements	do.
Books, printed, periodicals, and pamphlets, editions of which are printed in Canada	10
Books, printed, English copyrights	12½
Books, printed, not enumerated elsewhere	Free.
Bolting cloths	do.
Boots and shoes	25
Borax	Free.
Brandy	30
Bran and shorts	Free.
Brass, in bars, rods and sheets	10
Brass wire and wire cloth	10
Brimstone	Free.
Bristles	do.
Broom corn	do.
Buckwheat, and meal of	do.
Bulbs and roots, not medicinal	do.
Bullion	do.
Bunting	do.
Burr stones, not made up into mill stones	do.
Busts and casts, as works of art	do.
Butter	do.
Cables, iron, chain, over ¾ ths of an inch in diameter	do.
Cables, hemp or grass	do.
Cameos and mosaics, real or imitation, set in gold, &c	10
Canada plates, tin plates, galvanized iron, and sheet iron	10
Canvas, sail, Nos. 1 to 6	Free.
Caoutchouc, or India rubber, unmanufactured	do.
Carriages of travellers	do.
Carriages employed carrying merchandize	do.
Casks, ship's water, in use	do.
Cement, marine or hydraulic, unground	do.
Cements, hydraulic, ground and calcined	10
Cheese	Free.
Cigars	40
Clothing, ready-made	25
Coal	Free.
Coal oil, 10 cents per gallon.	
Coffee, green	5
and 3 cents p. lb.	
Cochineal	Free.
Coffee, roasted or ground	30
and 3 cents p. lb.	
Coke	Free.
Coin, in cabinets or otherwise	do.
Commissariat stores	do.
Compasses, ships'	do.
Confectionery	15
and 3 cents p. lb.	
Copperas	Free.
Copper, produce or manufacture of B. N. A. provinces imported direct therefrom	Free.
Copper, in bars, rods, bolts or sheets	10
Copper pig	Free.
Copper wire and wire cloth	10
Cordials	100
Corkwood, or the bark	Free.
Corn, Indian	do.
Cotton and flax waste	do.
Cotton wool	do.
Cotton, candle wick, yarn and warp	10
Cream of tartar, in crystals	Free.
Currants	20
Dead eyes	Free.
Dead lights	do.
Deck plugs	do.
Diamonds and precious stones	do.
Drain tiles for agricultural purposes	Free.
Dried fruit	20
Drawings, as works of art	Free.
Drugs used solely in dyeing	Free.
Dye stuffs, viz., bark, berries, &c	do.
Earths, clays and ochres, dry	do.
Eggs	do.
Emery and emery paper	do.
Engravings and prints	10
Felt hat bodies and hat felts	Free.
Figs	20
Firearms for army (*see note*)	Free.
Firebricks	do.
Firewood	Free.
Fish	do.
Fish oil, in crude or natural state	do.
Fish, products of, unmanufactured	do.
Fishing nets and seines	do.
Fishing hooks, lines and twines	do.
Flax, hemp, and tow, undressed	do.
Flour	do.
Fruits, dried	20
Fruits, dried, from the U. S	Free.
Fruits, green	do.
Furs, skins, pelts, or tails, unmanufactured	do.
Gems and medals	do.
Gin	100
Ginger, ground	30
Glass and sand paper	Free.
Globes	do.
Gold Beaters, brim ml'ds and skins	do.
Gravel	do.
Grains, and meal of	do.
Grass, manilla	do.
Grass, straw and tuscan plaits	10
Grease and scraps	Free.
Grindstones	do.
Gums, in a crude state	do.
Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, not calcined	do.
Hair, Angola, Thibet, horse, or mohair, unmanufactured	Free.
Hams	do.
Harness and saddlery	25
Hay and straw, the produce of B. N. A. Provinces, imported direct therefrom	Free.
Hemp	Free.
Hides	do.
Horns	do.
Hops, the produce of B. N. A. Provinces, imported direct therefrom	Free.
Hydraulic cement, ground and calcined	10
India rubber in its crude state	Free.
Indian corn, and meal of	do.
Indigo	do.
Iron, pig	do.
Iron, sheet	10
Iron, bar, rod or hoop, galvanized, nail and spike rod, hoop or tire, boiler plate, railroad bars, boiler plates, wire	10
Jewelery and watches	10
Junk and Oakum	Free.
Lamps, binnacle	do.
Lard	do.
Lead in sheet	10
Lead, pig	Free.
Lime, produce of B. N. A. provinces only	do.
Litharge	10
Locomotive and engine frames, cranks, crank axles, railway car and locomotive axles, piston rods, guide and slide bars, crank pins, connecting rods, steam boat and mill shafts and cranks forged in the rough	10
Mace	30
Manilla grass	Free.
Marble in blocks or slabs, unpolished	do.
Manures	do.
Maps, charts and atlases	10
Meats, fresh, smoked or salted	Free.
Medals and gems	do.
Medicine, patent, not otherwise specified	30
Medicinal roots	10
Menageries, subject to regulation of governor in council	Free.
Molasses	10
and 5 cents p. gal.	
Mosaics, set in metals	10
Mosses and sea grass for upholstery purposes	Free.
Musical instruments for military bands	do.
Mustard, ground	20
Nets, fishing, and seines	Free.
Newspapers	20
Nitre or saltpetre	Free.
Nutmegs	30
Nuts of all kinds	20
Oakum	Free.
Oats and oatmeal	do.
Oil cake or linseed cake	do.
Oils, cocoa nut, pine and palm in their natural state	do.
Oil, kerosene, coal and petroleum, distilled, 10 cents p. gal.	
Oils, fish, in its natural state	do.
Ordnance stores	do.
Ores of all kinds	do.

	p. c. ad val.
Osier or willow for basket makers	Free.
Paintings and drawings as works of art	do.
Paper, book, map, or news printing	15
Patent medicines, not specified	30
Pepper, ground	30
Philosophical instruments, and apparatus	Free.
Phosphorus	10
Pimento, ground	30
Pitch and tar	Free.
Plants, shrubs and trees	do.
Plaster of Paris, ground and calcined	10
Plaster of Paris, not calcined	Free.
Porter	30
Printing ink and presses	Free.
Prints and engravings	10
Rags	Free.
Red lead	10
Resin and rosin	Free.
Rice	do.
Roots, medicinal	10
Rosins in a crude state	Free.
Rum	100
Rye grain, and meal of	Free.
Saddlery	25
Sago flour	Free.
Sail cloth, Nos. 1 to 6	do.
Sails, ready-made	10
Sal ammonia	Free.
Sand paper	do.
Sal soda	do.
Salt	do.
Scrap brass	do.
Sculptures, specimens of	do.
Seeds for agricultural, horticultural or manufacturing purposes	do.
Shackles, ships'	do.
Sheaves, ships'	do.
Ships' blocks	Free.
Ships' water casks, in use	do.
Shoes	25
Signal lamps	Free.
Silk twist for hats, boots and shoes	10
Silk hat felts	Free
Slate	do.
Snuff	30
Soap	30
Soda ashes	Free.
Specimens of natural history, botany and mineralogy	10
Spelter in sheets	Free.
Spelter in block or pig	do.
Spices, ground	30
Spirits and strong waters, including spirits of wine or alcohol, and not being whiskey or brandy	100
Spirits of turpentine	10
Starch	30
Statues, busts, &c., as works of art	Free.
Steel, wrought or cast	10
Stereotype blocks for printing purposes	Free.
Stone, unwrought	Free.
Straw, tuscan and grass fancy plaits	10
Sulphur or brimstone	Free.
Sugar, refined, whether in loaves or lumps, candied, crushed, or in any other form, white, bastard, or other sugar eq. to refined	15 and 3 cents p. lb.
Do. being neither refined, nor W. bastard, nor sugar equal to refined in quality	10 and 2 cents p. lb.
Tallow	Free.
Tanners' bark	do.
Tar	do.
Tea, 4 cents p. lb., and	15
Teasels	Free.
Tiles, drain, for agricultural purposes	10
Timber and lumber of all kinds	Free.
Tin, granulated or bar	10
Tin, in block or pig	Free.
Tobacco, manufactured	30
Tobacco, unmanufactured	Free.
Treenails	do.
Tubes and piping of copper, brass or tin, when drawn	10
Turpentine, other than spirits of	Free.
Turpentine, spirits of	10
Tuscan, straw and grass fancy plaits	10
Type metal in blocks or pigs	Free.
Varnish, bright and black for ship builders, other than copal, carriage, shellac, mastic or Japan	do.
Vegetables, not elsewhere specified	do.
Veneering, sawed, from U. S., admitted free by order in Council 21 May 1863, under Rec. Treaty	Free.
Waterlime, unground	Free.
Wearing apparel (*see note at end*)	25
Wheat and wheat meal	Free.
White lead, dry	10
Whiskey of any strength, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer and so in proportion for any greater strength or less than a gallon, 25 cts. per gallon.	
Wine of all kinds	20
Woods of all kinds	Free.
Wood for hoops when not notched	do.
Wool	do.
Zinc or spelter, in block or pig	do.
Zinc or spelter, in sheet	10

The following articles are also permitted to be entered FREE, *in certain circumstances or conditions, viz:*

Agricultural implements, farming utensils and seeds of all kinds—when specially imported by Agricultural Societies for the encouragement of Agriculture.

Apparel (wearing), and other personal effects, and implements of husbandry (not merchandize) in actual use of persons coming to settle in the Province, accompanying the owner.

Apparel (wearing) of British subjects dying abroad.

All importations for the public uses of the Province.

All dutiable goods imported by and for the use of the Governor General to be free, by order in Council.

Arms, for Army or Navy, and Indian Nations—provided the duty otherwise payable be defrayed by the Treasury of the Un. Kingdom or of this Province.

All importations for the use of H. M. Army and Navy serving in Canada, when the duty otherwise payable thereon would be paid or borne by the treasury of the United Kingdom or of this Province.

Silver and plated ware, glassware, table linen and cigars, imported specially for the use of any regimental mess of officers of H. M. Army serving in Canada, under such regulations as may be determined by order in Council.

Books, maps and charts imported, not as merchandize, but as the personal effects of persons arriving in Canada to become *bonâ fide* residents of the Province.

Household effects, that have been in actual use for one month or more, of persons coming to settle in the Province and under the charge of the ower.

Clothing—when donations for gratuitous distribution by charitable societies, or for the Army, Navy, or Indian nations.

Models or patterns of all kinds of inventions, machinery, or improvements in the Arts—provided the same be not put to actual use.

Military clothing for H. M. troops or Militia.

Military stores, &c., for Provincial Militia, under such restrictions and regulations as may be passed by the Governor in Council.

All dutiable goods imported by and for the use of Foreign Consuls are free.

Packages containing Free Goods, and of the description in which such Goods are usually imported, shall be free. The following packages shall be free, viz., bales; trusses; cases covering casks of wine or brandy in wood; cases and casks containing dry goods, hardware and cutlery; cases or casks containing glassware or earthenware; cases containing bottled wine or bottled spirits, and other packages in which goods of the kind contained in them are usually imported, and which do not necessarily or generally accompany such goods when sold in this Province.

All other packages containing goods paying ad valorem duties shall be chargeable with the same duty as the goods they contain, unless such duty exceeds 30 per cent., in which case the duty on the packages containing them shall be 30 per cent. ad valorem; and packages containing goods paying specific duties shall be chargeable with a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Tools (the) and implements of trade of persons arriving in Canada, when accompanied into the Province by the actual settler, and for his own use, not for sale.

The following articles are prohibited to be imported, under a penalty of Fifty Pounds, together with the forfeiture of the Parcel or Package of Goods in which the same may be found:—

Books and drawings of an immoral or indecent character.

Coin, base or counterfeit.

THE GOLD MINES OF CANADA.

(The following information has been furnished by the Geological Survey, and is chiefly extracted from the recently published volume, "*The Geology of Canada.*")

The existence of gold in the sands of the Chaudière valley, to the south of Quebec, was, so far as we are aware, first announced to the world by General Baddeley (then Lieutenant) of the Royal Engineers, in the year 1835, and by him communicated to Prof. Silliman. (See American Journal of Science for that year; vol. xxviii. p. 112). In 1847, and the three or four years following, careful examinations were made in that region by the Geological Survey, and it was found that the precious metal is not confined to the valley of the Chaudière, but exists in the superficial deposits of a wide area. Full details will be found in the various reports of the Survey, as follows: 1847, pp. 73-80, and 163; 1849, pp. 67-69; 1850, pp. 6-11; 1851, pp. 21-27, and 129; 1852, pp. 70-72; 1853-'56, pp. 370, 371.

The source of the gold throughout this extent appears to have been the breaking up of the crystalline schists of the region, in which the metal has occasionally been met with. One example of this is in a vein of quartz, in the parish of St. Francis, on the Chaudière, where native gold occurs with argentiferous galena, arsenical pyrites, cubic iron pyrites, and sulphuret of zinc,—the latter two ores containing a notable proportion of gold. This was first examined and described by the Geological Survey in 1853, and assays of the various ores will be found in the Report for that year. In 1862, another vein of quartz, about one hundred yards from this last, was opened, and has yielded very rich and beautiful specimens of native gold, also accompanied by arsenical pyrites. The precious metal occurs again not far from the Harvey Hill copper mine, in Leeds, at a locality known as Nutbrown's shaft, which is sunk on a vein of bitter-spar, holding specular iron, vitreous copper ore, and native gold, generally in small grains or scales. Some specimens from this locality, however, have weighed as much as a pennyweight, and have been found under similar circumstances at the Halifax copper mine, and also at what is called the Chaudière copper mine, in the rear of the seigniory of St. Giles, where it was found in 1863, in small grains, disseminated through a quartz vein which had been opened in search of copper, and which contains vitreous copper ore. An assay of portions of this quartz by Dr. Hays, of Boston, has yielded at the rate of only 6½ dwts. to the ton, and similar results have been obtained with the material from Halifax. The only attempts as yet made at gold-mining in Canada have been in the diluvial deposits. The crystalline schists of eastern Canada above noticed, may be traced southwestwardly through New England, along the Appalachian chain, to the State of Georgia, and furnish gold in greater or less quantity in nearly every part of their extension. They constitute the great gold-bearing formation of eastern North America, which in its mineralogical and lithological characters is similar to that of the western coast, and to those of Russia and Australia. These auriferous rocks in Canada belong for the greater part to the Quebec group, of Lower Silurian age; but some of the quartz veins containing gold, are found cutting strata which are supposed to belong to the Upper Silurian period. The auriferous drift covers a wide area on the south side of the St. Lawrence, including the hill-country belonging to the Notre Dame range, and extending thence south and east to the boundary of the Province. These wide limits are assigned, inasmuch as although gold has not been everywhere found in this region, the same mineralogical characters are met with throughout. In its continuation southward throughout Vermont, considerable quantities of gold have been obtained from the diluvial deposits. In Canada, gold has been found on the St. Francis River, from the vicinity of Melbourne, to Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, along the Magog River, as well as along the Masawippi; in the townships of Westbury, Weedon, and Dudswell, and on Lake St. Francis. It has also been found on the Etchemin, and on the Chaudière and nearly all its tributaries, from the seigniory of St. Mary's to the frontier of the state of Maine; including the Bras, the Guillaume, the Rivière des Plantes, the Ruisseaux Lessard, Dumoulin, and D'Ardoise, the Touffe des Pins, or Gilbert, the Famine, the Du Loup, Pozer's Stream, the Ladyfair, Grande Coude, Metgermet, Traveller's Rest, Portage, Kempt's stream, Oliver's Stream, and other tributaries of the Du Loup. It is probable that throughout all this region there is no square mile of the surface on which gold may not be found. Several attempts have been made to work these alluvial deposits for gold, in the seigniories of Vaudreuil, Aubert-Gallion, and Aubert de l'Isle, but they have been successively abandoned; and it is difficult to obtain authentic accounts of the results of the various workings; although it is known that very considerable quantities of gold were extracted. In the years 1851 and 1852, an experiment of this kind, on a considerable scale, was tried by the Canada Gold Mining Company, in the last named seigniory, on the Rivière du Loup, near its junction with the Chaudière. The system adopted for the separation of the gold from the gravel was similar to that used in Cornwall in washing for alluvial tin, and the water for the purpose was obtained from a small stream adjoining. Great difficulties were, however, met with from a deficient supply of water during the summer months. The gravel from about three-eighths of an acre, with an average thickness of two feet, was washed during the summer of 1851, and yielded 2,107 pennyweights of gold; of which 160 were in the form of fine dust, mingled with about a ton of black iron-sand, the heavy residue of the washings. There were several pieces of gold weighing over an ounce. The value of this gold was $1,826, and the whole expenditure connected with the working, $1,643, leaving a profit of $182. In this account is, however, included $500 lost by a flood, which swept away an unfinished dam; so that the real difference between the amount of the wages and the value of the gold obtained should be stated at $682. The average price of the labor employed was sixty cts. a day. In 1852, about five-eighths of an acre of gravel were washed at this place, and the total amount of gold obtained was 2,880 pennyweights, valued at $2,496. Of this, 307 pennyweights were in the form of fine dust mixed with the iron sand. A portion was also found in nuggets or rounded masses of considerable size. Nine of those weighed together 468 pennyweights, the largest being about 127, and the smallest about 11 pennyweights. Small portions of native platinum, and of iridosmine, were obtained in these washings, but their quantity was too small to be of any importance. The washing season lasted from the twenty-fourth of May to the thirtieth of October, and the sum expended for labor was $1,888, leaving a profit of $608. A part of this expenditure was, however, for the construction of wooden conductors for bringing the water a distance of about 900 feet from the small stream. As this work would be available for several years to come, a proper allowance made for it would leave a profit in the year's labor of above $680. It thus appears that from an acre of the gravel, with an average thickness of two feet, there were taken $4,323 of gold; while the expenses of labor, after deducting, as above, all which was not directly employed in extracting gold, were $2,947, leaving a profit of $1,366. The fineness of the gold dust of this region was 871 thousandths; another sample in thin scales gave 892, and masses 864. A small nugget of gold from St. Francis gave 867 thousandths, the remainder in all cases being silver.

Although the greater part of this gold was extracted from the gravel on the flats of the river side, a portion was obtained by washing the material taken from the banks above. As has been before remarked, the distribution of the gold-bearing gravel over the surface of the country took place before the formation of the present water-courses, and the reason why the gravel from the beds of these is richer in gold than that which forms their banks, is that these rapid streams have subjected the earth to a partial washing, carrying away the lighter materials, and leaving the gold behind with the heavier matters. According to Mr. Blake, it is found in California, that the gold in the diluvial deposits which have not been subsequently disturbed by the streams, is not uniformly distributed, but is accumulated here and there in quantities greater than in other places. It would seem that during the first deposition of the earth and gravel, the precious metal became in some parts accumulated in depressions of the

surface-rock, constituting what are called pockets by the miners. It would appear from the facts here given that the quantity of gold in the valley of the Chaudière is such as would be remunerative to skilled labor, and should encourage the outlay of capital. There is no reason for supposing that the proportion of the precious metal to be found along the St. Francis, the Etchemin, and their various tributaries, is less considerable than that of the Chaudière.

What is called the hydraulic method of washing deposits of auriferous gravel is adoped on a great scale in California, and to some extent in the states of Georgia and North Carolina. In this method, the force of a jet of water, with great pressure, is made available, both for excavating and washing the auriferous earth. The water, issuing in a continuous stream, with great force, from a large hose-pipe, like that of a fire-engine, is directed against the base of a bank of earth and gravel, and tears it away. The bank is rapidly undermined, the gravel is loosened, violently rolled together, and cleansed from any adhering particles of gold; while the fine sand and clay are carried off by the water. In this manner hundreds of tons of earth and gravel may be removed, and the gold which they contain liberated and secured, with greater ease and expedition than ten tons could be excavated and washed in the old way. All the earth and gravel of a deposit is moved, washed, and carried off through long sluices by the water, leaving the gold behind. Square acres of earth on the hill-sides may thus be swept away into the hollows, without the aid of a pick or a shovel in excavation. Water performs all the labor, moving and washing the earth, in one operation; while in excavating by hand, the two processes are of necessity entirely distinct. The value of this method, and the yield of gold by it, as compared with the older one, can hardly be estimated. The water acts constantly with uniform effect, and can be brought to bear upon almost any point, where it would be difficult for men to work. It is especially effective in regions covered by trees, where the tangled roots would greatly retard the labor of workmen. In such places, the stream of water washes out the earth from below, and tree after tree falls before the current, any gold which may have adhered to their roots being washed away. With a pressure of sixty feet, and a pipe of from one and a half to two inches aperture, over a thousand bushels of earth can be washed out from a bank in a day. Earth which contains only one twenty-fifth part of a grain of gold, equal to one-fifth of a cent in value to the bushel, may be profitably washed by this method; and any earth or gravel which will pay the expense of washing in the old way, gives enormous profits by the new process. To wash successfully in this way requires a plentiful supply of water, at an elevation of from fifty to ninety feet above the bed-rock, and a rapid slope or descent from the base of the bank of earth to be washed, so that the waste water will run off through the sluices, bearing with it gravel, sand, and the suspended clay.

The above description, and the added details, are copied from a report on the gold mines of Georgia, by Mr. William P. Blake, who has carefully studied this method of mining in California, and by whose recommendation it has been introduced into the Southern States. He states that in the case of a deposit in North Carolina, where ten men where required, for thirty-five days, to dig the earth with pick and shovel, and wash it in sluices, two men, with a single jet of water, would acomplish the same work in a week. The great economy of this method is manifest from the fact that many old deposits in the river-beds, the gravel of which had been already washed by hand, have been again washed with profit by the hydraulic process. He tells us that in California the whole art of working the diluvial gold deposits was revolutionized by this new method. The auriferous earth, lying on hills, and at some distance above the level of the water-courses, would, in the ordinary methods, be excavated by hand, and brought to the water; but by the present system, the water is brought by aqueducts to the gold deposits, and whole square miles, which were before inaccessible, have yielded up their precious metal. It sometimes happens, from the irregular distribution of the gold in the diluvium in California, that the upper portions of a deposit do not contain gold enough to be washed by the ordinary methods; and would thus have to be removed, at a considerable expense, in order to reach the richer portions below. By the hydraulic method however, the cost of cutting away and excavating is so trifling, that there is scarcely any bank of earth which will not pay the expense of washing down, in order to reach the richer deposits of gold beneath.

The aqueducts or canals for the mining districts of California are seldom constructed by the gold-workers themselves, but by capitalists, who rent the water to the miners. The cost of one of these canals, carrying the waters of a branch of the Yuba River to Nevada County, was estimated at a million of dollars; and another one, thirty miles in length, running to the same district, cost $500,000. The assessed value of these varions canals in 1857 was stated to be over four millions of dollars, of which value one-half was in the single county of Eldorado. The Bear River and Auburn Canal is sixty miles in length, three feet deep and four feet wide at the top, and cost in all $1,600,000; notwithstanding which the water-rents were so great that it is stated to have paid a yearly dividend of twenty per cent. while other similar canals paid from three, to five and six per cent, and even more monthly. The price of the water was fixed at so much the inch, for each day of eight or ten hours. This price was at first about three dollars, but by competition has now been greatly reduced.

From these statements, it will be seen that the great riches which have of late years been drawn from the gold mines of California, have not been obtained without the expenditure of large amounts of money and engineering skill. This last is especially exhibited in the construction of these great canals, and the application of the hydraulic method to the washing of auriferous deposits which were unavailable by the ordinary modes of working, on account of their distance from the water-courses, or by reason of the small quantity of gold which they contain.

In order to judge of the applicability of this method of washing to our own auriferous deposits, a simple calculation based upon the experiments at the Rivière du Loup will be of use. It has been shown that the washing of the ground over an area of one acre, and with an average depth of two feet, equal to 87,120 cubic feet, gave in round numbers, about 5000 pennyweights of gold, or one and thirty-eight hundredths grains of gold to the cubic foot; which is equal to one and three-quarters grains of gold to the bushel. Now according to Mr. Blake, earth containing one forty-fourth part of this amount, or one twenty-fifth of a grain of gold, can be profitably washed by the hydraulic method, while the labor of two men, with a proper jet of water, suffices to wash one thousand bushels in a day, which in a deposit like that of Rivière du Loup would contain about seventy-three pennyweights of gold. It is probable, however, that a certain portion of the finer gold dust, which is collected in the ordinary process, would be lost in working on the larger scale. It has already been shown that the gold is not confined to the gravel of the river-channels, and the alluvial flats. The beds of interstratified clay, sand, and gravel, which occur on the banks of the Metgermet, were found to contain gold throughout their whole thickness of fifty feet; and even though its proportion were to be many times less than in the gravel of the Rivière du Loup, these thick deposits, which extend over great areas, might be profitably worked by the hydraulic method. The fall in most of the tributaries of the Chaudière and of the St. Francis throughout the auriferous region, is such that it will not be difficult to secure a supply of water with a sufficient head, without a very great expenditure in the construction of canals; and it may reasonably be expected that before long the deposits of gold-bearing earth, which are so widely spread over southeastern Canada, will be made economically available.

During the summer and autumn of 1863 public attention has been much drawn to the region of the Chaudière, and according to a report made to the commissioner of Crown Lands in September last by Mr. Judah, it would appear that about $18,000 worth of gold had been, during the season, obtained from the Gilbert or Touffe des Pins. The washings up to this time have not been conducted in a very systematic manner, but several large companies have been formed, and preparations are being made to test the value of these auriferous deposits by experiments conducted on a large scale by the hydraulic method described above.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

This Colony on the coast of the Pacific was established in 1858, being formed of territory resumed by the Crown from the Hudson Bay Company, comprising the districts previously known by the various names of New Caledonia, New Georgia, New Norfolk and New Cornwall, lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific. It is bounded N. by Simpson River and the Finlay Branch of Peace River; E. by the Rocky Mountains, which form a well defined natural boundary between the new colony and the more eastern British possessions; S. by the United States boundary (49° north latitude) and W. by the Gulf of Georgia, Pacific ocean. Length about 450 miles; breadth about 250. Area, 213,500 square miles, or about the same as Lower Canada. The coast line is deeply indented. The northern part of the colony is diversified with mountain, lake and river; the southern part includes the rich gold-valley of the Fraser River, and is well adapted to agriculture and pasturage.

The formation of this colony was consequent upon the discovery of gold and the influx of population occasioned thereby. It possesses, however, great natural advantages. The British Government was informed by letter, dated 15th April 1856, from Governor Douglas of Vancouver Colony, that there was reason to believe gold had been found in New Caledonia. The information was at first almost unregarded. The searches made by a few persons met with more or less success. But accounts of the supposed richness of the new gold fields having reached California, great excitement was created, and miners from San Francisco began to flock to Fraser River, and presently 20,000 Californians had reached the new El Dorado. The Governor of Vancouver Island secured the royalty of the mines to the British Government by imposing a license tax; and he prohibited the importation of goods otherwise than through the Hudson Bay Company's agencies. He also prohibited the navigation of Fraser River by foreign ships. The U. S. Government complained of these restrictions, claiming that the Governor of Vancouver Island had no legal jurisdiction over the main land where the mines were situate. The British Government, however, sustained the Governor of Vancouver Island, reserving the question of the navigation of Fraser River, and expressing a desire to deal liberally with the citizens of the United States. It promised to take legal advice as to the rights of the Hudson Bay Company. The Governor was also admonished as to the "importance of caution in dealing with those manifold causes of international relationships and feeling which are certain to arise." On the 8th July, 1858, Sir E. B. Lytton, then secretary of state for the colonies, brought before the House of Commons a bill which became law Aug. 2nd, constituting the colony of British Columbia with the boundaries above specified. A clause conferred the power to unite the colonies of Vancouver and British Columbia when circumstances should demand.

The gold was found chiefly in grains. During the first six months of the digging on Thompson river, up to Feb., 1858, only 500 ounces had been exported, but the quantity rapidly increased. In 1859, the districts fit for agricultural settlement were thus estimated: On Fraser and Thompson rivers 60,000 square miles; sources of the Upper Columbia 20,000; Athabaska district 50,000. The tract extending from Thompson river to the Rocky Mountains is described as eminently adapted for colonization. There is abundance of timber and bituminous coal; it is diversified by hill and dale, watered by numerous streams and lakes, and has boundless pasturage. The soil varies from a deep black vegetable loam to a light brown loamy earth, the hills supplying slate and building stone. The land on the lower course of the Fraser river is also good. Wheat, barley, potatoes, turnips, and English fruits, particularly apples and pears, are cultivated at the trading posts. From the middle of October till March, there is much rain with high winds. Snow seldom remains long upon the ground. Coal abounds over the whole territory. In general the beds either crop out from the surface, or lie immediately beneath it. Rock Crystals, cobalt, talc and iron ore have been found about Fraser River. The country is rich in fur-bearing animals, of which the principal are the black, brown and grisly bears, lynx, marten and beaver; fish abound, and salmon are plentiful. The sum of £15,000 was contributed by Miss Burdett Coutts for the endowment of a bishopric in Columbia, and the Rev. George Hills was appointed bishop in November, 1858.

At a meeting held at Salisbury some months ago, the bishop of Columbia bore out the statements of the *Times'* correspondent as to the wonderful productiveness of the colony. He said "he had himself travelled in most parts of the colony, and last year he went to the great gold region. Gold was spread over the country very largely. In one part it was washed down in the river, higher up it was found in substance like bran, and on the mountains, where it was disintegrating, it was found in large pieces, varying from the size of a pea to an inch long. Last year he sat by the side of a man who was digging for gold, and had come upon a rock. He used a knife, and was picking the rock just as a person would open an oyster, and from the crevices he took the gold. The bishop asked him how much he had got, and on washing up ten minutes' work, he found that he had got £70 worth of gold. The same day he visited another place where miners had been at work, and at six o'clock they washed up the gold, when there was £600 worth, the work of only ten men. But even that was exceeded in richness in other parts, for last year ten men had, in one day, succeeded in obtaining 100 ounces, or more. This showed the exceeding richness of the gold discovery, so that they might look upon that country as destined in future to attract a large population. Let it not be supposed, however, that this gold was to be obtained easily; it was only to be obtained by very hard labour indeed. A young man, well educated and softly brought up, on arriving in Columbia from England, expecting to be told where the gold was to be found, was rather surprised at having to go 600 miles up the country. Some, therefore, after getting a short way turn back, and never reach the gold mines at all; for they must remember that this was a new country, and though it was attractive in this and other ways, yet it was a new country, and required strong, hard-handed men and determined spirits to open it up. There was no doubt that Columbia would shortly be attractive as an agricultural country, for the miners there must be fed; and at present they were only fed by food brought to them on horseback, through the country. As soon, therefore, as agriculturists go and cultivate the land near the mines, the miners would be supplied from the country round, and agriculturists would obtain an excellent return for their labour. But all persons who go there must expect to labour for their living, and he had sometimes greatly astonished young men who had brought letters of introduction to him, when they asked him what they should do, by telling them that his advice was that they had better get two months' work on the roads, that they might learn the business of the colony and prepare their hands for what they would surely have to do."

Governor and officers of British Columbia.—Governor and commander-in-chief, Sir Jas. Douglas, K. C.B., salary £1800; chief com. of lands and works, col. Rich. C. Moody, R.E., £1200; bishop, Geo. Hills, D.D.; judge, M. B. Begbie, £800; colonial sec., Wm. A. G. Young, R.N., £800; chief clerk to do., C. Good, £400; treasurer, capt. W. D. Gosset, R.E., £750, on leave; actg. do., Chartres Brew; chief clerk to do., J. Cooper, £400; attorney-gen., H. P. P. Crease, £500; auditor general, W. A. G. Young, R. N.; chief clerk to do., Robt. Kerr, £400; coll. of customs, W. T. O. Hamley, £650; chief clerk to do., W. H. McCrea, £360; chief inspector of police, C. Brew, £500; reg. gen. of deeds, A. T. Bushby, £500; reg. of Supreme Court, G. C. Mathew, £300; archdeacon, ven. H. P. Wright; postmaster, W. R. Spalding, £350; superintendent of assay and refinery department, capt. W. D. Gosset; chief assayist, G. F. Claudet, £500; chief melter, C. A. Bacon, £500; harbor master, J. Cooper, £400; high sheriff, P. O'Reilly; assist. gold coms. and police magis., Yale, E. H. Sanders, £350; do., Lytton, H. M. Ball, £400; do., Alexandria, P. H. Nind, £500; do., Carri-

bou, P. O'Reilly, £500; do. do., W. G. Cox. £500; do., Lilloett, Andrew C. Elliott, £400; do., Douglas, I. B. Gaggin, £350; revenue officer at Shimilkomeen, Thos. Haynes, £300.

Agriculture in British Columbia. — The following is from the prize essay on British Columbia written by the Rev. Mr. Brown : "The country round about the lower Fraser is not by any means the locality where farming can at present be most successfully undertaken. Yet even here there are many broad acres of excellent land. Behind the belts of forest there are open spaces where grass grows luxuriantly. Some of these lands require draining: they invite the investment of the capitalist, with a sure prospect of a rich return, whether laid down on hay or cereals. But to reach the best lands we must penetrate into the interior. They will be found scattered up and down throughout the vast area beyond the Cascade Range. Most of the country is occupied by arid mountain chains, rolling hills or high grassy table lands. Between the mountains are fertile and well watered valleys. The Okanagan and adjoining districts possess an extent of land capable of supporting 10,000 souls (allowing 160 acres for 9 persons.) Above this, lies the country around Shushwap Lake, which is described as containing an extensive area of arable land. The district around Kamloops Lake and North River is described as extending 80 miles from south to north, and 100 miles from east to west ; a pastoral country of high table-land, with abundant pasture free from forests, and only interspersed with timber. Adjacent lies the land around Nicola Lake, the headquarters of the Indian tribes, a district little known, but said to possess great agricultural capabilities. The basin of the Thompson River has good pasturage, and its tributary, the Buonaparte, excellent arable land. The country through which the waggon road passes to Williams Lake must ultimately become a valuable agricultural district. The soil is of three kinds—first, black, rich, and loamy, consisting of decayed vegetable matter and alluvial deposits. This is the character of the soil by the banks of streams and lakes, and in the bottoms of valleys, and wherever land has been formed of deposits brought down by the streams from the mountains. The second kind of soil (which characterises the basin of the Fraser) is lighter and more sandy, being formed by the disintegration and decomposition of rocks (a process that may be seen any rainy day,) it contains a great deal of lime — the mountains being frequently of limestone — and to this fact, together with the strong sun, is probably to be ascribed its fertility notwithstanding its lightness. It is found to a depth varying from one to three feet, with a sub-soil of gravel and sometimes of clay. The third description of soil is neither so good as the first nor as light as the second — it rather resembles ordinary land in the mother country. Compared with the area of the country so far as it is yet explored, the quantity of good land is small. It is indeed chiefly to be found in valleys of greater or less breadth bounded by hills. Still these valleys are so numerous that the quantity of land available for agricultural purposes mounts up to not a few acres. The table lands may also be arable if not too high."

Exports and Imports.—According to a New Westminster journal, the exports from British Columbia in 1862 were valued at $9,257,875. The value of gold exported was estimated at $9,000,000, and furs at $250,000.

The imports were valued at $2,200,000, consisting for the most part of the common necessaries of life, there being little agriculture and no manufactories in the Colony. The following was the value of the principal articles imported:

Hams and bacon	$822,000
Butter	45,000
Coffee	34,000
Live stock, including cattle and sheep, about	1,000,000
Rice	82,000
Blankets	56,000
Boots and shoes	63,000
Hardware	67,000

Progress of the Colony.—The Duke of Newcastle, in a speech in the House of Lords on the 2nd July 1863, on the British Columbia Boundary Bill, observed:—"The progress of British Columbia was almost without example. The Colony was established four years ago, and already it was self-supporting, and would not appear again in the annual estimates of the House of Commons. There were no exports at present except gold; but the imports, which in 1861 were in value $1,414,000, had reached, in 1862, $2,201,000, or nearly double in the short space of twelve months. The revenue of British Columbia was increasing annually. It had doubled within the last twelve months, and now amounted to £100,000, with every prospect of increase. A thousand miles of roads had recently been opened, the tolls of which last year produced £10,000, and were expected to produce £20,000 next year."

Form of Government.—In the same speech the Duke of Newcastle said: "That at present (in July 1863) both British Columbia and Vancouver Island were governed by one Governor, under two different forms of government. This system had been established as an experiment, but had not worked well in all respects, and there was no necessity for continuing it. It was contemplated to confer on British Columbia a form of government which it was thought would be adapted for the present to the peculiar population, in which, at present, the natives outnumbered both the settled and migratory whites. An Order in Council had been passed, granting a legislative council to the Colony, consisting of fifteen members—of whom five were to be the public officers of the Colony—five magistrates, and five chosen by certain districts. That was an intermediate stage between the present system and representative government, which was thought best fitted for the present condition of the colony."

A mass meeting to consider the question of representation was held in New Westminister, the capital of British Columbia, in October 1863, and a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Governor with the following resolutions:

1. That it is desirable that this meeting should adopt some system for the selection of a candidate for the Legislative Council, to be submitted for the approval of his Excellency.
2. That the medium of a poll is the only way to obtain a proper expression of public opinion as to the merits of any candidate.
3. That a system of franchise, based on property qualification, should be adopted by the Government.
4. That this meeting avail themselves of the present opportunity to express their strongest disapprobation of the illiberal constitution granted to this Colony by the Duke of Newcastle.
5. That this meeting regrets to have to record its protest (in this nineteenth century) against a constitution fitted only for the legislation of serfs, and which is insulting to the intelligence of the people of this Colony; yet, from a feeling of loyalty and strong aversion to commit an unconstitutional act, they are determined to give it a fair trial.

At a second meeting the deputation stated that they had waited on his Excellency, who had informed them that he had no power to establish a franchise as a basis of election, as it was wholly in the hands of the people, but that if they could not agree on *one* candidate, *they might elect two or three, from amongst whom he would select one.* This announcement gave rise to much sensation in the meeting. The property qualification was fixed at £12 rental, or £20 freehold; pre-emption, with occupation, to be considered as ownership.

The following circular respecting the Council was addressed to the Colonial magistrates and others:

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
16th September 1863.

SIR,—It has pleased Her Majesty to issue an Order in Council, dated the 11th day of June 1863, authorizing the Governor of British Columbia to establish a Legislative Council, composed of fifteen members, who shall, with the advice and consent of the Governor, make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the said Colony; and it is the desire of Her Majesty's Government that one-third of the members of the said Legislative Council shall consist of persons recognized by the residents in the Colony as representing their feelings and interests, thereby introducing a system of virtual though imperfect representation, which will enable Her Majesty's Government to ascertain the character, wants, and disposition of the community, with a view to the more formal and complete establish-

ment of a representative system. His Excellency the Governor has, in consequence of these instructions, determined that for the purpose of providing such unofficial members to serve in the said Council, the Colony shall be subdivided as follows:

New Westminster	1	member.
Hope, Yale, and Lytton districts	1	"
Douglas and Lillooet	1	"
Cariboo East	1	"
" West	1	"

And I am directed by his Excellency to instruct you to communicate this information in the most public manner to the inhabitants of your district, and desire them to select a person of good character and approved loyalty to represent their interests in the Legislative Council. When such selection has been made, they will forward through you the name of the member so chosen for his Excellency's approval, in order that he may be duly admitted according to law.

WM. A. G. YOUNG,
Colonial Secretary.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

THIS colony was named after Vancouver, a Dutch navigator, who discovered it in 1792. The area is 16,000 square miles. Population 11,463. The island is the largest on the Pacific coast, being 278 miles long, and 50 or 60 wide. It is separated from British Columbia by the Gulf of Georgia, which is about 90 miles in width. The surface is marked by mountain ranges and extensive plains. The climate is considered healthy. There is little frost, and vegetation begins in February. The summer is hot, the autumn dry, and the winter stormy. The soil is productive. The island is noted for its coal mines. Gold has also been found. Large quantities of furs are obtained from the beaver, the racoon, the land otter, and the sea otter. Excellent fish abound on the coast. The capital is Victoria, on Victoria harbour, at the south of the island.

Progress of the Colony.—In the speech of the Duke of Newcastle in the House of Lords on the 2nd July 1863, he is reported to have said:

"Vancouver island had now taken a considerable start, and was likely to be of the greatest importance to this empire in future years. Practically this Colony was founded as late as 1849, and during the earlier years since that date it was under the management of the H. B. Co., and made no material progress. Five years ago the charter of the company expired, but it was only in the present year that the last payment was made to the company on the proprietorship being resumed by the Crown. There were great complaints from certain parties of the present system of Government, both in Vancouver Island and British Columbia. In Vancouver Island the Government established in 1849 was composed of a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The number of Representatives was only seven, and very recently the Crown had been advised to increase that number to 15, and to grant an Executive Council. During the last two years the Island had made very considerable progress. In 1861, the shipping entered was 101,721 tons, and in 1862 it had increased to 199,000 tons. The imports in value were: in 1861, $2,335,000, and in 1862 they had increased to $3,555,000. An idea prevailed that this increased prosperity was more beneficial to other countries than to England, but he found that the imports from England alone were in 1861 $516,000, and in 1862, $694,000, being an increase of $178,000. Another fact, very gratifying and conclusive as to the advantage to British trade was, that the imports from England, which in the first three months of 1862 were $120,000, had, in the first three months of the present year, reached $400,000, being an increase of more than 300 per cent., whilst the increase of imports from other countries was only 63 per cent. He might say, further, that the merchants were beginning to store goods at Victoria instead of San Francisco, and that at the former place there was a small but growing Admiralty establishment."

Governor and Officers of Vancouver Island.—Gov and com. in chief, Sir Jas. Douglas, K.C.B.: chief justice of Supreme Court, D. Cameron; legislative council, hons. R. Finlayson, D. Fraser, D. Cameron, A. J. Langley, E. G. Alston, A. Watson; clerk of leg. council, E. T. Nesbitt, actg.; colonial sec., Wm. A. G. Young, R.N., actg.; chief clerk to do., E. T. Nesbitt; attorney gen., G. H. Cary; treasurer, Alex. Watson; magistrates, A. Pemberton, E. Stamp, W. H. Franklyn; surveyor gen., J. D. Pemberton; assist. do., B. W. Pearce; sheriff, W. B. Naylor; harbor master and coll. of shipping dues, Hen. Wootton; postmaster Hen. Wootton; regist. gen., E. G. Alston. House of Assembly consists of 13 members.

Commerce and Navigation.—Comparative statement of the imports, and entrances and clearances of vessels at the free port of Victoria, for the half-year ending 31st Dec. 1862, and 30th June 1863, from the return made by Henry Wootton, Harbor master. The imports were as follows:

Imports from	Half Year ending 31st Dec., 1862.	Half Year ending 30th June 1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
San Francisco..	$1,104,669	$1,007,603	.....	$96,976
England.....	492,530	628,753	$136,223	.....
Portland.....	35,648	64,217	28,569	.....
Port Angelos...	108,725	171,297	62,572	.....
Sandwich Is...	32,279	48,298	16,019	.....
Brit. Columbia.	18,124	11,743	.....	6,381
Valparaiso.....	17,000	.....	.....	17,000
Melbourne.....	32,170	.....	.....	32,170
China	22,268	.....	.....	22,268
Total....	$1,863,413	$1,932,001	$243,383	$174,795

The total imports for the half-year ending 30th June, 1863	$1,932,001
The total imports for the half-year ending 31st Dec. 1862	1,863,413
Increase	$68,588

This statement shews a decrease in the imports from San Francisco and British Columbia—that from the former place was caused by the great increase in the imports direct from England, and that from the latter by the H. B. Co. not having imported thence so many furs, which are the principal import from British Columbia.

The total number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was, for the six months ending 31st Dec. 1862:

	No.	Tons.
Entered	644	104,363
Cleared	598	99,715
Total	1,242	204,078

and for the six months ending 30th June 1863:

	No.	Tons.
Entered	497	83,943
Cleared	482	83,182
	979	167,125

	No.	Tons.
The total of entrances and clearances for half-year ending 31st Dec. '62	1,242	204,078
The total of entrances and clearances for half-yr. ending 30th June, '63	979	167,125
	263	36,953

Thus showing a difference of 263 vessels for the period. This difference, however, was not caused by any decrease of vessels arriving at the port, but was owing to a proper record not having been kept of the arrival and departure of vessels holding a license under "The

Victoria and Esquimalt Harbor Dues Act, 1862," which vessels are under that Act exempt from entrance and clearance fees.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the revenue received during six months ending 30th June 1862, and six months ending 30th June 1863, from return of Alex. Watson, Treasurer:

Heads of Revenue.	June 30 1862.	June 30 1863.	Increase.
Real Estate Tax	$546	$2116	$1570
Victoria St. do	258	12	.....
Harbor Dues	6705	8006	1300
Postage Dues	1014	1318	304
Liquor Licenses	7413	11346	3951
Trade Licenses	4304	10453	6149
Land Sales	3643	18999	15356
Land Revenue	97	203	106
Fines, forfeitures and fees	3330	4075	744
Fees of Office	1103	2040	936
Reimbursements	688	923	235
Miscellaneous	59	1764	1705
Interest	309	.. ....	.....
Actual Revenue	$29563	$61280	$31717

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE COUNCILS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND.—Correspondence between the Duke of Newcastle and the Governor on the above subject:

Governor Douglas to the Duke of Newcastle.

VICTORIA, 31st May, 1862.

MY LORD DUKE,—I would desire to address your Grace upon the subject of the Constitution of the Council established for Vancouver Island under Her Majesty's commission and instructions addressed to me as Governor of the Colony. At the time that Council was constituted the circumstances of the colony differed materially from those of the present day. Then there were no principal executive officers attached to the Government, and the Council was necessarily entirely composed of private individuals, holding no office under the Government. Now, however, I have around me several principal officers of the Government who should, *ex officio*, form a distinct Executive Council. I have, however, no power to constitute them such, and were I to place them in the sole Council authorized by my instructions, it would (the Chief Justice already being a member of that council) reduce the unofficial members to two, and the people would then have just cause of complaint that their interests were inadequately represented in the Upper Legislative Body by unofficial members. I would therefore submit to your Grace that the time has arrived when in this Colony two Councils should be formed—an Executive and a Legislative; the Executive to consist of the undermentioned officers; The Colonial Secretary; the Attorney General; the Treasurer; the Surveyor General; the Legislative to consist of seven members, as at present, with not less than three unofficial members. The members of the Executive Council, if not in the House of Assembly as representatives of the people, to be eligible for appointment to the Legislative Council. The official members of the Legislative Council to take precedence of the unofficial members, and the two classes amongst themselves to take precedence in the Council; the official according to the colonial rank of their office; the unofficial according to seniority of appointment. I believe what I here propose is strictly according to the practice followed in other colonies similarly circumstanced to Vancouver Island at the present time, and I therefore apprehend the propriety of the arrangement will be so patent to your Grace that it is unnecessary for me to dwell upon it at greater length.

Reply of the Duke of Newcastle to Governor Douglas, Vancouver Island.

April 14, 1863.

SIR,—In your despatch of the 31st May, 1862, you called my attention to the expediency in the advanced state of the Colony of Vancouver Island, of dividing the Council into two distinct bodies, and creating an Executive and Legislative Council. I did not fail to give due consideration to your suggestion, and I took the necessary measures for the preparation of the instruments required for carrying that arrangement into effect. I now transmit to you a supplementary commission and instructions which have been framed for that purpose.

UNION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The proposed union of these colonies has been warmly discussed by the Legislature and the Press. A few extracts are subjoined:

The *British Colonist*, Vancouver Island, of 29th Sept. 1863, said: "As we understand the matter, if the Assembly decide for union, the concurrence of the Legislative Council will have to be obtained; in fact, the new British Columbia Act only re-enacts the provision in the Act of 1858, under which this colony may be annexed to British Columbia. A joint address of both houses of our Legislature to the Queen will be required. We may regard, therefore, any discussion that may take place in the Assembly on Mr. Ridge's motion as but a preliminary to a joint session of both Houses on the subject, or at least a conference. A joint session would doubtless be the best means, as the question would in all probability be better handled, and the conclusions reached be more satisfactory. Much of the legislation of the colony for this session depends on the way the Union question will be treated; so till some decisive stand be taken for or against union, the session is likely to drag along slowly. It is not desirable in a matter of such importance to be too hasty, but at the same time it must be apparent that the sooner the union question be settled—and for union if possible—the better it will be for the country at large."

The following are some extracts from the debate on the Union, in October 1863, in the Vancouver House of Assembly:

Mr. Ridge thought that the best course, after ascertaining that the people were agreed, was to present a memorial to Her Majesty praying that the Colonies be united. The first reason he would advance for union was the expense of two separate Governments. He quoted the Duke of Newcastle's estimate of the civil list, and said he believed the salaries of the whole of the Government officials would reach nearly $50,000. Looking at the small population of the two colonies he feared it would be impossible to pay this large sum and give them a fair chance to rise to greatness and wealth. In the second place the separation of the colonies was a great hindrance to trade, and this ought not to exist; the success of one colony depended on the other, and *vice versa*; the existence of Vancouver Island did not depend on the gold yield, but British Columbia without gold would be depopulated in two years. After some remarks on the advantages of a free port to British Columbia, Mr. Ridge moved that a memorial be presented to Her Majesty praying that the two colonies be united and placed under one Government.

Dr. Tolmie said all desired union, but there were many difficulties in the way; our modes of raising revenue were very different, and how were we to maintain our free port system if united. He alluded to the heavy debt of British Columbia which has to be paid by their customs dues, so we could not expect them to adopt the free port system.

Col. Foster said that Vancouver Island had once refused union when it was offered, and now every member except one spoke in favor of it. When the Home Government proposed to join the two colonies he would have no doubts as to the propriety of it. He could not see that our free port sinks by a union. British Columbia was our best customer and it would be bad policy to separate from her. If we made it worth her while to take ships and goods direct then she would and could do it. A union with British Columbia would be to our ultimate welfare and lead to the greater development of both colonies, and by losing this opportunity it may be forever prevented.

Dr. Helmcken laid down this position, that free trade is absolutely necessary to the prosperity of Victoria, and that with free trade union with British Columbia is impossible; the only way was either a federal union or to remain as they were.

Mr. De Cosmos, formerly editor and proprietor of the Vancouver *British Colonist*, said from the views generally expressed in this House and in the colony, he concluded that the general desire was for union; at

the same time there seemed to be a general fear of union. This fear seemed to be confined expressly to the free port question. In taking a geographical survey of the colony of British Columbia one was struck with the vast extent of territory, comprising an area of 400,000 square miles, over five times the size of Great Britain. In the colony of Vancouver Island we have an area of 12,000 square miles. With this vast extent of territory, we must ask if it is adapted to a high state of civilization. We find in British Columbia a large proportion, probably one-third of the whole extent, suitable for agricultural pursuits. In Vancouver Island there is but a small amount of agricultural land, but our mineral productions are invaluable, and our manufacturing resources—climate, water-power, harbors, iron, coal, everything necessary to carry on extensive operations—are unbounded. We have fisheries as prolific as any in the known world, which may, and he believed would, prove a greater source of wealth than all the gold of Cariboo; in the two colonies combined we have everything necessary to build up a great agricultural and manufacturing interest. We have more than 100,000 square miles of land adapted to the highest state of cultivation. Vancouver Island, if not united to British Columbia, will have no expansion, will be shut off from the adjoining country, will be a mere spot on the Northwest coast of the Pacific. He urged the absolute necessity of following an industrial policy. Nothing but an industrial policy could make a country: mere external commerce would not avail. The new Act says that if union is desired we must be prepared for it by December 1863; but in the recent debate on the British Columbia Boundary Bill in the House of Commons, Mr. Fortescue stated that the time was extended till the end of the next session of Parliament in July next. The next thing to be considered is the kind of government we are to have. He argued in favor of a convention of the leading men of both colonies. He felt satisfied that we could obtain the union without sacrificing our free port. He would propose that the free port system should not be repealed in the united parliament, unless by a majority of the representatives of this colony. A further point would be what proportion Vancouver Island would pay of the common expenditure, and what proportion we should have expended here. Were we to unite there would of course be only one revenue, which would bear the common expense, and be pledged for the consolidated debt; by this we could easily find what balance would be left for other purposes. The joint interest of the two debts would be £8,000, chargeable on the consolidated revenue. He compared the civil list of Vancouver Island, which was £6,200, with that of British Columbia, which was £7,700, and showed that by union the colonies would save £6,200 on the civil list alone. The same staff could do the work of both governments at the same expense; by adopting a form of county government, the revenues of both county and government might be collected by the same officers at much less expense. The total charge on the consolidated revenue would be £15,600; of this Vancouver Island would pay £4,458, while she now pays, including interest, £8,600. In British Columbia the present expenditure is £13,200, while united she would save £2,058. He also urged the territorial advantages of a union as a means of revenue; the proceeds of land sales were the natural source of the civil list. The next point was the courts; every one felt the necessity of more than one judge in this colony, there being no appeal but to the Privy Council of England. By a union, we would have two or three judges, who might form a Court of Appeal for the united colonies, and would be of great benefit. Another point was the shipping; by a union we would be enabled to prevent foreign vessels from taking cargoes from a port in this colony to a port in the adjoining colony."

Discovery of gold fields.—By a proclamation issued by the Governor of Vancouver Island on the 8th August, 1862, a reward of £1,000 stg., was offered to any person who should first discover a profitable gold field within the colony, provided the moneys received on licenses issued for working it should be equal to that amount, and provided it should be proved to the satisfaction of the local government, that there had been *bona fide* produced from the field £10,000 worth of gold within 6 months from the issue of the license.

HUDSON BAY TERRITORY.

This territory was named after Henry Hudson, who discovered the Bay in 1610, and perished on its shore. The area, including Red River, is about 1,800,000 square miles, and the population about 200,000. It includes nominally the following areas: 1st. Labrador; 2nd. Prince Rupert Land; 3rd. Red River, Swan River, and Saskatchewan, which were granted in 1670, by the Charter of Charles II, to the Hudson Bay Company; 4th Mackenzie River; 5th. The North West Indian Territories, leased by the Company in 1821; 6th. Oregon (abandoned), and British Columbia and Vancouver Island (lease expired).

In the speech from the Throne, Canada, 13th Feb. 1863, it was stated that the Canadian Delegates sent to England to confer with the Imperial Government respecting the Intercolonial Railway, had also been instructed to call the attention of the Imperial authorities to the importance of opening up for settlement the great North Western Territory, and of facilitating the establishment of direct communication between Canada and British Columbia. Very favorable results, it was said, might be expected from these representations, not only in the development of the resources of intermediate and distant possessions of the Crown, but in the commercial benefit that would accrue to Canada as the natural outlet for the productions of the West.

The papers referred to were laid before the House with the correspondence on the subject of the Railway.

The Canadian delegates, Messrs. Sicotte and Howland, in their letter dated 27th Feb. 1863, say: It was also part of our duty while in London to bring under the consideration of the Imperial authorities the opportunity of opening communication into the North West Territory, and they addressed themselves with that object to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking the co-operation of the Imperial Government. We had also interviews and communications upon this important matter with capitalists of the highest standing. The result of these interviews was a proposal of a company composed of such persons, to construct from Canada to the Pacific, telegraph lines and waggon express communications, upon condition that Canada would guarantee half of the interest, at the rate of four per cent. upon a capital of not more than half a million sterling. Knowing the great interest felt in Canada on that point, we assured these capitalists our opinion was, that the Government of Canada would agree to guarantee half the interest at that rate, provided the sum would not exceed £500,000 stg., and that the interests of the public were fully secured.

Papers accompanying this statement:—

Memoranda of Messrs. Sicotte and Howland respecting the territory between Lake Superior and British Columbia to His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, dated London, 11 Dec. 1862, as follows:—

The Government of Canada have not stipulated, or proposed to stipulate, with the Imperial Government in regard to the establishment of communication with the great country known as the North West, but have instructed the delegates to impress upon the Imperial Government the anxiety with which such action on the part of Great Britain is looked forward to as a means of promoting the interests of Canada, and of consummating a policy equally advantageous to imperial interests, and of which the Intercolonial Railway is but a part.

Since their arrival in England they have had the assurance from the most wealthy and influential men, that upon a Governmental guarantee of interest at the rate of four per cent., a sum of £500,000 would be immediately raised for the purpose of constructing at once a telegraph line and a common highway for carrying the mails and the traffic between Canada and the Pacific.

The connection of the two oceans by telegraphic communication, and the facilities for passage, and a frequent and easy intercourse through the immense

British territory between Canada and British Columbia, is a matter not merely colonial, and the inhabitants of British America have a right to expect that in their efforts to unite more closely the interests and the tendencies of all the British American Colonies, by comprehensive internal improvements, leading towards more frequent intercourse with the mother country, they will be assisted by the strong co-operation of the Imperial Government.

The practicability and feasibility of such communication has been lately fully proved by the successful attempt made by a party of 150 Canadians to cross this vast territory, guided only by their own but imperfect knowledge of the country.

LETTER from the Secretary of Public Meetings, held at the Red River Settlement, to consider the subject of opening up a means of inter-communication through British Territory; enclosing the Memorial and Resolutions adopted in relation thereto.

RED RIVER SETTLEMENT, Jan. 22, 1863.

SANDFORD FLEMING, Esq., C. E.:

SIR,—I have been instructed to notify you that a large and influential meeting of the settlers took place last evening, when the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That it is the earnest wish of the people of Red River to see the Lake Superior route to British Columbia opened up for commerce and immigration, and to see a Telegraphic Line laid along the same,—believing that such would greatly benefit this country, while subserving at the same time both Imperial and Canadian interests.

2. That a Memorial be drawn up and forwarded to the Imperial and Canadian Governments, briefly setting forth our views.

3. That with a view to give effect to our present movement, we do hereby nominate Mr. Sandford Fleming, of Toronto, Canada, personally to represent our interests, both in Canada and England, with reference to the objects mooted in the Memorial, and to press upon the Imperial and Colonial Governments the views contained in said Memorial.

4. That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to those in Canada who are interesting themselves in matters affecting the welfare of this country and to those newspapers which so warmly espouse our cause.

I enclose you the Memorial alluded to in the Resolutions, and have to request, on behalf of the meeting, that you would be kind enough to get the Resolutions and Memorial published far and wide in Canada and England. A very general and earnest wish is expressed that you, sir, would do all in your power to further the charge committed to you.

W. COLDWELL, Secretary.

MEMORIAL of the people of Red River Settlement to the British and Canadian Governments:

The People of the Red River Settlement hereby desire briefly to set forth their views and wishes in reference to the proposed opening up of the road from Canada to British Columbia through the Red River and Saskatchewan region, and the establishing of a telegraphic line along the same. The people of Red River have long eranestly desired to see the Lake Superior route opened up for commerce and emigration, and they rejoice to hear of the proposal to open up a road and establish a line of telegraphic communication through the interior to British Columbia, entirely within British territory, believing that such works would greatly benefit this country, while subserving at the same time both Canadian and Imperial interests. With reference to that section of the country lying between this settlement and Lake Superior, it is respectfully submitted that the difficulties to be encountered in opening up an easy communication are entirely overrated. It is true that this route, for reasons which need not here be alluded to, has of late years been neglected; yet when the fact is generally known that this was the regular route by which the North West Fur Co. imported and exported heavy cargoes for more than a quarter of a century, and which the Hudson Bay Co. have used more or less for nearly three-quarters of a century, it must be granted that the natural difficulties cannot be so great as they are commonly reported to be. We, the people of this settlement, are so anxious to have a proper outlet in this direction, that we are quite prepared ourselves to undertake at our own expense the opening of a road from this settlement to Lake of the Woods, a distance of ninety or a hundred miles, if England or Canada will guarantee the opening of the section from Lake of the Woods to Lake Superior. From our intimate knowledge of the country lying between this place and the Rocky Mountains, we consider the project of a road in that direction perfectly practicable at a comparatively small outlay. At all times during the summer season, loaded carts go from this place to Carlton, Fort Pitt, and Edmonton, on the upper Saskatchewan; and last summer a party of Canadians, about 200 in number (en route to British Columbia), passed over the same road, and went with their vehicles to the very base of the Rocky Mountains; clearly showing that along the whole way there are, even at present, no insuperable obstacles to the passage of carts and waggons. And if in its present natural unimproved state, the road is usable, it must be evident that only a comparatively small outlay would be requisite to make it all that could be desired. The whole country through which the proposed road would run, almost from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains, is remarkably level. The surface of this vast region is, generally speaking, like the ocean surface in a calm, and besides being so remarkably level, it is, for the most part, free from those heavy forests which, in Canada and elsewhere, cause such delay and expense in road making. We believe a railway could be laid here at a cheaper rate than in most countries. Having thus cursorily alluded to the practicability of the road, on which point our local knowledge and experience ought to give our views some weight, and while admitting the intense interest and satisfaction with which we view the prospect of a work fraught with so much good to us politically, socially, and commercially, we might be allowed to point out very briefly the views we entertain regarding its importance to England and Canada alike. Canada would derive great benefit from the overland carrying trade, which would spring up immediately on the establishment of this route, and the constantly growing traffic of this district and British Columbia would thereafter be an ever-increasing source of profit. Besides this, it may reasonably be presumed that the people of Central British America, present and prospective, would prove permanent and liberal customers in the markets of England and Canada. Be it remembered, moreover, that a vast fur business is carried on in this country, and that towards the Rocky Mountains gold has been discovered in many quarters. Besides gold there are iron, lead, coal, petroleum, and other minerals which, together with the rich fur trade, would prove a source of great wealth, not only to this country, but to Canada; and although the colonization and settlement of the vast area of cultivable land would somewhat curtail the territorial limits of the fur business, still, the millions of acres north of the fertile tract will, in all probability, remain a rich fur country for centuries to come. This is the most natural highway by which commerce and general business with the East could be carried on. It would be also the most expeditious. And as a result of such commerce and traffic along this route, Central British America would rapidly fill up with an industrious loyal people; and thus from Vancouver Island to Nova Scotia, Great Britain would have an unbroken series of colonies, a grand confederation of loyal and flourishing provinces, skirting the whole United States frontier, and commanding at once the Atlantic and Pacific. In this connection we feel bound to observe that American influence is rapidly gaining ground here; and if action is long delayed, very unpleasant complications may arise. Thus both politically and commercially, the opening up of this country and the making through it a national highway, would immensely subserve Imperial interests, and contribute to the stability and glorious prestige of the British Empire. These views the people of Red River desire most respectfully to present for the consideration of the British and Canadian Governments, and they earnestly hope that this year may witness the formal commencement of operations with a view to a telegraphic line, and a road from Lake Superior to this settlement, if not through the whole extent of country, from Canada to British Columbia.

JAMES ROSS, Chairman of Public Meetings.

Red River Settlement, January 21st, 1863.

Mr. Fleming prepared some observations to accompany the Memorial, on the establishment of a line of communication from Canada to British Columbia, and showing how well adapted Central British North America was for successful colonization. The following are some extracts:

Between Canada and the Red River Settlement, a long stretch of country intervenes, in many places rough, and in some respects unsuited for early and prosperous settlement. The great lakes Huron and Superior skirt the southerly margin of the easterly half of this district, and they extend the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence to a point within about 400 miles of Red River. From this point on the northern shore of Lake Superior the settlement may be reached by a somewhat tedious canoe navigation, rendered difficult and laborious by reason of the great number of portages which exist. This is the only outlet besides one leading to the Arctic seas, which the settlers have within British territory, and by reason of the many obstructions which exist, it has almost entirely fallen into disuse. It is the Lake Superior line of communition which the people of Red River so anxiously desire to have opened up and improved, and it is on this account that they eagerly advocate the construction of a Road which, in connecting the Atlantic Provinces with British Columbia, must necessarily open up a route for them to the settlements of Canada.

The opening up of a means of easy communication between Lake Superior and Red River might fairly be advocated as an act of simple justice to our fellow-subjects in that remote settlement, who have been practically exiled from civilization for more than two generations; who have endured hardships of no ordinary description in contending with many difficulties whilst endeavoring on those vast plains to cultivate the soil and earn a laborious livelihood, and who, if they have not increased so rapidly in numbers and importance as other colonists in settlements favored by nature and good government, have at least succeeded in establishing an important nucleus for further colonization. The Red River settlers have been apparently long neglected, and, until recently, almost forgotten by the rest of the Empire, but the discovery of gold on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, the progress of settlement on the Pacific coast, together with other events of recent date are now, however, forcing attention on the advantages which would result from the possession of a short and facile line of communication to those regions. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped by the people of Red River that, in connection with the project of a road extending, within British territory, between the two oceans, they may now attain the object of their wishes.

However valuable the possession of a road from Canada to British Columbia might be considered, simply as a means of intercourse between these two countries, it is obvious that their great distance apart would be an insuperable obstacle to its construction, were it not for the favorable character of the intervening territory of which the Red River district forms a portion. As the permanent success of any line of communication through the country depends so much on its adaptability for settlement and colonization, it may not be out of place to present a few extracts from the best and most recent authorities on the subject before proceeding to discuss the advantages of the undertaking, commercially, its political necessity, and its character as an engineering work.

Central British North America — Adaptability for Settlement.—The recent exploring expeditions sent out by the Imperial and Canadian Governments have been the means of giving to the world most valuable information regarding the climate, soil, natural productions, and mineral wealth of that vast unoccupied region lying between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains. Several American authorities have recently given expression to their views with regard to the capabilities of the country under discussion.

M. Bourgeau, who accompanied the expedition of Capt. Palliser as botanist, made the following memorandum:—It remains for me to call attention to the advantages there would be in establishing agricultural settlements in the vast plains of Rupert's Land, and particularly on the Saskatchewan, in the neighborhood of Fort Carlton. This district is much more adapted to the culture of staple crops of temperate climates — such as wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c., than one would have been inclined to believe from its high latitude. In effect the few attempts at the culture of cereals already made in the vicinity of the Hudson Bay Co.'s trading posts, demonstrate by their success how easy it would be to obtain products sufficiently abundant largely to remunerate the efforts of the agriculturist. *There*, in order to put the land under cultivation, it would be necessary only to till the better portions of the soil. The prairies offer natural pasturage as favourable for the maintenance of numerous herds, as if they had been artificially created. The construction of houses for habitations by the pioneers in the development of the country, would be easy, because in many parts of the country, independent of wood, one would find fitting stones for building purposes; and in others it would be easy to find clay for bricks, more particularly near Battle River. The other parts most favourable for culture would be in the neighbourhood of Fort Edmonton, and also along the south side of the north Saskatchewan. In the latter district extend rich and vast prairies, interspersed with woods and forests, and where thick wood plants furnish excellent pasturage for domestic animals. The vetches found here are as fitting for the nourishment of cattle as the clover of European pasturage. The abundance of buffalo, and the facility with which the herds of horses and oxen increase, demonstrate that it would be enough to shelter animals in winter, and to feed them in the shelters with hay collected in advance, in order to avoid the mortality that would result from cold and from the attacks of wild beasts, and further to permit the acclimatizing of other domestic farm-yard animals, such as the sheep and pig. The harvest could in general be commenced by the end of August, or the first week in September, which is a season when the temperature continues sufficiently high, and rain is rare. In the gardens of the H. B. Co.'s posts, and still more in those of the different missions, vegetables of the leguminous family, such as beans, peas and French beans, have been successfully cultivated; also potatoes, cabbages, turnips, carrots, rhubarb, and currants. No fruit tree has as yet been introduced; but one might perhaps, under favorable circumstances, try nut-trees, also apple-trees belonging to varieties that ripen early. Different species of gooseberries, with edible fruits, grow wild here; also different kinds of Vacciniacæ are equally indigenous, and have pleasant fruits that will serve for the preparation of preserves and confectionary. The only difficulty that would oppose agricultural settlements is the immense distance to traverse over countries devoid of roads, and almost uninhabited. The assistance of Government or of a well organized company, would be indispensable to the colonization of this country. It would be important that settlements should be established in groups of at least fifty householders, for protection against the incursions of the Indians, who are, however, far from being hostile to Europeans.

In the report of Mr. Simon Dawson on the exploration of the country between Lake Superior and Red River Settlement, and between the latter place and the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan, he says that "the climate of the Red River Settlement will compare not unfavorably with that of Kingston, C.W.—that, as a general rule, the season during which agricultural operations can be carried on at Red River is somewhat longer than in Canada, east of Kingston, while in winter the cold is more intense, although not uniformly so, than in any part of Canada, west of Three Rivers. In regard to salubrity, there are no diseases, so far as I could learn, incidental to the country. Ague is unknown, and a population more healthy than that of the Red River Settlement cannot be met with anywhere."

Mr. L. Blodget, the celebrated American Climatologist, writes of the country in the following terms: "Lord Selkirk began his efforts at colonization here as early as 1805, and from personal knowledge, he then claimed for this tract a capacity to support thirty millions of inhabitants. All the grains of the cool temperate latitudes are produced abundantly. Indian corn may be grown on both branches of the Saskatchewan, and the grass of the plains is singularly abundant and rich. Not only in the earliest explorations of these plains, but now, they are the great resort for buffalo herds, which, with the domestic herds, and the horses of the Indians and the colonists, remain on them and at their woodland borders throughout the year. The simple fact of the presence of these vast herds of wild

cattle on plains of so high a latitude, is ample proof of the climatological and productive capacity of the country. Of these plains and their woodland borders, the valuable surface measures fully 500,000 square miles."

Professor Hind, who spent two summers in the country in charge of an expedition sent out by the Canadian Government, writes as follows:

"The fertile belt of arable soil, partly the form of rich, open prairie, partly covered with groves of aspen, which stretches from the Lake of the Woods to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, averages 80 to 100 miles in breadth. The area of this extraordinary belt of rich soil or pasturage is about forty million acres. It was formerly a wooded country, but by successive fires it has been partially cleared of its forest growth, but abounds with the most luxuriant herbage, and generally possesses a deep and rich soil of vegetable mould. This region in winter is not more severe than that experienced in Canada; and in the western districts, which are removed from the influence of the great lakes, the spring commences about a month earlier than on the shores of Lake Superior, which is five degrees of latitude farther to the south. The depth of snow is never excessive, while in the richest tracts the natural pasture is so abundant, that horses and cattle may be left to obtain their own food during the greater part of the winter. The Fertile Belt of the Saskatchewan Valley does not derive its importance from the bare fact that it contains 64,000 square miles of country available for agricultural purposes, in one continuous strip 800 miles long, and on an average 80 miles broad, stretching across the continent; it is rather by contrast with the immense sub-arctic area to the north, and a desert area to the south, that this favored 'Edge of the Woods' country acquires political and commercial importance. A broad agricultural region, capable of sustaining many millions of people, and abundantly supplied with iron ore and an inferior variety of coal, and spanning the eight hundred miles which separate Lake Winnipeg from the Rocky Mountains, more than compensates for the rocky character of the timbered desert between the Lake of the Woods and Lake Superior."

Capt. Palliser thus describes the Fertile Belt:—It is now a partially wooded country, abounding in lakes and rich natural pasturage, in some parts rivalling the finest park scenery of our own country. Throughout this region of country the climate seems to preserve the same character, although it passes through very different latitudes, its form being doubtless determined by the curves of the isothermal line. Its superficial extent embraces about 65,000 square miles, of which more than one-third might be considered as at once available for the purposes of the agriculturalist."

Mr. J. W. Taylor thus describes the climatic adaptation to agriculture of the Red River district:—"The climate of the Red River valley is characterized by extremes of temperature probably greater than any other part of the continent, while the annual mean is higher than that of the same parallels of Western Europe, including some of the best agricultural regions of that continent. The mean for the three winter months of December, January and February, at the Red River settlement, is 6° 85, at Montreal, 16° 3. But it must be remembered that the Red River settlement lies upon the very edge of this climatic belt, in close proximity to the arctic declivity of Hudson Bay, and it is by far the coldest part of the whole basin of the Winnipeg. The climate grows rapidly warmer on the same parallels westward, even when there is an increase of elevation."

The Red River Winter.—Though the winter of this region is a period of intense cold, during which the mercury often remains frozen for days together, its effect upon the physical comfort is mitigated by a clear, dry atmosphere, such as makes the winters of Minnesota the season of animal and social enjoyment. The buffalo winter in myriads on the nutritious grasses of its prairies up to as high a latitude as Lake Athabasca. The half-breeds and Indians camp out in the open plain during the whole winter, with no shelter but a buffalo-skin tent and abundance of buffalo-robes, and the horses of the settlers run at large all winter, and grow fat on the grasses which they pick up in the woods and bottoms.

Red River Spring.—Spring opens at nearly the same time from Saint Paul to Lake Athabasca; April and May are the natural spring months of this whole climatic belt. The abruptness of the transition from winter to spring in these northern latitudes is a wonderful feature of the climate. In the Red River settlement the mean of March is 9° 9'. In April it rises to 39° 83', and in May to 58° 46'.

Agricultural capacity of the Summer months.—This rich upward swell of the spring temperature is prolonged through the summer months of June, July and August, to include the amplest measures of heat for all agricultural purposes. Corn thrives well at a mean temperature of sixty-five degrees for the summer months, requiring, however, a July mean of sixty-seven degrees. Wheat requires a mean temperature of from sixty-two to sixty-five degrees for the two months of July and August. These two great representative staples of American agriculture carry with them the whole procession of useful flora that characterize the northern belt of the temperate zone. Now the mean temperature of Red River, for the three summer months, is 67° 76', nearly three degrees of heat more than is necessary for corn, while July has four degrees of heat more than is required for its best development. The mean of the two months of July and August is sixty-seven degrees, five degrees above the requirement of wheat.

Results of Agriculture at Red River Settlement.—For all the great northern staples—wheat, corn, oats, barley, potatoes, sheep and cattle—the range and duration of the summer heats form the decisive condition. The data we have furnished prove conclusively the climatic adaptation of the Red River and Saskatchewan vallies to successful agriculture.

Indian Corn.—The measures of heat are ample for the development of corn in this district, and, in fact, some varieties thrive well at the Red River settlement, but it is not claimed as a profitable staple. It is chiefly cultivated in small garden patches for the green ears, but the cool nights of August frequently prevent its ripening, except in the driest soils. Some varieties of Canadian corn, requiring a growing period of not more than seventy days, would, however, form a sure crop in Red River. Indian corn, indeed, according to Blodget, is restricted as a profitable staple to the middle region of the west, between parallels of 42° and 43°.

Wheat.—Wheat is the leading staple of the upper belt of the temperate zone. The range of wheat extends from the borders of the tropics northward to the parallel of 60° north, and requires a minimum mean temperature of 62° or 65° for the two months of July and August. The whole region between Red River and the Rocky Mountains is embraced between the mean summer temperature of 65° and 70°, which include also the most fertile districts of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Instances of the Wheat Product of Red River.—Our soil, says Donald Gunn, an intelligent settler, is extremely fertile, and when well cultivated yields large crops of the finest wheat, weighing from 64 to 74 lbs. per imperial bushel. The yield per acre is often as high as sixty bushels, and has been occasionally known to exceed that; and when the average returns fall below forty bushels to the acre, we are ready to complain of small returns. Some patches have been known to produce twenty successive crops of wheat without fallow or manure.

Prof. Hind, in his official report to the Canadian Legislature, sets the average product at forty bushels to the acre. He notices a product of 56 bushels to the acre in the only instance when a measurement was made. Wheat ripens in from 90 to 105 days. It is entirely free from insects or disease of any kind.

A comparison of the yield of wheat in Red River with the best wheat districts of the United States, will show its superiority over all others: Red River produces 40 bushels per acre; Minnesota 20; Wisconsin 14; Pennsylvania 15; and Massachusetts 16 bush. per acre.

Oats, Barley, Rye, Potatoes.—The whole group of subordinate cereals follow wheat, but are less restricted in their range, going five degrees beyond wheat in the Mackenzie Valley to the Arctic circle. Barley is a favorable alternate of wheat at Red River, and yields enormous returns, with a weight per bushel of from forty-eight to fifty-five pounds. Oats thrive well. Potatoes are particularly distinguished for their excellent quality and yield.

Hay.—The grasses, says Forrey, are proverbially in perfection only in northern and cool regions. It is in the north alone that we raise animals from meadows, and are enabled to keep them fat and in good condition with grain. In none of the prairie districts of North America are the native grasses so abundant and nutritious as in these northern valleys. This is sufficiently proved by the countless herds of buffalo that pasture throughout the year upon its plains, even up to the latitude of Peace river—a fact which suggests an equivalent capacity for the herding of domestic cattle. The Red River colony, in 1856, contained 9,253 horned cattle, and 2,799 horses, which, in a settlement of 6,523 souls, exhibits a remarkable proportion of stock. Horses roam, during the summer and winter, through the woods, and keep fat without housing or hay. The unlimited pastural ranges afforded by the grassy savannas of Red River, with its dry winter climate, seem to supply favorable conditions for successful sheep husbandry. This is confirmed by Donald Gunn. Our climate and soil, he says, are peculiarly adapted to sheep. It is 28 years since their introduction into the settlement, and I have never seen or heard of any sickness attacking them. Well fed ewes produce fleeces varying from two to three and a half pounds. Wethers produce fleeces much heavier. The wool is of good quality, though not very fine. An inferior breed of sheep would be likely to produce fine wool.

Mineral Wealth of the Territory.—About 150 miles east of the Rocky Mountains the great coal bed commences. So far as has been ascertained it is over 50 miles in width, and extends continuously over 16 degrees of latitude, to the Arctic ocean. The lignite (or tertiary coal) formation is still more extensively developed. At the junction of the Mackenzie and Bear Lake River, the formation is best exposed; it there consists of a series of beds, the thickest of which exceed three yards, separated by layers of gravel and sand, alternating with a fine grained friable sandstone, and sometimes with thick beds of clay, the interposing layer being often dark, from the dissemination of bituminous matter. The coal, when recently extracted from the bed, is massive, and most generally shows the woody structure distinctly.

Of the mineral wealth of a large portion of the territory, Sir John Richardson thus speaks in general terms, in a communication published in the Journal of the Geographical Society for 1845: "The countries, by the expeditions of Sir John Franklin and Capt. Back, are rich in minerals; inexhaustible coal fields skirt the Rocky Mountains through twelve degrees of latitude; beds of coal crop out to the surface on various parts of the Arctic coast; veins of lead ore traverse the rocks of Coronation gulf, and the Mackenzie river flows through a well-wooded tract, skirted by metalliferous ranges of mountains, and offers no obstruction to steam navigation for upward of twelve hundred miles."

COMMUNICATION TO RED RIVER, ON BRITISH TERRITORY.

The community of settlers at Red River, isolated in many respects from, and, until lately, unnoticed by the rest of the world, is now exciting no small degree of attention. The settlement was first formed half a century ago by immigrants from the old country; the population now consists of British-born subjects and their descendants; they live and have always lived on British territory, but they are not yet literally a British colony.

Practically, too, the people of Red River settlement are at present cut off from all intercourse with the Mother Country except through a Foreign State. The old route by which they had access 50 years ago has, for want of a small expenditure to keep it open, fallen into disuse; no wonder then that they grumble at the seeming indifference of the parent land. "We have no postal communication," says the Red River *Nor'-Wester*, "with any part of the civilized world except through the United States!"

Heads of Proposal forwarded to the Duke of Newcastle by Mr. E. W. Watkin, April 28 1863, *for establishing Telegraphic and Postal Communication from Lake Superior to New Westminster.*

The Atlantic and Pacific Transit and Telegraph Company propose to establish and maintain communication by electric telegraph, and a mail post, passing at such intervals fortnightly or otherwise as shall be agreed upon between a point at the head of Lake Superior and New Westminster, in British Columbia, on the following terms:—

1. That the Imperial Government, the colonies of Canada and British Columbia, and the Hudson Bay Company, shall each, within the territories belonging to them, grant to the Company such land belonging to the Crown or Company, and all such rights as may be required for the post route, telegraph and necessary stations, and for the proper working thereof.

2. The line of telegraph shall be divided into proper sections, and so soon as telegraphic communication is established throughout any section, the colonies of Canada, Vancouver Island, and British Columbia will guarantee to the Company a rate of profit on the capital expended at the rate of not less than four, nor more than five per cent., provided that the total amount of the capital guaranteed shall be limited to £500,000, and that the total annual payment to be made by Vancouver Island and British Columbia together, shall not exceed £12,500; provided also, that the interest accruing upon the money paid up by the shareholders, until the above guarantee shall take effect, shall be reckoned as capital; and provided, further that in case the telegraphic line shall not be completed within five years, unless by reason of war or commotion, or of any interruption not arising from any wilful default of the company, the above guarantee shall be suspended till the line shall be so completed.

3. In case the route shall run through Crown Land not within the limits of Canada or British Columbia, nor within the territory claimable by the Hudson Bay Company, the Company shall be entitled to demand Crown grants to the extent of five square miles for every mile of telegraph line within such Crown Land. Such grants shall be demandable as soon as the telegraph communication shall be completed across such Crown Land, and the blocks granted shall be adjacent to the telegraph line, and shall be as near as may be five miles square, and shall alternate on each side of the line with blocks of similar size and frontage, which shall remain in the possession of the Crown. The Company is not to sell this land except under effectual conditions of settlement, and in case the undertaking shall be permanently abandoned, the land not so sold is to revert to the Crown.

4. The Company shall not dispose of the telegraph without the consent of the Imperial Government.

5. The Colonial Governments, within their respective limits, or the Imperial Government in any part of the line, may at any time take temporary possession of the telegraph line, in case the public interest requires it, on payment of a rate of compensation to be hereafter agreed, and Government messages shall, at all times when demanded, have priority over all others.

6. The Home Government, with the consent of the parties, will introduce into Parliament such measures as may be requisite to give effect to this proposal.

7. The telegraph and works, and the servants and agents of the Company, shall be considered as under the protection of the Crown and of the Colonial Government as fully as if in the settled districts of British North America.

8. The Company and its works shall be exempt from all taxation for a period of thirty years.

9. Any further matters of detail or questions of difference requiring discussion, to be remitted to the sole decision of His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Reply of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies to Mr. Watkin.

DOWNING STREET, 1st May 1863.

SIR,—I am directed by the Duke of Newcastle to state that he has had much satisfaction in receiving your letter of the 28th ultimo, enclosing the heads of a proposal for establishing telegraphic and postal communication between Lake Superior and New Westminster, through the agency of the Atlantic and Pacific Transit and Telegraph Company. These proposals call for some observations from His Grace.

New Westminster is named as the Pacific terminus of the road and telegraph. His Grace takes for granted that if the Imperial Government and that of Bri-

tish Columbia should find, on further enquiry, that some other point on the coast would supply a more convenient terminus, the Company would be ready to adopt it.

Article 1.—His Grace sees no objection to the grant of land contemplated in this article, but the "rights" stipulated for are so indeterminate that, without further explanation, they could scarcely be promised in the shape in which they are asked. He anticipates, however, no practical difficulty on this head.

Nos. 1 *and* 2.—The Duke of Newcastle, on the part of British Columbia and Vancouver Island, sees no objection to the maximum rate of guarantee proposed by the Company, provided that the liability of the colonies is clearly limited to £12,500 per annum. Nor does he think it unfair that the Government guarantee should cover periods of temporary interruption from causes of an exceptional character, and over which the Company has no control. But he thinks it indispensable that the colonies should be sufficiently secured against having to pay, for any lengthened period, an annual sum of £12,500 without receiving the corresponding benefit—that is to say, the benefit of direct telegraphic communication between the seat of Government in Canada and the coast of the Pacific. It must therefore be understood that the commencement of the undertaking must depend on the willingness of the Canadian Government and Legislature to complete telegraphic communication from the Seat of Government to the point on Lake Superior, at which the Company will take it up;—nor could His Grace strongly urge on the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia the large annual guarantee which this project contemplates, unless there were good reasons to expect that the kindred enterprise of connecting Halifax and Montreal by railway, would be promptly and vigorously porceeded with. It will also be requisite to secure, by formal agreements, that the guarantee shall cease and the grants of land for railway purposes revert to the grantors in case of the permanent abandonment of the undertaking, of which abandonment some unambiguous test should be subscribed, such as the suspension of through communication for a stated period. The Duke of Newcastle does not object to five years as the maximum period for the completion of the undertaking, and he thinks it fair to exclude from that period, or from the period of suspension above mentioned, any time during which any part of the line should be in occupation of a foreign enemy. But injuries from the outbreaks of Indian tribes, and other casualties which are inherent in the nature of the undertaking, must be taken as part of the risks which fall on the conductors of the enterprise, by whose resource and foresight alone they can be averted. His Grace apprehends that the Crown land contemplated in Article 3, is the territory lying between the eastern boundary of British Columbia and the territory purporting to be granted to the Hudson Bay Company by their charter. His Grace must clearly explain that Her Majesty's Government do not undertake, in performance of this article of the agreement, to go to the expense of settling any questions of disputed boundary, but only to grant land to which the Crown title is clear. With regard to the 7th Article the Duke of Newcastle could not hold out to the Company the prospect of protection by a military or police force in the uninhabited districts through which their line would pass, but he would consider favorably any proposal for investing the officers of the Company with such magisterial or other powers as might conduce to the preservation of order and the security of the Company's operations. With reference to the 9th and concluding article the Duke of Newcastle would not willingly undertake the responsible functions proposed to him, but he will agree to do so, if by those means he can in any degree facilitate the project, and if he finds that the Colonies concur in the proposal. Subject to these observations, and to such questions of detail as further consideration may elicit, the Duke of Newcastle cordially approves of the Company's proposals, and is prepared to sanction the grants of land contemplated in the 3rd article.

He intends to communicate the scheme, with a copy of this letter, to the Governor General of Canada, and the Governor of Vancouver Island, recommending the project to their attentive consideration.

C. FORTESCUE.

The Duke of Newcastle to Governor Douglas, of Vancouver Island.

DOWNING STREET, 1st May 1863.

SIR,—I enclose copies of a letter addressed to me by Mr. Watkin, on the part of the Atlantic and Pacific Transit and Telegraph Company, in which he transmits the heads of a proposal made by that Company for establishing telegraphic and postal communication between British Columbia and the head of Lake Superior. I also enclose copies of the answer which I caused to be returned to that letter, and of a despatch which I have addressed to the Governor General of Canada on the subject. This proposal I apprehend to be made in the confident expectation that the Canadian Government will provide similar means of communication up to the head of Lake Superior, and that means will be adopted for completing the communication by railway from Halifax to Montreal, thus establishing a chain of telegraphic communication, and facilitating enormously the rapid transit of letters and passengers across British North America. I need hardly insist on the advantages which such an enterprise, if completed in all its parts, will confer on the British Colonies on the Pacific. It is difficult to say whether they will be greater in war or peace. In war, the rapid communication of intelligence will relieve those Colonies from the constant apprehension of surprise by an enemy, and will give to the harbors of Vancouver Island, as a station for Her Majesty's navy, an importance immeasurably beyond what they can at present attain. In peace, it can hardly fail to add a powerful and healthy stimulus to that immigration which is principally wanting to develope the resources of the Colonies. I should hope that the Colonists—without whose concurrence I am by no means desirous of proceeding—will agree with me in thinking that the guarantee of £12,500 per annum, to be paid (if necessary) by British Columbia and Vancouver Island, in such proportions as the two governments may agree upon, is no unreasonable price for advantages of so great magnitude. I have had no hesitation in giving a conditional consent, on the part of the Imperial Government, to the grants of land contemplated in the first and third of the conditions set forth in the enclosed paper, and I shall transmit a copy of this despatch, and of its enclosures, to Canada, recommending the project to the consideration of the Canadian Government.

I have to request that you will submit these papers to the Legislature of Vancouver Island, and will ascertain the sentiments of the inhabitants of British Columbia respecting the proposed undertaking, and I shall receive with great satisfaction the intelligence that laws are to be enacted which will enable you, if the Canadian Government shall afford their co-operation in the matter, to conclude in detail an arrangement with the company on the basis of the enclosed proposals.

The following is a synopsis of papers laid before the Canadian Parliament in Sept. 1863, respecting the opening of a road to Red River, or British Columbia.

Letter of the Hon. C. Alleyn, late Prov. Sec. Canada, dated Quebec, 15th April 1862, *addressed to A. G. Dallas, esq., Gov. in chief, Rupert's Land.*

SIR,—The Government of Canada have had their attention very strongly directed to the important subject of an overland communication with British Columbia through the Hudson Bay Territory, *via* the Red River, and I am now commanded by his Excellency to inform you of the steps proposed towards effecting this object, and to seek the co-operation of the H. B. Co. therein. The Canadian Government do not wish at present to raise any question as to the rights of the company, who must be regarded as *de facto* in possession of the country intervening between Canada and British Columbia. They consider that most important public interests demand the establishment of a practicable line of communication across the continent, and they desire to have the practical aid of your company in carrying it into effect. Arrangements were made within the last four years for postal service with Red River, but the want of territorial rights at Red River, and along the greater part of the route, defeated the plans of the Canadian Government, and, after a very considerable outlay, the line had to be abandoned. Another effort is now being made in the same direc-

tion, and, as the H. B. Co. claims the right of territory and government over this region, it is hoped they will also assume their correlative duties, and unite with Canada in opening up the country. The Canadian Government are about to establish steam communication with Fort William, on Lake Superior, immediately; a large tract of land at this point has been surveyed, and a Crown Land agent has recently been appointed to reside there; appropriations have been made by the Legislature for roads towards Red River, on which free grants will be made to settlers, and every effort will be made to attract settlement—the ultimate object being the connection with the Red River and Saskatchewan. Canada is, therefore, now prepared to guarantee that, so far as her undisputed boundary extends, every facility will henceforward exist towards a communication with the west. The recent gold discoveries on the Saskatchewan cannot fail to attract many adventurers, who must at present be principally drawn from the U. S. The settlement of Red River itself, has now its sole communication with Minnesota, and will naturally imbibe American principles and views, unless brought into connection with the British settlements east and west. Canada must look with some apprehension to the probable result that, in a very few years, the population lying to her west, will be wholly foreign, and that, unless facilities for settlement be afforded from Canada equal to those enjoyed from the U. S., and unless efficient civil government be speedily established, British rule over this part of the continent will virtually have passed away, and the key of the trade to British Columbia, and ultimately China, have been surrendered to our rivals. The H. B. Co. cannot desire a result that would equally militate against their own interests, and the Canadian Government, therefore, hopes for their hearty co-operation in opening of the Red River and Saskatchewan Territories by a communication from Canada to British Columbia.

The Government of Canada considers that, in connection with the means of transport across the continent, a telegraphic communication should be established as especially necessary for imperial interests, inasmuch as both the U. S. and Russia possess telegraphic lines to the Pacific, while Great Britain has no other mode of doing so but through the H. B. territory. Recent events have proved the paramount importance of such a line. Leaving untouched, therefore, all disputed questions, I am commanded by his Excellency to state, that the Canadian Government have decided at once to establish steam and stage communication to the extreme limit of the territory under their government, and are ready to unite with the H. B. Co. in a mail service and post route to British Columbia. The Canadian Government are also prepared to guarantee the construction of a telegraph line to the extreme western limits of the province.

I request that you will inform me how far you will be prepared to act for the H. B. Co., in carrying out these objects.

Reply of Mr. Dallas, dated Montreal, 16th April 1862.

"While admitting the force of the above arguments, and the immediate necessity of some arrangements being come to, I am reluctantly compelled to admit my inability to meet the Government of Canada in this forward movement, for the following reasons:

First—The Red River and Saskatchewan valleys, though not in themselves fur-bearing districts, are the sources from whence the main supplies of winter food are procured for the northern posts, from the produce of the buffalo hunts. A chain of settlements through these valleys would not only deprive the company of the above vital resource, but would indirectly, in many other ways, so interfere with their northern trade, as to render it no longer worth prosecuting on an extended scale. It would necessarily be divided into various channels, possibly to the public benefit, but the company could no longer exist on its present footing. The above reasons against a partial surrender of our territories may not appear sufficiently obvious to parties not conversant with the trade or the country; but my knowledge of both, based on personal experience, and from other sources open to me, point to the conclusion that partial concessions of the districts which must necessarily be alienated, would inevitably lead to the extinction of the company.

Second—Granting that the company was willing to sacrifice its trading interests, the very act would deprive it of the means to carry out the proposed measures. There is no source of revenue to meet the most ordinary expenditure, and even under present circumstances, the company has practically no power to raise one. The co-operation proposed, in calling on the company to perform its correlative duties, pre-supposed it to stand on an equal footing with Canada. It is not to be supposed that the Crown would grant more extensive powers to the company than those conveyed by the charter. If any change be made, it is presumed that direct administration by the Crown would be resorted to, as the only measure likely to give public satisfaction. Not having anticipated the present question, I am without instructions from the Board of Directors in London for my guidance. I believe I am, however, safe in stating my conviction, that the company will be willing to meet the wishes of the country at large by consenting to an equitable arrangement for the surrender of all the rights conveyed by the charter. I may state that it is my intention to make immediate arrangements at the existing settlement of Red River, for the sale of land, on easy terms, free from any restrictions of trade. It would, I believe, be impolitic to make any distinction between British subjects and foreigners. The infusion of a British element must be left to the effects of a closer connection and identity of interests with Canada and the mother country."

In a despatch to Lord Monck, dated 3rd June 1862, the Duke of Newcastle said: Although it is not in the power of Her Majesty's Government to grant assistance from Imperial funds for carrying out the object which the Canadian Government has in view, there would be every desire on their part to co-operate in any well-devised scheme for effecting this important communication across the American continent. As a possible preliminary to such an undertaking, I would direct your lordship's attention to the facilities for the acquisition of land which the Hudson's Bay Company announce their intention of offering to settlers proceeding to the Red River.

The Duke enclosed a copy of a letter he had received from W. Berens, Governor of the H. B. Co. Board of Directors, dated London, 9th May 1862, in which he forwarded a copy of the above correspondence between Mr. Alleyn and Mr. Dallas, stating that his colleagues were of opinion that any negotiation on the subject should be carried on, not with the Colonial authorities, but with H. M. Govt. Mr. B. added: "The Canadian Government propose, in the first instance, to establish steam communication on Lake Superior, and to open up roads from Fort William in the direction of Red River, and they appear to consider that it is the duty of the H. B. Co. to undertake the further prosecution of the work through their territories. Of course there is no difficulty, as far as steamers on Lake Superior are concerned, but between Fort William and the heights of land the natural difficulties of the country will make road-making a very expensive business, while the soil, which consists chiefly of rock and swamps, will offer no inducements to settlers, even if they obtain the land for nothing. Within the last few years, a considerable sum of money has been granted and expended by the Canadian Government for the purpose of opening this route, but I am not aware that there has been any practical result. Beyond Red River, to the base of the Rocky Mountains, the line will pass through a vast desert, in some places without food or water, exposed to the incursions of roving bands of Indians, and entirely destitute of any means of subsistence for emigrants, save herds of buffalo, which roam at large through the plains, and whose presence on any particular portion of these prairies can never be reckoned on. These again are followed up by Indians in pursuit of food, whose hostility will expose travellers to the greatest danger. With regard to the establishment of a telegraphic communication, it is scarcely necessary to point to the prairie fires, the depredations of natives, and the general chapter of accidents, as presenting almost insurmountable obstacles to its success.

It is my duty to state that the Directors of the H. B. Co., cannot risk their capital in doubtful undertakings of this description, spread over such vast distances, through a country where the means of maintaining them, if once made, will lead to an expenditure scarcely to be contemplated. Although, therefore, the Directors, on behalf of the Company, are

ready to lend H. M. Government all the moral support and assistance in their power, it must be distinctly understood that the company cannot undertake any outlay in connexion with the scheme suggested by the Canadian Government. The company have always expressed their willingness to surrender the whole or any part of the territorial rights upon terms that would secure fair compensation to the proprietors, as well as to the officers and employés in the country. The Governor at Red River colony has instructions to make grants of land to settlers on easy conditions without any restrictions as to the company's right of exclusive trade, and if H. M. Government consider more extensive plans for the improvement of the country expedient, the Directors of the Company will be quite ready to entertain them with the desire to meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government in any manner not inconsistent with the vested rights of the constituents."

On the 15th Sept. 1862, Mr. W. McD. Dawson, M.P.P. wrote to the Canadian Postmaster General, renewing the proposals for opening the route to the R. R. Settlement and British Columbia.

He stated that in January 1859, he laid the matter before the then Colonial Secretary, Sir E. B. Lytton, proposing an Imperial subsidy of £40,000 per annum for carrying the mails to the Pacific. The plan was approved, but a change of Government took place before any action had been taken.

He proposed: 1st. That an Order in Council be passed, providing that £10,000 per annum, stg., be appropriated for mail service to British Columbia; the service to Red River to be performed as specified in the Order in Council 7th Dec., 1859, and thence to the boundary of British Columbia, to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General; 2nd. The money for the construction of the route to be drawn from the bank in which it may be deposited only upon progress estimates of work done, certified by such officer as may be appointed by the government for that purpose. 3rd. A grant of lands to be made to the parties embarking in the undertaking, consisting of blocks, alternating with blocks of equal size to be reserved by the government along the route; but that where the lands are absolutely unfit for settlement, the extent found worthless be made good elsewhere; 4th. These lands to be gradually sold under regulations to be approved by the Governor in Council, and the proceeds placed in a sinking fund for the redemption of the money expended on the construction of the route; 5th. The lands to be thus granted by Canada, so far as her boundary may ultimately be decided to extend, and a recommendation to be made to the Imperial Government that in any disposition of territory on the route that may be decided not to be within the boundaries of Canada, the same appropriation of lands be provided for under the same conditions; 6th. That a despatch be written to the Imperial Government intimating the action taken, and urging such co-operation and aid as may be found necessary to induce capitalists in England to provide the means for carrying the enterprise to a successful issue.

Extracts from the Report of Hon. Mr. Foley, late Postmaster General, 17th Oct., 1862, on the subject.

The circumstances which for some years past have indicated the expediency of opening up communications westward from Lake Superior, derive additional importance from the recent and continuous intercourse with British Columbia, consequent upon the discoveries there of valuable gold fields; whilst the reported existence of the same precious metal in the fertile valley of the Saskatchewan, has had the effect of awakening a yet deeper interest in what in Canada is popularly known as the Red River country. Under so powerful an impulse, a rapid stream of emigration has set towards the Pacific, which gives indications of indefinite expansion in view of the encouraging reports which are constantly received of the richness of the mines and the value of the country as a field for settlement. The shortest and most natural route to these inviting territories lies through the St. Lawrence and its chain of tributary lakes; but owing to the want of facilities for transit beyond the head of Lake Superior, persons destined for the western settlements necessarily make the voyage by sea, or accomplish the first stage in the land journey—Fort Garry on the Red River—by way of Minnesota and Dacotah. Thus it may in truth be said that the people of the neighboring states hold the key to the British possessions in the west, and while by this means their wild lands are being settled and improved, ours, lying immediately adjacent and quite as well fitted for cultivation, remain a mere hunting ground for the sole benefit and advantage of a company of traders whose object it is to keep them a wilderness productive only of game, and who, to this end, do all in their power to divert into foreign channels, to the promotion of alien interests, the commerce carried on by them with the outside world.

The time has arrived when more decisive and effective means should be employed in opening up and perfecting the communication westward from Lake Superior through British territory. Cut off from intercourse with their fellow-subjects, except on condition of submitting to the inconveniences, losses, and numerous vexations of a circuitous journey through a foreign country, and which, on the occurrence of difficulty, would be closed to them, or but afford facility for their invasion, and, under the circumstances, all but certain conquest, the people of the R. R. settlement have for many years past been loud in their expressions of dissatisfaction. Minnesota, and not Canada, is, from imperious necessity, the emporium of their trade; the chief recent additions to their population are from the United States, and their sympathies, in spite of their wishes, are being drawn into a channel leading in an opposite direction from that of the source of their allegiance. In a word, the central link in the chain of settlements which should connect Canada with British Columbia is being rapidly Americanized, and unless a prompt effort be made to advance British interests in that direction, there is reason to fear that incalculable mischief will follow. The tendencies which have in the main operated in keeping the North-Western country closed to the industrial enterprise of the British and Canadian people may be traced to the alleged obstacles in the way of the construction of practicable roads and the improvement of navigation. Recent explorations, however, prove these obstacles to have been greatly exaggerated. The expeditions of the Imperial and Canadian Governments demonstrate the entire feasibility of establishing communication for postal and telegraphic service at reasonable rates through the territories which the Hudson Bay Company claim as being under their jurisdiction. Starting from the head of the Lake Superior, with which, during the summer months, constant intercourse is maintained by steamers, the route naturally divides itself into three sections, the first extending to the Red River settlement, the next stretching forward to the Rocky Mountains, and the third reaching thence to the Pacific.

Mr. S. Dawson, who explored the first named section in 1858, under the direction of the Provincial Government, describes that portion of it extending from Lake Superior to Lake Winnipeg, "as a hilly and broken country, intersected by rapid rivers and wide spread lakes. The mountains, however," he adds "do not rise to any great elevation except on the immediate borders of Lake Superior, and there are some fine alluvial valleys, the most extensive of which is that of Rainy River. The lakes and rivers, present long reaches of navigable water, the principal of which, extending from Fort Francis to the western extremity of Lake Plat, is 158 miles in length. Dense forests cover the whole of this region, and the most valuable kinds of wood are seen in various places and in considerable quantities." The most difficult and laborious part of the journey is the first, leading up to the "height of land" from Lake Superior. Before Mr. Dawson's exploration, the rocky, broken structure of the country by the Kaministaquia was thought to present an insuperable barrier to further extension, except at an immense expenditure; but his examination led to the discovery of a good line from Thunder Bay to Dog Lake, by which the entire practicability of that part of the route was established. The country from the Lake of the Woods to Fort Garry is spoken of by the same authority as a region differing as widely as may be in its physical character from that which has previously been described. Although the distance across from the Lake of the Woods to Red River is but 90 miles, the country gradually undergoes a change for the better until the prairie region is reached, about 30 miles east of Fort Garry. Hence, through the R. R. settlement, by the valley of the Saskatchewan, to the base of the Rocky Mountains (forming the second

section of the route) the country presents the same favorable characteristics of fertile prairie, thinly wooded here and there by clumps of timber. Over this by far the most extensive of the three divisions referred to, good natural roads in constant use by the Red River settlers and the H. B. Company's employés, already exist; besides which the Saskatchewan River is reported, on good authority, to be navigable for steamboats from near its mouth, with but one short interruption, to the very foot of the mountains. The crossing of the Rocky Mountains has been objected to as one of the obstacles in the overland route; but that, too, has been proved by actual exploration to be much less formidable than it had been supposed, Capt. Palliser, in his report to the British Government, stating: "I am rejoiced to say that I have completely succeeded in discovering a pass practicable not only for horses, but one which, with but little expense, could be rendered available for carts also. This pass will connect the prairies of the Saskatchewan with Her Majesty's possessions on the west side of the Rocky Mountains." And further on, in the same report, speaking of another pass explored by Dr. Hector, who was attached to the expedition in a scientific capacity, Capt. Palliser adds: "He found the facilities for crossing the mountains so great as to leave little doubt in his mind of the practicability of constructing even a railroad connecting the plains of the Saskatchewan with the opposite side of the main chain of the Rocky Mountains."

Dr. Hector himself, in his report, says: "The ascent to the watershed from the Saskatchewan is hardly perceptible to the traveller, who is prepared for a tremendous climb by which to reach the dividing ridge of the Rocky Mountains, and no labour would be required, except that of hewing timber, to construct an easy road for carts, by which it might be attained."

Of the descent on the western slope of the mountains, he remarks: "A road for carts down the valley of Vermillion river, from the height of land to the Kootamie river, could be cleared without difficulty; for, supposing the road to follow a straight line along the river, and the descent to be uniform, which it almost is, the incline would only be forty feet in a mile, or 1 in 135." Other passes discovered indicate equal facilities.

With regard to the third or British Columbian section, as it appears from the views held by the Colonial Minister, that Canada would not be expected to participate in its construction, it is only necessary to say that its practicability has been satisfactorily proved. Capt. Palliser, after giving all the details of his explorations west of the Rocky Mountains, claims as one of the results of the expedition under his command, "that we have succeeded in finding a way from R. R. settlement across the Rocky Mountains to the mouth of Fraser River, entirely in British territory," and which, even in its wild state, he intimates to be "a route practicable for horses" throughout. And there is abundant reason for believing that the hearty co-operation of the people of British Columbia would be certain in any judicious effort to bring them into closer intercourse with their fellow North American colonists. Of the prospective value of that intercourse, and as an indication of their anxious desire for the opening up of communication between their own colony and Canada, the undersigned, from numerous communications received by him on the subject, takes the liberty of quoting the following passage from a letter recently written him by a Canadian, resident at New Westminster: "We hope that you and your friends will not forget us here; but that your best efforts will be directed to the opening up of a communication with this country by means of an overland route, whereby a market might be secured for Canadian produce, of which the colonists here would most gladly avail themselves. I believe that Canada could supply the miners in the Cariboo district as cheaply, if not more cheaply, than they were able to get their supplies this summer. This country would pay in treasure the very thing you want; for just as soon as provisions can be obtained here at a reasonable rate, say $25 to $30 per barrel for flour, there would at once be an immense extent of mining country opened up. Canadians now exert a controlling influence here, and our great desire is to see a practicable road constructed between the Canadian and the British Columbian Provinces."

The availability then of a continuous route on British soil being established, the question arises as to its suitability for settlement. On this point there exists abundant favorable evidence. Speaking generally of the country from Lake Superior to Red River, Sir Alexander Mackenzie says: "There is not, perhaps, a finer country in the world for uncivilized man. It abounds in everything necessary to the wants and comforts of such a people. Fish, venison, and fowl, with wild rice, are in great plenty." And more particularly specifying the central part of the same tract of country, Sir George Simpson, in his interesting work, "A Journey round the World," says that the country between Lake of the Woods and Rainy Lake is most favorable to agriculture, resembling in some measure the banks of the Thames, near Richmond. And describing the water communication from Fort Francis downwards, he asks: "Is it too much for the eye of philanthropy to discern, through the vista of futurity, this noble stream, connecting as it does the fertile shores of two spacious lakes, with crowded steamboats on its bosom, and populous towns on its banks?" Corroborative of this testimony is that of Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who, speaking of the same stream, says: "This is one of the finest rivers in the North-West. Its banks are covered with a rich soil, particularly to the north, which in many parts are clothed with fine open groves of oak, with the maple, the pine, and the cedar." Of the country watered by the Red River and Lake Winnipeg, Mr. John McLean says: "Red River rises in swamps and small lakes in the distant plains of the south, and after receiving a number of tributary streams, that serve to fertilize and beautify as fine a tract of land as the world possesses, discharges itself into the eastern extremity of Lake Winnipeg, in latitude fifty. The climate is much the same as in the midland districts of Canada; the river is generally frozen across about the beginning of November, and open about the beginning of April. The soil along the banks of the river is of the richest vegetable mould, and of so great a depth that crops of wheat are produced for several years without the application of manure. The banks produce oak, elm, maple, and ash. The woods extend rather more than a mile inland. The farms of the settlers are now nearly clear of wood. An open plain succeeds of from four to six miles in breadth, affording excellent pasture. Woods and plains alternate afterwards, until you reach the boundless prairie."

In another place the same writer says: "Thus it happens that the Red River farmer finds a sure market for six or eight bushels of wheat and no more. The incomparable advantages this country possesses are not only in a great measure lost to the inhabitants, but also to the world, so long as it remains under the dominion of its fur-trading rulers. In the possession of, and subject to, the immediate jurisdiction of the Crown, Assiniboine would become a great and flourishing colony, the centre of civilization and christianity to the surrounding tribes, who would be converted from hostile barbarians into a civilized and loyal people, and thus Great Britain would extend and establish her dominion in a portion of her empire that may be said to have been hitherto unknown to her, whilst she would open up a new field for the enterprise and industry of her sons." On this head there is much additional testimony; but two further quotations may suffice. One is an extract from an article published in May, 1860, in the newspaper established in the colony, by gentlemen from Canada, whose statements are entitled to the fullest credit:—"One farmer says, that last year he put down eight bushels of wheat on four acres of land, and got a return of 153 bushels: this was nineteen to one, and about 38 to the acre. Another says, he put down forty-three bushels on eighteen acres, and obtained 753 bushels: this is more than seventeen to one, and forty-two to the acre. A third put down sixteen bushels on eight acres, and had 401 of a return, making twenty-five to one, and fifty to the acre. Two others are as follows: seven bushels sown on four acres yield 170 bushels, being twenty-four to one, and forty-two per acre. Again, six bushels sown on four acres, returned 180, which made thirty to one sown, and forty-five to the acre. The fields were accurately measured, and the facts and figures carefully made out, and may be relied on." The other quotation is from the evidence of Col. Crofton, before a Committee of the House of Commons:

(Mr. Roebuck).—Can you tell me when the spring or summer in the R. R. settlement begins?—The season opens about the first week in April, and closes about the middle of November. That is about what occurs

in Lower Canada?—I thought it was about that of Upper Canada; I may be wrong.

Does the summer season close as early as the middle of November?—The summer season may be said to close in August, but the finest weather is what is called "the fall," which extends from August to the middle of November.

When does the permanent snow fall?—It commences in the latter part of November, and is not off the ground until the first week in April.

Had you an opportunity of seeing anything of agriculture while you were there?—A great deal.

What sort of crops did they grow?—Oats, barley, and wheat, chiefly; but all sorts of vegetables.

Did the wheat ripen?—In 90 days from sowing.

It ripened very perfectly?—It was the finest wheat I ever saw.

Was the soil fertile?—Along the immediate banks of the rivers, and extending for perhaps the breadth of two miles, no finer loamy soil could be seen, with a limestone foundation

Is it geologically limestone?—All.

And wherever limestone is, there is fertile land?—I think that is the consequence.

Do you know how far the limestone extends, looking at that map?—I have ascertained from servants of the H. B. Co., that it extends, as a base of the whole prairie land, to the Rocky Mountains.

So that in fact that part of the territory is fit for agriculture?—Quite so.

And would make a good Colony?—It might maintain millions.

As to the Saskatchewan country, the richness of its soil and its adaptability for settlement are so well known and understood that it is unnecessary to dwell on them at so great length. This country is the favorite resort of vast herds of Buffalo—an unerring indication of the mildness of the climate and the fertility of the soil. Capt. Palliser speaks of it as a partially wooded country, abounding in lakes and rich natural pasturage, in some parts rivalling the finest park scenery in England.

The bulk of the valuable trade of the Red River country is at present made tributary to the Western States. Penetrating through their own unsettled territory a distance of some hundreds of miles, the people of Minnesota have spared no exertion or expense to secure the large and profitable commerce of the R. R. country beyond. The returns have amply rewarded them for their outlay, and if mere trading interests are considered as a sufficient compensation by the Minnesotians for opening up communication to the Red River (to them a foreign country), how much more ought the same considerations, when superadded to the many others of equal if not of yet higher importance, which apply in the case of Canada, to cause surprise in regard to our indecision and supineness in not long before stretching forth our communication so as to embrace a country presenting so many features of interest. The trade passing between the R. R. settlement and the United States, even in the present condition of the North West, was stated by the Earl of Cærnarvon in his place in the House of Lords to amount to no less than $1,500,000, during the summer of 1859. Added to this, traffic to the amount of at least $500,000 finds its way through the channels of the Hudson Bay. Thus there is a commerce of about $2,000,000 annually maintained with the North West, the greater portion of which, even supposing most of the country to continue under the control of the H. B. Company, would pass over the proposed new route attracted thither by the three combined requisites, cheapness of carriage, shortness of the road, and speed. Such being the trade of the country, whilst as yet but slightly improved from its natural state, who shall estimate its value when brought under the influences of advancing civilization, and made to administer to the wants of the millions we are assured of its capability of sustaining in comfort and affluence.

From Toronto to Fort Garry, by way of St. Paul, or, as it is called, the Minnesota route, the distance is over 1500 miles; by the Lake Superior, or Canadian, 1114 miles. The former, in its unimproved state, was the more practicable, because of the nature of the soil, the evenness of surface, and comparative absence of woodland; but, with each equally improved, ours would be decidedly the more advantageous.

In July last the undersigned, considering an arrangement, the preliminaries of which had been agreed upon for the carrying of the mails to Fort William, to be at once improvident, and useless as regards the opening up of the territory, recommended its abrogation and the establishment of a temporary mail service for the season, pending further action of a more permanent character. In the report which he had then the honor to make, and which was adopted by the Governor General in Council, the importance of aiding in the securing of the needed communication with the N. W. Territories, was fully sanctioned. He now respectfully submits that to render effective the suggestions then so recognized, it is desirable that immediate steps should be taken to commence at the opening of navigation next year, a series of operations having for their object, first, the establishment of a regular mail service to the head of Lake Superior; and, secondly, the construction of roads and the improvement of the lakes and rivers thence westward towards British Columbia. From the best information obtainable on the subject, and which the undersigned believes to be wholly reliable, it is ascertained that a sum of £80,000 would be abundantly sufficient for the permanent opening up and establishment of efficient and continuous land and water communication to Red River from the head of Lake Superior. Thence to the passes of the Rocky Mountains, it is estimated that an additional £100,000 would be amply adequate. Thus the whole expenditure, including steam service on Lake Superior and on the navigable reaches beyond would certainly not exceed £200,000.

In view of all the facts and circumstances, and feeling that on our people it is the initiative in the matter rests—that it is to this Province the Imperial Government looks for a commencement of the movement, a movement demanded alike from our patriotism and our interests—the undersigned considers himself fully justified in submitting that—unless the Government deem it expedient to proceed under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works—as soon as it can be satisfactorily shewn that competent and responsible parties are prepared to assume the work, they should propose to Parliament the granting of an annual subsidy of $50,000, or such other sum as his Excellency the Governor General in Council may deem judicious, for a term of years, towards the undertaking.

Report of Committee of Executive Council, approved by Governor General in Council, 9th Feb. 1863.

"The Committee having taken into consideration the report of the Postmaster General, concur in the opinion expressed in that report, and advise that a sum of $50,000 be placed in the estimates of the approaching session, for the purpose of carrying out the same in the manner suggested in that report, or in any other that may be deemed more advantageous."

During the past year, the interests of the Hudson Bay Company have been disposed of. The new Company proposed a scheme for opening up the territory between Canada and British Columbia, by a trans-continental waggon road and telegraph line, with the ultimate view of constructing a railway. The Duke of Newcastle, in a speech in the House of Lords in July, 1863, stated the facts of this transfer as follows:—

The H. B. Co. had expressed a wish to sell. Certain parties in the city had, in the first instance, entered into communication with them for the purpose either of purchasing or obtaining permission for a transit through the Company's possessions. After some negotiations, the alternative of permission for a transit was agreed upon. But a fortnight or three weeks ago fresh negotiations were opened. Parties in the city proposed to the H. B. Co. to give them by way of purchase a sum of £1,500,000. What had appeared in the papers was that the rights of the H. B. Co. had been transferred to the International Financial Association. What had taken place was this:—The H. B. Co. very prudently required that the money should be paid down, and that the whole sum of £1,500,000 be ready on a given day, which he believed was yesterday. Of course the intending purchasers could not carry out that transaction in the course of a week, and they therefore applied to the International Financial Association to assist them. The Association agreed to do so, and the money either had been paid, or would be ready on a day arranged upon. The shares would

be thrown upon the market to be taken up in the ordinary business way upon the formation of companies. These shares would not remain in the hands of the association, but would pass to the proprietors as if they had bought their shares direct from the H. B. Co. The company would only enjoy the rights which those shares carried, and no more. They would in fact, be a continuation of the company, but their efforts would be directed to the promotion of the settlement of the country, the development of the postal and transit communication being one of the objects to which they would apply themselves. The old Governor and his colleagues, having sold their shares, ceased to be the governing body of the H. B. Co., and a new council, consisting of most responsible persons, had been formed. Among them were two of the committee of the old company. There were also seven or eight most influential and responsible people, the Governor being Sir Edmund Head. While the Council, as practical men of business, would be bound to promote the prosperity of their shareholders, he was sure they would be actuated by statesmanlike views. No negotiation with the Colonial Office had taken place, and, as this was a mere ordinary transfer, no leave on their part was necessary. But arrangements must be entered into with the Colonial Office for the settlement of the country, and at some future time it would be no doubt his duty to inform their lordships what these arrangements were.

Prof. Hind, writing in the *British American* for October, says: "A few months ago the public were taken by surprise at the announcement that the Hudson Bay Co. had disposed of the whole of its rights and interests in the vast territory over which it had so long held undisputed sway, to a new company, bearing the same name, but with far more liberal views of its duties and responsibilities. The H. B. Co. of 1862 had but one object in view, namely, the prosecution of the fur trade; and in order to accomplish its mission as a great fur-trading monopoly it sought to retain the wilderness over which it exercised absolute control as a preserve for wild animals. The H. B. Co. of 1863 have marked out a very different course of action, if we are to be guided by the prospectus issued, the announcements made in the public prints, and by the steps which have already been taken to carry out the projects of the company, who are 'to extend their operations, and develop the numerous resources of the country, in accordance with the spirit of the age.' The work of constructing a telegraph across the continent has been already commenced, and it is generally understood that the first step will be the construction of a line from Fort Garry to Jasper House, on the east flank of the Rocky Mountains. A continuation will then be made along the line of road now in course of construction from New Westminster to Cariboo, which, according to recent accounts from California, is rapidly progressing to completion." The *Toronto Globe*, in October last, said: "Notwithstanding the high position of the *entrepreneurs* of the new H. B. Co., the stock fell immediately after it was placed on the market, to between two and three per cent. discount, and is, by the last advices, at ⅜ to ½ discount. We cannot say what effect this unwillingness of capitalists to invest may have upon the movements of the Company. The million and a-half to the old Company will, of course, be paid, the International Association being responsible for it, but whether the new Company will be in a position to proceed at once with the works necessary to open up the country, is at least questionable."

Mixture of Races in Red River.—The population of this settlement consists mainly of what are termed half-breeds, in whose veins the blood of the red man is commingled with that of the white. The half-breeds, however, are said to be on a par with the whites, both physically and mentally, and perfect good feeling exists between the two classes. The Governors of British Columbia and Red River are both said to have married ladies of mixed race.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

Nova Scotia, up to the year 1784, included the province now called New Brunswick, the whole being formerly known under the name of Acadia, which was the term used in the original commission of the king of France. The country was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1498. In 1518, Baron De Léry, an adventurous Frenchman, anxious that his country should have a share in the work of colonization, proposed to found a French establishment in Acadia, and accordingly set sail with a company of explorers; but the enterprise miscarried, owing to tempestuous weather and other obstacles. No further attempt was made till about 1603, when the Sieur de Pont Gravé, lured by the prospect of gain, formed a plan to obtain a monopoly of the fur trade in Canada and Acadia. In 1603, Champlain having sailed up the St. Lawrence as far as Sault St. Louis, Henry IV. of France was so pleased with the result of his voyage, that he granted to M. de Monts a monopoly of the fur traffic in all parts of North America lying between Cape Race, in Newfoundland, up to the 50th degree of north latitude. The expedition under de Monts sailed in March 1604. Acadia, then the chief place of resort for French traffic, was considered to be the finest country of New France. It possessed fine ports, a fertile soil, and a temperate and salubrious climate. The Micmac or Algonquin Indians, who then inhabited the country, are said to have received the French with kindness. The expedition landed first at Port Rossignol, now named Liverpool, and afterwards coasted the peninsula as far as the bottom of the Bay of Fundy. It also stopped at Port Royal, now called Annapolis, and finally wintered in an islet at the mouth of the Ste. Croix. Thirty-six of the party died of scurvy during the winter, and in spring De Monts went further south. During his absence Pont Gravé arrived from France with 40 additional colonists, and on the return of De Monts, the entire body set out for Port Royal, where they began to build a town. During these early attempts to found settlements, Lescarbot, the philosopher, was of invaluable service to the colonists. Under his guidance the settlers constructed water-mills for grinding grain, furnaces for clarifying gum, apparatus for making bricks, and many other useful machines, the operation of which filled the aborigines with astonishment.

But misfortunes came upon the settlement. A party of Dutchmen seized a whole year's store of peltries; and the merchants of St. Malo, who were jealous of the monopoly of the peltry traffic, succeeded in getting it revoked. These disasters caused the colonists to leave Port Royal in 1617. De Monts went to Canada. Three years after, De Poutrincourt, the governor, returned with a number of skilled artisans. But the Jesuits, after the assassination of Henry IV., having succeeded in effecting an entrance into the colony, many of the settlers retired from the Acadian association in disgust, and dissensions sprang up, which proved the ruin of the settlement. The colonists of Virginia also interfered, claiming Acadia by right of original discovery. Captain Argall, from Virginia, following up this pretension, appeared suddenly before St. Sauveur with a ship of 14 guns, and carried the place by storm. The government of Virginia subsequently resolved to expel the French from every point southward of the 45th parallel of north latitude, including the central region of Acadia; and Argall, with three armed vessels, was commissioned to put the resolution into force. Port Royal was destroyed. Some of the colonists fled, and Poutrincourt returned to France. The Virginians left Acadia; but, in 1621, Sir William Alexander obtained a grant of the Peninsula from James I. of England, the territory, the extent of which was not well defined, being called Nova Scotia in the patent. In 1622, Alexander sent a body of emigrants to begin a settlement. Arriving late in the season they were obliged to winter in Newfoundland. In 1623 they reached Cape Sable, but finding the French in possession of the settlements they intended to occupy, they returned to Britain.

In 1628, Charles I. granted certain tracts of land to various persons, who were to be called "baronets of Nova Scotia." They were created as a sort of association for the purpose of colonizing the country. But in 1632, by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, Britain renounced all the pretensions that had ever been put forward by her subjects, and the possession of the Acadian settlements was confirmed to France. An intestine war, however, arose between La Tour, who had obtained a concession of Alexander's rights, and Charnisey, who had been named chief governor of Acadia in 1647. After a fierce struggle, the latter proved victorious. But in 1654 Cromwell sent an expedition to regain Acadia, and the sovereignty of the country was for some time divided. In 1667, by the treaty of Breda, Acadia was again transferred to France. The development of the country had been greatly neglected by both French and English. The land was held in immense tracts by patentees, who systematically opposed its improvement. After the peace of Breda the French establishments continued so weak that a band of pirates numbering only 110, captured Pentagoet, the headquarters of Gov. Chambly. In 1685, the population was reported to be 900, by M. De Meules.

In 1690, Port Royal surrendered to Admiral Phipps, and the British remained masters of Acadia till 1697, when it was once more restored to the French. M. de Villebon, who was governor at this time, having died July 1700, Brouillon succeeded. War having been declared against France at the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, the possession of Acadia was again disputed. The New Englanders organized another expedition for its conquest in 1707. On the 6th June of this year, a squadron of two ships of war, and 23 transports carrying 2,000 men, appeared before Port Royal. The fortifications being well defended, this and a subsequent attack were repulsed, but finally, in 1710, Port Royal was forced to surrender to a colonial expedition, and the loss of Acadia was involved in the surrender. The power of France being weakened by protracted war, she was obliged to cede Acadia, together with Newfoundland and the Hudson Bay territory, to Britain, by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. One of the motives which prompted this eager struggle between the two nations for the proprietorship of Nova Scotia,

was the desire on the part of each to obtain exclusive possession of the fisheries.

The French having lost Acadia and Newfoundland, the two portals of Canada, began to construct fortifications on the island of Cape Breton, then called Isle Royale, as a protection to their Canadian possessions. The first settlement in this island (which was united under the same government with Nova Scotia in 1819,) was made in 1712 by the French. It had been discovered by Cabot in 1497. Previous to the year 1700 it had been frequented only by fur traders and fishermen. After the loss of Acadia, the French turned their attention to this island, and began to build the fortifications of Louisburg, which continued to be the capital for many years, the government being modelled on that of Canada. War having again been declared between France and England, Gov. Shirley of Massachusetts formed the design of taking Louisburg, though the place was supposed to be almost impregnable. The expedition sailed from Boston, and arrived at Canso on the 5th April 1745. The reinforcements dispatched by the French were captured by the English admiral, and Louisburg was finally forced to capitulate. The Canadians in great alarm, sent to France for help, and an expedition was got up to reconquer Acadia and Cape Breton. But the hostile fleet met with terrible disasters. Wrecked and dispersed by violent storms, and the crews thinned by epidemic, the expedition accomplished nothing, and only a remnant returned to France. By the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, Cape Breton was restored to France, but it was soon after finally attached to the British possessions.

Nova Scotia had thus, after a tedious alternation of proprietorship, come wholly under British rule. Little, however, was done to develop the resources of the country till 1749, when efforts were put forth to colonize it by emigrants sent out at the expense of the British government. About 4,000 colonists and their families being by this means landed in the colony, the town of Halifax was founded. The capture of Louisburg having secured the settlers from further annoyance by the French, the colony progressed rapidly. A constitution was granted in 1758, modified in 1784, and responsible government introduced in 1848. By the treaty of Paris, in Feb. 1763, France renounced all claim upon her British North American possessions, with a few trivial exceptions. New Brunswick and Cape Breton were separated from Nova Scotia in 1784, but Cape Breton and Nova Scotia ware re-united in 1819.

After the final cession of Acadia to Britain by the treaty of 1713, many of the Acadians remained in the country, but refused to take the oath of allegiance. They were allowed to follow their own mode of worship, and to have magistrates of their own selection. Being also exempted from bearing arms against their countrymen, they received the name of neutral French. When the French had lost Acadia and built the fortifications at Louisburg, as mentioned above, they intrigued with the Indians, who constantly harassed the English. The neutral French, who for the most part were a peaceful agricultural people, were suspected of giving assistance to the hostile French and Indians; and as they still refused to take the oath of allegiance, or bear arms against their countrymen, the governor and council resolved to remove the whole people 18,000 in number, and disperse them among the other provinces. This determination was rigorously carried out, the greater part of the inhabitants being hurriedly shipped, their property destroyed, and themselves scattered over the continent.

The legislature of Nova Scotia consists of an elective house of assembly, and a council of twenty-one members, appointed by the lieutenant governor subject to the approval of the crown. The lieutenant governor is assisted by a council of nine members. The laws in force in Nova Scotia are the same as the laws of England, with some local alterations and additions. The province was created a diocese in 1787. There are also two Roman Catholic bishoprics—Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.

GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

This Province is, including Cape Breton, 350 miles in length, 100 in breadth, and in 1861 contained 330,857 inhabitants.

The country is beautifully variegated by ranges of lofty hills and broad valleys, both of which run longitudinally through the Province. Its Atlantic frontier, for 20 miles inland, is composed of a poor soil, though rich in gold and other valuable minerals. The Cobequid range of mountains, as they are called, run through the interior of the Province. The summits of a few of the conical mounts of this range ascend 1100 feet, and are cultivable nearly to their tops. On each side of these mountains are two extensive ranges of rich arable lands, where agricultural operations are carried on extensively, and with profit.

The Province is 900 miles in circumference; and, with the exception of 15 miles, where it joins New Brunswick, it faces the Atlantic, Bay of Fundy, Straits of Northumberland, and Gulf of St. Lawrence. Deep and spacious harbors dot its seaboard; and the interior is pierced in all directions by navigable rivers, thus admirably adapting the country for commercial pursuits.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Counties, County Towns, and progressive population of Nova Scotia.

Counties.	County Towns.	Population.		
		1838.	1851.	1861.
Halifax	City of Halifax	28570	39112	49021
Lunenburg	Lunenburg	12058	16395	19632
Queen's	Liverpool	5798	7256	9365
Shelburne	Shelburne	6831	10622	10668
Yarmouth	Yarmouth	9189	13142	15446
Digby	Digby	9269	12252	14751
Annapolis	Annapolis	11989	14285	16753
King's	Kentville	13709	14138	18731
Hants	Windsor	11399	14330	17460
Cumberland	Amherst	7572	14339	19533
Colchester	Truro	11228	15469	20045
Pictou	Pictou	21449	25593	28785
Guysborough	Guysborough	7447	10838	12713
Sydney	Antigonish	7103	13467	14971
Richmond	Arichat	7667	10381	12607
Cape Breton	Sydney	14111	17500	20866
Victoria	Baddeck		10100	9643
Inverness	Port Hood	13642	10917	19967
18 Counties		199028	276117	330857
Increase			77089	54740

ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Major General Charles Hastings Doyle.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Jas. W. Johnston, M.P.P.. Attorney General.
Hon. Charles Tupper, M.D., M.P.P., Provincial Secretary.
Hon. William A. Henry, M.P.P., Solicitor General.
Hon. James McNab, M.L.C., Receiver General.
Hon. Isaac LeVesconte, M.P.P., Financial Secretary.
Hon. John McKinnon, M.P.P.
Hon. Alexander McFarlane, M.P.P.
Hon. Samuel Leonard Shannon, M.P.P.
Hon. John Creighton, M.L.C.
James H. Thorne, Clerk.

Retired Members of Council, retaining their rank by special permission of Her Majesty.

Hon. Enos Collins.
Hon. Sir Samuel Cunard, Bt.
Hon. Jas. W. Johnston, M.P.P.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Edward Kennedy, President....Halifax.
Hon. Robert Mollison Cutler.....Guysborough.
Hon. Staley Brown.....Yarmouth.
Hon. Mather Byles Almon.....Halifax.
Hon. Alexander Keith.....Halifax.
Hon. William Anderson Black.....Halifax.
Hon. Henry Gesner Pineo.....Wallace.
Hon. James McNab, Receiver General. Halifax.
Hon. Jonathan McCully.....Halifax.
Hon. William McKeen.....Mabou, C. B.
Hon. Richard A. McHeffey.....Windsor.
Hon. Thomas D. Archibald.....Sydney, C. B.
Hon. Anslem F. Comeau.....Clare.
Hon. Robert Barry Dickey..... Amherst.
Hon. John Holmes.....Pictou.
Hon. John Creighton, M.E.C.....Lunenburg.
Hon. John H. Anderson.....Halifax.
Hon. William C. Whitman..... .....Annapolis.
Hon. Freeman Tupper.....Liverpool.
Hon. Archibald Patterson.....Tatamagouche.
Hon. Samuel Chipman.....Cornwallis.

Chaplain.....Ven. Archdeacon Willis, D.D.
Clerk..... ...John C. Haliburton.
Law Clerk.....John W. Ritchie, Q. C.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.....John James Sawyer.
Messenger.....Joseph Skallish.

The members of the Executive and Legislative Councils are Justices of the Peace throughout the Province so long as they belong to either branch.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(Elected May 28, 1863.) Speaker, ———.

Annapolis....*Hon. James W. Johnston, M. E. C., *Avard Longley, and Geo. Whitman.
Colchester....Northern District—*A. W. McLellan, William Blackwood. Southern District—*Adams G. Archibald and Francis R. Parker.
Cumberland.*Hon. Charles Tupper, M. E. C., *hon. Alexander McFarlane, M. E. C., and *Robert Donkin.
Cape Breton.*William Caldwell and *John Bourinot.
Digby.....*Jno. C. Wade, *Maturin Robichau and *Colin Campbell.
Guysborough.*William O. Heffernan and *Stewart Campbell.
Halifax.....Western District—*John Tobin, *Henry Pryor, and *hon. Samuel Leonard Shannon, M. E. C. Eastern District—*William Armand and Jas. Balcolm.
Hants.....Northern District—*Ezra Churchill and Wm. Lawrence. Southern District—James W. King and Lewis W. Hill.
Inverness....*Hiram Blanchard, *Peter Smyth, and Samuel McDonnell.
Kings.....Northern District—Chas. C. Hamilton, M.D., and Caleb R. Bill. Southern District—*Daniel Moore and Edward L. Brown, M.D.
Lunenburg...Hy. S. Jost, Hy. A. K. Kaulback, and Wm. Slocomb, M.D.
Pictou.....Western District—Donald Fraser and Alex. McKay. Eastern District—*Jas. McDonald and Jas. Fraser.
Queens.....County—John Campbell. Northern District—Chas. Allison. Southern District—*Andrew Cowie.
Richmond....Hon. Isaac LeVesconte, M.E.C., and Wm. Miller.
Shelburne....County—*Thos.Coffin. Shelburne Township—*Jno. Locke. Barrington Township—*Robt. Robertson.
Antigonish...*Hon. Wm. A. Henry, M.E.C., *hon. John McKinnon, M.E.C.
Victoria.....*Wm. Ross and Chas. J. Campbell.
Yarmouth....County—*Thomas Killam. Yarmouth Township—Geo. S. Brown. Argyle Township—Isaac Hatfield.

Clerk, ———.

Names with * were members of the previous House.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

Provincial Secretary's Office.—Provincial secretary, hon. Chas. Tupper, M.P.P.; dep. sec. and chief clerk, James H. Thorne; clerk, Henry W. Johnston.

Financial Secretary's Office.—Financial secretary, hon. Isaac LeVesconte, M.P.P.; clerk, Thomas R. Dewolf.

Receiver General's Office.—Receiver general, hon. James McNab, M.L.C.; clerks, John R. Wallace, Wm. Bell.

Commissioner of Crown Lands Office.—Commissioner of crown lands, surveyor general, and inspector of mines, Samuel P. Fairbanks; deputy, Wm. A. Hendry; clerks, Edward Morris, Frederic LeBlanc, Chas. H. Carman, Peter Doyle, Ebenezer Mosely.

Board of Revenue.—Commissioners, the receiver general (president), the financial secretary, John Williamson, John W. Ritchie, Robt. Boak; clerk, B. B. Oxley.

Customs Department.—First clerk to the receiver general and acting collector, Edward Binney; warehouse keeper, William G. Fife; landing waiters and searchers, John U. Ross (head of the out-door department), Jas. M. Tidmarsh, Jno. W. Cragg; guagers and proof officers, Jos. Austen, Saml. Caldwell; clerks, P. Donaldson, Jas. S. Morris, F. D. Corbett, Thomas F. Knight, J. Strachan; tide surveyor, A. Kelly; shipping officers, Jas. Hills, Wm. Hay, Errol Boyd; warehouse lockers, F. Johnson, Robt. Boak, Wm. Foster, Don. Fraser, Robt. Currie, Wm. McLean, J. L. Compton, R. McDonald, Wellwood Reynolds, E. Leguire, Jno. Crowe, G. Ryder; weighers, Edw. Kelly, John Hatch, Jno. Dirreen; tide-waiters, Edw. Shann, Edw. Kavanagh, Matt. Nangle, Hy. Vaughan, Thos. Clarke, Jno. Steele, Wm. McLaren, Charles Grant, Norman McDonald, Thos. McDonald, Geo. Card, Jas. Barron, Matt. Donohoe, Robert Miller, John C. Drummond; boatmen, Dan. Gallagher, Alex. Mellom; truckman, Jas. Potter; office keeper, Wm. Blackman; broker, William Hill.

Comptroller's Department.—Comptroller of customs and navigation laws, and registrar of shipping, Henry B. Paulin; clerk, James Fitzgerald; surveyor of shipping, Samuel Murphy; messenger, James Venables; commander schooner "Daring," James O'Bryan.

SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Governor	$15,000
Five judges—aggregate amount	14,850
Provincial Secretary	2,800
Receiver General	2,400
Financial Secretary	2,400
Attorney General	2,000
Surveyor General	2,000

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The revenue of Nova Scotia rose from $247,330, in 1836, to $413,880, in 1846. From 1851 to 1862, both inclusive, the revenue and expenditure ranged as follows:

	Revenue.	*Expend.*
1851	$433,120	$423,742
1852	485,582	482,895
1853	510,192	458,712
1854	752,642	776,802
1855	833,069	783,052
1856	691,015	696,397
1857	726,666	793,809
1858	716,025	737,108
1859	698,938	690,595
1860	870,055	852,133
1861	892,324	1,017,502
1862	1,127,298	1,009,701

The revenue in 1862 was derived as follows:

Customs and excise duties	$830,126
Light duty	31,164
Secretary's office, for fees	4,443
Royalty on coal	34,517
Crown lands	16,601
Gold fields	2,421
Hospital for insane	15,876
Railway revenue	139,106
Post office revenue	45,100
Miscellaneous	7,939

The principal part of the revenue for 1862 was thus appropriated:

Civil list	$60,556
Agriculture	2,360
Crown land department	10,017
Debt, interest, &c	26,152
" Railway loan	243,497
Education	66,581
Legislative expenses	32,295
Militia "	20,000
Public works	95,198
Postal communication	68,305
Revenue expenses	53,513
Railway revenue	101,925
Roads and bridges	110,000
Miscellaneous	28,490

There were several other items of expenditure not included under the head "miscellaneous."

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

There are 61 harbors in the Province, which British, foreign, and Colonial shipping enter and depart from. Of these the principal are Halifax, the political and commercial capital of the Province, Yarmouth, Pictou, Windsor, Liverpool, Sydney, Pugwash, and Arichat.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

	Imports.	*Exports.*
1852	$5,970,877	$4,853,903
1853	7,085,431	5,393,588
1854	8,955,410	3,636,525
1855	9,413,515	4,820,645
1856	9,349,160	6,864,790
1857	9,680,880	6,967,830
1858	8,075,590	6,321,490
1859	8,100,955	6,889,130
1860	8,511,549	6,619,534
1861	7,613,227	5,774,334
1862	6,198,553	5,646,961

The larger portion of the exports are derived from the fisheries, mines, forests and agricultural resources. The following is the value of the exports derived from these and other sources in 1860 and 1862:

	1860.	1862.
Agricultural	$786,526	$695,976
Fish, oil, &c	3,094,499	2,335,104
Lumber	767,136	611,725
Products of mines	658,257	677,552
Furs	72,218	64,495
Manufactures	69,978	30,877
Vessels	168,270	1,566,168
Miscellaneous	151,132	197,471

The products of the forests, including ships, are exported to Great Britain; fish to the West Indies; and coal, gypsum, wood, and fish to the United States. The imports from these countries consist of manufactures, breadstuffs, and West India produce.

VESSELS BUILT IN 1853 AND 1862.

	No. vessels.	Tons.	Value.
1853	203	34,376	$1,577,090
1862	201	39,383	1,566,168

Of those built in 1853, 49 were sold in Great Britain, and 30 in the British Colonies. Of those of 1862, 32—measuring 4,670 tons, value $159,200—were sold in Great Britain; 33 vessels—2,373 tons, value $70,212—were sold in the British North American Colonies.

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS of vessels entered inwards at the ports of Nova Scotia in 1861 and 1862.

	1861.			1862.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Great Britain	194	97,538	5,111	195	99,856	5,372
Br. West Indies	259	31,436	1,916	247	26,958	1,697
Br. N. America	2681	227,596	14,451	2608	219,696	13,462
United States	2851	303,638	18,225	2691	281,219	16,628
Other countries	338	36,555	2,101	370	45,318	2,166
Total	6323	695,582	41,520	6111	673,047	39,505

NUMBER, TONNAGE, AND CREWS of vessels entered outwards in 1861 and 1862.

	1861.			1862.		
	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Great Britain	152	68289	4262	98	52618	3564
British W. Indies	476	52890	4541	463	49967	3063
Br. N. America	2655	239036	14995	2258	229929	12254
United States	2509	306333	15836	2784	330957	18462
Other Countries	297	29034	1886	260	26736	1711
Totals	6089	695582	41520	5863	690207	39054

The trade with the United States has grown more rapidly since the Reciprocity treaty came into operation. The internal war of that country is now retarding commercial intercourse; though it has been the cause of many additional vessels being built in the Lower Provinces. The intercolonial treaty providing for the interchange of native products, has also afforded an impetus to commercial intercourse between the British North American Colonies. But what is now desired, is a railway from Halifax to River du Loup, to bind the Lower Provinces to Canada; give a stimulus to commercial intercourse; develop the latent resources of the country; and bind four millions of loyal people together.

TARIFF OF DUTIES.

In force until March 31, 1864.

Apples, fresh or dried, per brl	$1 00
Anchors, grapnels, and anchor palms	5 p.c. ad val
Ashes—Pot and pearl	Free
Ale, beer, or porter, in wood or bottles, per gall	0 06
Biscuit fine, and bread, including crackers or cakes, per 100 lbs	1 00
Biscuit or bread, viz., ship or navy	Free
Bells, organs, and musical instruments for churches	Free.
Bacon, per 100 lbs	2 00
Beef, salted, per brl	1 00
" fresh, per 100 lbs	1 00
Butter, per 100 lbs	1 75
Baggage and apparel of passengers not intended for sale	Free.
Barilla and soda ash	Free.
Beans	Free.

Books or pamphlets not prohibited to be imported into the U. Kingdom*.....Free.
Bullion, gold or silver.....Free.
Burr stones.....Free.
Bristles and hairs used in the manufacture of Brushes.....Free.
Burning fluid, per gall..... $0 10
Cassia and cinnamon ground, per lb..... 0 05
Candles, tallow, per lb..... 0 03
All other kinds, per lb..... 0 08
Cables of hemp or other vegetable substances, or of iron, or iron wire.....5 per cent. ad. val.
Canvas, sail cloth, sail twine, and ready made sails.....5 per cent. ad. val.
Cattle, viz: Horses, mares, or geldings; each.... 10 00
Oxen, or other neat cattle, 3 years old or upwards, each..... 7 50
Cows and cattle under three years old, each..... 2 50
Sheep, each..... 0 75
Hogs, alive, over 100 lbs. weight, each... 5 00
100 lbs. weight, and under, each... 0 50
Asses and mules.....Free.
Cheese, per 100 lbs..... 1 00
Chocolate or cocoa paste, per lb..... 0 03
Cocoa.....Free.
Coffee, green, per lb..... 0 04
" roasted, burned or ground, per lb..... 0 05
Clocks, and all wheels, machinery and materials used in their manufacture..20 per cent. ad. val.
Confectionery, syrups, and articles manufactured from sugar.....20 per cent. ad. val.
Cigars and snuff..... 20 per cent. ad. val.
Currants and figs.....10 per cent. ad. val.
Copper and zinc, viz: Yellow metal, composition and zinc, for ship sheathing, of a size 48 in. long by 14 in. wide, and sheathing felt; copper, composition and zinc bars or bolts, nails, spikes and clinch rings for ship building..Free.
In pigs or bricks, old or worn, or fit only to be remanufactured.....Free.
Cutch.....Free.
Coal.....Free.
Coins of gold or silver, and British copper coin.....Free.
Corkwood.....Free.
Corn, viz: Wheat, rye, indian corn, barley, oats, rice, and buckwheat, unground; barley meal, rye meal, oat meal, rice meal, buckwheat meal, indian meal, peas and beans.....Free.
Cotton yarn.....5 p. cent. ad. val.
Cordage, tarred or untarred, whether fitted for rigging or otherwise.....5 per cent. ad. val.
Engravings, photographs and paintings....Free.
Flour, wheat, per brl..... 0 25
Fish, viz: fresh, dried, salted, or pickled...Free.
Fish Hooks.....Free.
Flax.....Free.
Furniture, that has been in actual use, working tools and implements, the property of emigrants or persons coming to reside in the province, and not intended for sale—not to include machinery, musical instruments, and plate..Free.
Ginger, ground, per lb..... 0 04
Hops.....Free.
Hams, smoked or dried, per 100 lbs..... 2 00
Hay and straw.....Free.
Hemp and tow.....Free.
Hides, or pieces of hides, raw, not tanned, curried or dressed.....Free.
Horns.....Free.
Horses and carriages of travellers, and horses, cattle, carriages and other vehicles when employed in carrying merchandise, together with the necessary harness and tackle, so long as the same are actually in use for that purpose.Free.

* Printed books, duty free, except reprints of books the copyright whereof is protected by Acts of the Imperial Parliament. On the importation of any reprints of books, bound or in covers, the copyright of which is protected by the Imperial Acts, there shall be paid an AD VALOREM duty of 20 per cent; this duty does not extend to newspapers, or other regular periodicals, containing extracts only from such books — such reprints not liable to duty unless the originalss hall have been registered according to the provisions of the Imperial Act, 5 and 6 Victoria, entitled "An Act to amend the Law of Copyright."

Iron, viz; Unwrought or pig iron, scrap iron, iron rails for railroads, and old iron fit only to be re-manufactured.....Free.
In bars or bolts, pipes or tubes, sheet iron, iron spikes, clinch rings, boiler plates, hoop iron, iron rigging, iron chains, and iron knees for ships.....5 per cent. ad. val.
Lead, pig and old lead, fit only to be re-manufactured.....Free.
Lard, per 100 lbs..... $1 75
Leather, viz: Sole leather, including hides and skins, partially dressed therefor, per lb..... 0 04
Boots, shoes, and leather manufactures of all kinds; upper leather of all sorts, including hides and skins partially dressed therefor....10 .....per cent. ad. val.
Lime and limestone.....Free.
Lines for the Fisheries, of all kinds.....Free.
Molasses, per gallon..... 0 05
Meat, fresh, (except beef or pork,).10 p. c. ad. val.
Manures of all kinds.....Free.
Maps and charts.....Free.
Machinery of all kinds for mills, steamboats and manufactories.....5 per cent. ad. val.
Nets, fishing nets and seines of all kinds....Free.
Onions, per 100 lbs..... 0 50
Oakum.....5 per cent. ad. val.
Ores of all kinds.....Free.
Oils, viz; Palm oil, train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins or skins, the produce of fish or creatures living in the sea.....Free.
rock or coal, and benzole, per gall..... 0 10
Paraffine..... 0 07
Pears, fresh or dried per brl..... 1 00
Pork, salted, per brl..... 1 00
" fresh, per 100 lbs..... 1 00
Pitch.....5 per cent. ad. val.
Paintings and engravings.....Free.
Plants, shrubs, and trees.....Free.
Plate, of gold and silver, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.....Free.
Potatoes.....Free.
Printing presses and types, and printer's ink.Free.
Printing paper, not less than demy size....Free.
Pepper and pimento, ground, per lb..... 0 04
Poultry, of all sorts, dead....10 per cent. ad. val.
Patent medicines.....20 per cent. ad. val.
Rags, viz: Old rags, old rope, junk, old fishing nets and old canvas.....Free.
Rosin.....Free.
Raisins per lb..... 0 02
Sugar of the maple.....Free.
Candied, brown, crushed, bastard facings, and refined, per 100 lbs..... 2 00
Brown or muscovado, not refined, per 100 lbs..... 1 50
Sail cloth of all kinds, canvas, sail twine and ready made sails, and grummets.5 p. c. ad. val.
Sails, rigging, and ship materials saved from vessels wrecked on the coast of this province, and saved from vessels owned and registered in the province, if wrecked on the coast of this province or elsewhere.....Free.
Salt.....Free.
Seeds of all kinds, for agricultural purposes.Free.
Skins, furs, pelts, or tails, undressed.....Free.
Stones, unmanufactured, including slate...Free.
Spirits, viz: Brandy, cordials, and other spirits (except rum, Geneva and whiskey), not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength of proof, per gall..... $0 90
Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength of proof, per gall..... 0 40
Geneva and whiskey, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength of proof per gall..... 0 70

NOTE.—Rum, gin, brandy, or alcohol, not allowed to be brought into the province by sea, or otherwise, in any cask or package containing less than 100 galls., under penalty of $40 for each cask or package, and forfeiture of the liquor. Not to apply to any such liquors from Europe, British West Indies, or any of the British North American Possessions.

Spirits or strong waters, not otherwise enumerated, not being pure alcohol, mixed with any ingredients, and although thereby coming under the head of some other denomination, with the exception of varnish, (in any package,) shall be deemed spirits or strong waters, and shall pay a duty per gall. of..... $0 50
Statuary.....Free.
Straw and hay.....Free.
Snuff and cigars.....20 per cent. ad. val.
Sands of all kinds.....Free.
Sheathing paper for ships.....Free.
Teas, viz: Souchong, congou, pekoe, bohea, and all other black teas, per lb..... 0 06
Gunpowder, hyson, young hyson, twankay, and other green teas, per lb..... 0 11
Tobacco, manufactured, (except snuff and cigars,) per lb..... 0 05
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....Free.
Tongues of cattle, dried or pickled, per 100 lbs... 2 00
Tar.....5 per cent ad. val.
Tallow .....Free.
Twines and Lines, of all kinds, used in the fisheries.....Free.
Tow and hemp.....Free.
Turpentine, raw.....Free.
Whale fin, or bone.....Free.
Wood, viz: Boards, planks, staves, square timber, shingles, and firewood, but not to include woods used for dyeing.....Free.
Wines, viz: Hock, constantia, malmsey, tokay, champagne, Burgundy, hermitage, Sauterne, Moselle and claret, costing $2 and upwards, per gall..... 1 40
Madeira, port, sherry, and all other wines, of which the first cost is £20 sterling per pipe and upwards, per gall..... 0 80
All wines, of which the first cost is under £20 sterling per pipe, per gall..... 0 40
All other goods, wares, and merchandise, not otherwise charged with duty, and not enumerated in the exemptions....10 per cent. ad. val.

Exemptions under the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States.—Grain, flour, and bread-stuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton wool, seeds, and vegetables; dried and undried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish, and all other creatures living in the water; poultry and eggs; hides, furs, skins or tails, undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow, lard, horns, manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; firewood; plants, shrubs, and trees; pelts; wool; fish oil; rice, broom corn, and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn, wrought, or unwrought burr or grindstones; dye stuffs; flax, hemp and tow unmanufactured; tobacco, unmanufactured; rags.

LIGHT DUTY—10 cents per ton.

Excise duties.

Ale, porter, and other malt liquors brewed or manufactured in the province, per gall..... $0 02
Tobacco leaf, manufactured into tobacco, cigars or snuff, per lb..... 0 01

Books, drawings, paintings or prints of an immoral or indecent character are prohibited to be imported under a penalty of $50 for each offence, and forfeiture of the goods.

Prohibitions 16 *&* 17 *Victoria, Cap.* 107.

Gunpowder, ammunition, arms or utensils of war, except from the United Kingdom, or any British Possession, and base and counterfeit coin, are absolutely prohibited to be imported or brought, either by sea or inland carriage or navigation, into the *British Possessions* in *America.*

Exemptions, by Proclamation, from Canada, New Brunswick, P. E. Island, and Newfoundland.—Animals, ashes, bark, butter, cheese, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, coal, copper, earth, wheat flour, firewood, fish, fish oil, viz: train oil, spermaceti oil, head matter and blubber, fins and skins, the produce of fish and creatures living in the sea; fruits, furs of all kinds, grains and breadstuffs of all kinds, grindstones, gypsum, ground or unground, hay, straw, hides, hops, horns, iron in pigs and blooms, lard, lead in pigs, lime, lumber of all kinds, ochres, ores of all kinds, rock salt, meats, salted and fresh, seeds, skins, undressed, stones of all kinds, tallow, timber of all kinds, vegetables, wool.

INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES.

The industrial resources of Nova Scotia consist principally of the products of the soil, mines, fisheries, and forests.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OF 1851 AND 1861.

Products.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Buck-wheat.	Maize.	Peas.	Rye.	Hay.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.		bush.	bush.	tons.
1851	297159	196007	1384437	170301	37475	21638	61438	287837
1861	312081	269578	1978137	195340	15592	21333	59706	334287

Products.	Turnips.	Potatoes.	Other Roots.	Butter.	Cheese.	Horses.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	lbs.	lbs.			
1851	467125	1986789	32325	3613890	652069	28789	243713	282189
1861	554318	3824864	.....	4532711	901296	41927	151793	332653

Products.	Swine.	Clover and Timothy Seed.	Maple Sugar.	Cloth.	Milch Cows.	Fulled Cloth.	Carrots.
		bush.	lbs.	yards.		yards.	bush.
1851	51533						
1861	53217	9882	249549	1039214	110504	181709	87727

In addition to the above there were in 1861, 186,484 bushels of apples, and 4335 bushels of plums raised in Nova Scotia. The quantity of land under cultivation in the latter year was 1,027,792 acres, valued at $18,791,825; the value of agricultural products was $8,021,860; and the number of males engaged in agriculture was 47,203.

Committee of Management under the Act to provide for Agricultural Exhibitions and the Improvement of Stock.—Dis. No. 3, including the Counties of Annapolis, Lunenburgh, Kings—Avard Longley, Abrm. Hebb, Geo. Hamilton, in conjunction with hon. Jno. Creighton and hon. S. L. Shannon. *Dis. No. 4, including the Counties of Pictou, Antigonish, Guysborough*—W. H. Harris, Robt. Trotter, Jno. J. Marshall, in conjunction with hon. A. McFarlane and hon. J. McKinnon.

NATURAL HISTORY.

As the Natural History of each of the Lower Provinces is very much alike, it is needless to repeat the subject here in detail. We therefore refer the reader to the section of this work relating to New Brunswick for a brief outline of the Natural History of the country.

GEOLOGY.

New Red Sandstone.—This system is confined to a narrow belt which circles the head of Minas basin and Cobequid bay, and a narrow ridge extending from Annapolis basin along the bay of Fundy, and within five miles of the last named bay, to the Minas basin.

Minerals.—The minerals of this system are not sufficiently extensive to warrant mining operations; the principal are magnetic and specular iron ore, copper, quartz, and a great variety of finely crystalized minerals not of much use in commerce, though of importance to the geologist in ascertaining the geological character of the country.

Carboniferous, or Coal Districts.—This district forms a large part of the counties of Cumberland, Colchester, Hants, Pictou, Sydney, Guysborough, and the island of Cape Breton.

Minerals.—Coal in great abundance and of good quality, grindstone, limestone, gypsum, iron ore, grey oxide of manganese, galena, or sulphate of lead, sandstone, brick and pottery clay, sulphate of barytes, used as a substitute for white lead, and copperas. Coal is raised at Pictou, Joggins, and Sydney.

Devonian and Upper Silurian Rocks.—This system lies in detached spots, in the counties of Digby, Annapolis, Kings, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Sydney, Guysborough, and the southern Atlantic coast of Cape Breton island.

Minerals.—Iron ore is very plentiful and of good quality at Great Village, Colchester; Moose river and Nictau in Annapolis, and East river of Pictou. The varieties of iron ore are specular, magnetic, and brown hematite, along with anthracite and other ferruginous substances. The other minerals of this system are copper in small quantities; sulphate of barytes, white, coloured, and spotted marble; porphyry and quartz.

The Metamorphic District—Extends along the Atlantic coast of Nova Scotia proper, from Chedabucto bay to Saint Mary's bay. Its length is 250 miles, breadth 40 miles; it consists of altered rocks such as clay-stone, quartz rock, mica stone, granite, gneiss, etc.

The Metamorphic district until within the last three years was considered the most unprofitable formation in the Province. Gold is now found in large quantities, imbedded in the slaty and quartzite rocks of this formation, as will appear from the details given below.

MINERALS.

There is no country on the American Continent, of equal extent, where useful minerals are so abundant, and where the facilities for transportation are so advantageous as in Nova Scotia.

Gold, copper, iron ore, and coal, besides numerous other mineral substances, valuable in commerce, are abundant.

Gold has been found in all parts of the metamorphic district. With the exception of a few spots of alluvial diggings, gold is found in quartz veins, varying in thickness from the fraction of an inch to several feet. The quartz with the accompanying rocks are very hard, and run in all directions.

The following tabular statement is extracted from the Gold Commissioners' Report for 1862. It shows the total quantity of gold obtained from quartz and rubbish crushed, and from alluvial washings.

District.	Gold obtained from			Total Quantity.
	Quartz Crushed.	Rubbish Crushed.	Alluvial Washings	
Tangier	oz. 865	.....	.....	oz. 865
Ovens	.....	.....	oz. 311	311
Wine Harbor	1673	oz. 15	.....	1688
Sherbrooke	1976	47	.....	2023
Isaac's Harbor	357	.....	.....	357
Oldham	51	.....	.....	51
Renfrew	308	.....	.....	308
Waverly	1507	.....	.....	1507
	6737	62	311	7110

Quantity obtained from other districts	oz.	165
Quantity per returns, as above		7110
Total		7275

The total amount received for rent was	$29,467
And the expenditure was	$25,631
Chief gold commissioner's salary	1,416
Balance paid to the receiver general	2,420

Of the expenditure $9,166 were paid proprietors of land, and $4,840 were expended in the construction of roads in the vicinity of the mines. The average number of men employed during the year was 500; so the quantity obtained would average over one dollar per day to each labourer.

The rent system having been abolished, and royalty only collected, the additional experience employed in mining, washing, and amalgamating, is now leading to a more enlarged development of this vast resource of wealth.

The amount of gold obtained in 1863 far exceeds that of the previous year.

Copper has been discovered in numerous places.

Iron Ore is abundant and of the best quality. Two foundries have been established in Annapolis County; and in Londonderry are situated the "Acadian Iron and Steel Company" works. These works produce large quantities of iron of the best quality.

Coal.—The following tabular statement shows the quantity of coal raised, sold, and exported from the mines of Nova Scotia in 1862:

Mines and Proprietors.	Sold at Home.	Exported to States.	Exp. to neighb. colonies
Albion Mines } Sydney " } Association. Joggins " } Lingan " }	15550	175116	11046
	46948	25113	39620
	1156	401	1790
	1036	32784	384
Glacé Bay, Archibald	1842	5715	
Little Bras d'Or, Colling	2354	340	1208
" Guthro and Laffan	148	435	1964
Pictou, McKay	186		
" I. B. D. Fraser	422		
Cumberland, J. Fellowes	.....	.....	468
Com. Bay, Archibald	2017	340	519
J. Campbell, C.B.	105	181	1076
Bridge Port, Cadigan	1199	1866	84
River Hebert, Geo. Hibbert.	250	4561	73
Com. Bay, Bourinot	1864	14071	
Schooner Pond, H. Ross	370		
Glacé Bay, A. Campbell	30		
Totals.....tons	75530	263374	58233

Total quantity of coals sold in Nova Scotia, in the years named, in tons:—

1850.	1851.	1852.	1860.	1861.	1862.
95700	83421	100466	309558	326429	397608

The foregoing table shows a remarkable increase during the 12 years.

The value of coal exported in 1862, was $624,904.

There were exported in 1862, from the quarries of Nova Scotia, as follows:—

Stone to the value of	$22,223
Gypsum " "	30,425

Total value of exports from the mines and quarries $677,552. Though lime is not among the exports, there were 136,848 bushels manufactured in 1861.

FISHERIES.

This important branch of industry gives employment to a large amount of tonnage; and supplies a large item of domestic food, besides adding greatly to the exports of the country, as will be seen by the following tabular statement of the products of the sea and rivers for 1850 and 1860:—

	1850.	1860.
Vessels employed	812	900
Boats "	5161	8816
Men	10,394	14,322
Quintals of dried fish	196,434	396,425
Mackerel, barrels	100,047	66,108
Shad, "	3536	7649
Herrings, "	53200	194,170
Alewives, "	5343	12,565
Salmon, "	1669	2481
Salmon, smoked,		2738
Boxes of herring	15409	35557

The value of the fish caught in 1860, was $2,376,721; and the value of the products of the sea exported in 1862, was $2,335,104, exclusive of the value of fish used in the colony during the latter year.

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

Of the proceeds of this branch of industry, there were exported in 1862:—

Lumber to the value of	$440945
Laths	3842
Shingles	20359
Staves	45711
Spars, &c.	19277
Timber	14722
Firewood	70711
Total value	$611725

This is exclusive of large amounts used for domestic purposes, and shipbuilding.

The largest amount of tonnage built in the Province in any year, was in 1854. It amounted in that year to 52,814 tons, value $2,546,595. Since that year the amount of tonnage built has varied from twenty thousand to forty thousand tons per annum.

CROWN LANDS.

In 1862 there were 320 grants issued, comprising 38,688 acres; and the proceeds of sales in that year amounted to $15,104. The net revenue, after deducting expenses, was $6,446.

According to the report of a Committee of the Legislature, in 1863, there were 770,000 acres of ungranted lands fit for profitable cultivation; of this quantity 620,000 were in Nova Scotia proper, and 150,000 acres in Cape Breton.

The cultivab'e lands were distributed in the counties as follows:—

The County of	Annapolis	100,000 acres.
"	Colchester	25,000
"	Cumberland	75,000
"	Guysborough	80,000
"	Hants	35,000
"	King's	55,000
"	Lunenburg	80,000
"	Pictou	37,000
"	Shelburne	20,000
"	Halifax	45,000
"	Queen's	8,000
"	Yarmouth	15,000
"	Sydney	6,000
"	Digby	40,000

The 150,000 acres in Cape Breton are in small blocks, the largest from 1000 to 5000, and chiefly occupied by squatters.

There is a large tract (35,000 acres) in the county of Hants, about ten miles from the Railroad station at Windsor, that might be opened up for settlement without much cost, as roads now run to these valuable lands.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration to Nova Scotia has been for the last ten or fifteen years on a very limited scale. Indeed the government of the country almost lost sight of the subject for a long time. In 1863, the Legislature of the Province passed an act " to provide for the distribution and settlement of industrious immigrants."

The Government Immigration Office is now open at 46, Bedford Row, Halifax, where the duties according to the Act of last Session of the House of Assembly will be attended to and carried on. Persons wishing to engage mechanics or laborers can call and enter their names and addresses. Immigrants arriving, or who have recently arrived, and requiring aid or information from the Agent, can obtain the same, in so far as lies in his power, by application at the office.

MANUFACTURES.

In addition to that included under the head of " Agricultural Products," above given,—the factories and manufactures for 1861 were as follows:—

Hand Looms	13,230
Bricks, No.	7,659
Carriages	2,131
Leather, value	$240,386
Malt liquor, galls.	109,867
Mills, factories, &c.,	$1,741,584

In addition there were 47 block and pump makers, 12 brass founders, 147 cabinet makers, 4 boiler makers, 1,147 coopers, 15 chair makers, 3 soap and candle factories, 3 axe factories, 6 gun smiths, 1 paper mill, 1 tobacco mill, 2 nail factories, 11 iron foundries, 3 cabinet factories, 8 shoe factories, 1 engine factory, 1 pottery, 1 pail factory, 414 grist mills, &c. The value of these with other factories is estimated at $1,011,480.

There are in addition 1401 saw mills, 130 shingle mills, 6 lath mills.

The total value of land, stock, vessels, mills, factories, &c., was $34,312,538. And of the agricultural products, fish, forest products, minerals, &c., $13,626,031.

This estimate is exclusive of stocks, &c., and real estate.

PUBLIC WORKS—CANALS.

There are two *Canals* in Nova Scotia in course of construction.

The one leading from Halifax to Cobequid Bay was commenced in 1825. Owing to financial difficulties the first Company failed to finish it. A new Company has recently been organized; and the works are now nearly completed.

The *St. Peter's Canal* is a Government work. The object of it is to connect St. Peter's Bay on the Atlantic coast of Cape Breton Island with Bras d'Or Lake, distance 2,300 feet.

The Commissioners for the construction of this Canal are William LeVesconte, Robert Kavanagh, and Edwin Flinn.

RAILWAYS.

There are two railways in the Province, one from Halifax to Truro, 61 miles; the other, a branch to Windsor, 32 miles; in all 93 miles. Total cost of construction up to the end of 1862 was $4,273,282. The Report of the special Commissioners in 1863 states that it will require an expenditure of nearly $100,000 to place the railways of Nova Scotia in an efficient state of repair.

The aggregate number of passengers that travelled on the Railways of Nova Scotia in 1862 was 104,524.

The following table gives the results of operations from 1860 to 1862.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Receipts from all sources	$116,742	$120,917	$139,106
Working expenses	96,472	94,114	101,925
Net Revenue	$20,270	$26,802	$37,181

JUDICIAL.

The laws of Nova Scotia have recently been revised and simplified.

The Supreme Court has powers similar to those exercised by the Courts of Queen's Bench, Exchequer, Common Pleas, and Chancery. It has jurisdiction as low as twenty dollars, and is the court of appeal from the decisions of Justices of the Peace in civil suits.

Justices' Courts.—There are upwards of fourteen hundred Justices of the Peace in the Province. In civil suits the jurisdiction is as high as forty dollars. These courts hold criminal examinations, and try numerous small offences.

Courts of Sessions.—These courts are held in each county once a year, or oftener, and have power to try larcenies up to forty dollars. Local officers are appointed at the sessions.

In each County there is a *Court of Probate*, which has control of the property of deceased persons.

There is also a Court of *Error*, of *Vice-Admiralty*, and of *Marriage and Divorce*.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, HAVING LAW AND EQUITY JURISDICTION THROUHOUT THE PROVINCE.

Chief Justice, hon. William Young; assst. Judges, hon. Wm. Blowers Bliss, D.C.L.; hon. Edmund Murray Dodd, hon. William Fredk. DesBarres, and hon. Lewis Morris Wilkins; attorney-general, hon. James W. Johnston; solicitor general, hon. Wm. A. Henry; Queen's counsel, hon. James W. Johnston, hon. John Creighton, Samuel P. Fairbanks, hon. Wm. A. Henry, Adams G. Archibald, M. I. Wilkins, Charles W. H. Harris, John W. Ritchie, John C. Wade, Stewart Campbell, hon. John McCully, Beamish Murdoch, Hiram Blanchard, and Alex. C. McDonald; clerk of the crown and prothonotary, J.W. Nutting; account. ant general, Chas. Twining. Masters—Halifax, Chas. Twining, Hugh Hartshorne, Alex. James, Wm. Howe; Pictou, Edward Roach, Martin I. Wilkins, Daniel Dickson; Yarmouth, Thomas D. Chipman; District of Shelburne, Thomas Johnston; District of Barrington, Gabriel Robertson; Hants, David Freize, William H. Blanchard; Kings, George A. Blanchard, Chas. W. H. Harris, Stephen H. Moore, James R. Prescott; Lunenburg, James Dowling; Annapolis, Robert Bath, Silas H. Morse, George S. Milledge; Queens, Chas. Morse, J. N. S. Marshall; Antigonish, Henry P. Hill; Colchester, James F. Blanchard; Cape Breton, Donald N. McQueen; Guysborough, Samuel R. Russell. Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, Fitzgerald Cochran. Crier of the Court, J. Monteith.

COURT OF ERROR.

The Lieutenant-Governor and the members of Her Majesty's Executive Council.

COURT OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Lieutenant-Governor (President), the hon. Judge Bliss (Vice-President), and the members of Her Majesty's Executive Council. Registrar, James H. Thorne. Advocates and Proctors, the barristers and attornies of the Supreme Court.

COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY OF HALIFAX.

Vice-Admiral, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor; Judge, the hon. Alexander Stewart, companion of the most honorable order of the Bath. Surrogates: Halifax, Charles Twining, John C. Halliburton, Alex. Primrose, John W. Ritchie, Samuel P. Fairbanks, and Nepean Clarke; Wallace, hon. Alex. McFarlane; Truro, Ebenezer Munro; Windsor, Harry King; Arichat, C. F. Harrington; Sydney, C. B., James McKeagney; Antigonish, hon. W. A. Henry. Receiver General of Droits, C. B. Hamilton. Registrar, James R. Smith. Marshal, Hugh Hartshorne. Advocate and Procurator General, hon. Jas. W. Johnston. Advocates and Proctors, the barristers and attornies of the Supreme Court. Interpreter and translator of German and French, Robert G. Haliburton. The sheriffs, mayors, and constables throughout the Province, are also officers of this court. Usher and messenger, James Venables. Bank of Admiralty deposits, the Bank of British North America, at Halifax.

The Court sits on stated days by adjournment, and also on the intermediate days, whenever business may require.

BARRISTERS AND ATTOREYS.

Names.	Admit. Barrist.	Admit. Attorn.	Residence.
James S. Morse.....	Oct. 1810	Oct. 1810	Amherst.
James W. Nutting...	Oct. 1810	Oct. 1810	Halifax.
*Hon. J. W. Johnston	Oct. 1814	Oct. 1813	"
*Hon. J. Creighton..	Ap. 1816	Ap. 1815	Lunenburg.
Wm. Q. Sawers.....	Oct. 1817	Oct. 1817	Halifax.
*S. P. Fairbanks	Ap. 1818	Ap. 1817	"
Geo. T. Solomon.....	Ap. 1821	Ap. 1820	Lunenburg.
Beamish Murdoch....	July 1822	July 1821	Halifax.
*Charles Twining....	Ap. 1823	Ap. 1823	"
Alex. Primrose.....	July 1823	July 1822	"
Charles D. Roach....	Oct. 1823	Oct. 1822	Amherst.
John J. Sawyer.....	Jan. 1825	Jan. 1824	Halifax.
George R. Grassie....	Ap. 1825	Ap. 1824	Annapolis.
*Chas. W. H. Harris.	Jan. 1827	Jan. 1827	Kentville.
Charles B. Owen.....	Jan. 1827	Jan. 1826	Yarmouth.
H. Hartshorne, D.C.L	July 1827	July 1827	Halifax.
James A. Dennison..	Oct. 1827	Oct. 1826	Digby.
Robert B. Dickson...	Oct. 1827	Oct. 1826	Truro.
*Martin I. Wilkins...	Jan. 1828	Jan. 1828	Pictou.
Ed. H. Harrington...	Oct. 1828	Oct. 1827	Halifax.
Silas L. Morse.....	Jan. 1829	Ap. 1827	Amherst.
Harry King, D.C.L..	Jan. 1829	Jan. 1829	Windsor.
Stephen H. Moore...	Jan. 1829	Jan. 1828	Kentville.
John C. Halliburton.	July 1829	July 1828	Halifax.
William H. Keating..	Nov. 1829	Oct. 1828	"
*William Sutherland.	Nov. 1829	Oct. 1828	"
Edward Roch	May 1830	May 1829	Pictou.
Henry Pryor, D.C.L.	Jan. 1831	Jan. 1831	Halifax.
Thomas B. Akins....	May 1831	May 1830	"
*John W. Ritchie....	Jan. 1832	Jan. 1831	"
Silas L. Morse.....	May 1832	May 1831	Bridgetown.
Nepean Clarke.....	Oct. 1832	Nov. 1831	Halifax.
*James R. Smith	July 1833	July 1833	"
Archibald McQueen..	July 1833	July 1832	Port Hood.
A. M. Uniacke, D.C.L	Oct. 1833	Oct. 1833	Halifax.
Hon. Robt. B. Dickey	Jan. 1834	Jan. 1833	Amherst.
Donald N. McQueen.	Jan. 1834	Jan. 1833	Sydney, C.B
George S. Milledge ..	Jan. 1834	Ap. 1833	Annapolis.
Chas. E. W. Schmidt.	Ap. 1834	Jan. 1833	Halifax.
Daniel Owen.....	Ap. 1834	Ap. 1833	Lunenburg.
Henry A. Grantham	Nov. 1834	Oct. 1833	Yarmouth.
Henry B. Webster...	May 1835	Ap. 1834	Kentville.
*Stewart Campbell...	July 1835	July 1834	G'ysborough
Perez M. Cunningham	July 1835	July 1835	Windsor.
John D. Kinnear....	July 1836	July 1835	Amherst.
John McGregor.....	Nov. 1836	Nov. 1835	Halifax.
Hon. J. McCully, S.G	Jan. 1837	Jan. 1836	"
Ebenezer F. Munro..	Jan. 1837	Jan. 1836	Truro.
Chas. F. Harrington .	Oct. 1837	Nov. 1836	Arichat, C.B
William C. Whidden	Oct. 1837	Nov. 1836	Shelburne.
David Matheson	Oct. 1837	Nov. 1836	Pictou.
Peter Lynch	Oct. 1837	Nov. 1836	Halifax.
Henry P. Hill.....	Jan. 1838	Jan. 1837	Antigonish.
James Fogo.....	May 1838	May 1837	Pictou.
F'rick W. Grantham.	May 1838	May 1837	Yarmouth.
Daniel Dickson.....	July 1838	July 1837	Pictou.
J. McKeagney [A.G.	Oct. 1838	Oct. 1837	Sydney, C.B
*Hon. A. G. Archibald	Jan. 1839	Jan. 1837	Truro.
S. Leonard Shannon.	Jan. 1839	Jan. 1839	Halifax.
Henry C. D. Twining.	Ap. 1839	May 1838	"
Jas. Robert Prescott.	Ap. 1839	Ap. 1839	Kentville.
Edward A. Pyke.....	July 1839	July 1838	Cornwallis.
William Howe.....	July 1839	July 1839	Halifax.
George A. Blanchard.	Oct. 1839	Oct. 1838	Kentville.
Charles Morse.....	Nov. 1840	Oct. 1839	Liverpool.
*John C. Wade.....	July 1841	July 1840	Digby.
William A. Henry...	Nov. 1841	Nov. 1840	Antigonish.
William H. Troop....	Ap. 1842	Jan. 1841	Bridgetown.
J. C. Cogswell, D.C.L	Ap. 1842	Ap. 1844	Halifax.
James Murray, jr.....	July 1842	Ap. 1841	Yarmouth.
Hiram Blanchard....	Ap. 1843	Nov. 1841	Halifax.
Peter S. Archibald...	Ap. 1843	Ap. 1842	Truro.
Robert McCully... ..	Ap. 1843	Ap. 1842	Amherst.
Alfred F. Haliburton.	Ap. 1843	Ap. 1842	Baddeck.
John D. McNutt.....	May 1844	Ap. 1842	Truro.
Timothy D. Ruggles..	May 1844	Ap. 1843	Bridgetown.
Philip C. Hill, D.C.L.	May 1844	May 1844	Halifax.
Thomas W. Harris...	July 1844	July 1843	Kentville.
James Hall Thorne ..	July 1844	July 1844	Bridgetown.
Alex. McFarlane	Dec. 1844	Dec. 1843	Amherst.
Alexander James....	May 1845	May 1844	Halifax.
Charles Jas. Stewart.	May 1845	May 1844	Amherst.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.—(*Continued.*)

Names.	Admit. Barrist.	Admit. Attorn.	Residence.
Edward P. Nutting..	May 1845	May 1844	Halifax.
Wm. R. Cutler.....	July 1845	July 1844	Arichat.
John McKinlay.....	July 1845	July 1844	Pictou.
Simeon C. Irish.....	Ap. 1846	Ap. 1845	Antigonish.
J. W. Johnston, jr...	July 1846	July 1846	Halifax.
Peter H. LeNoir.....	Ap. 1847	Ap. 1846	"
Richard Sands, jr....	Ap. 1847	Ap. 1847	Granville.
Alex. C. McDonald..	July 1847	July 1846	Pictou.
Francis S. Beamish..	July 1847	July 1846	Halifax.
Amos B. Chandler...	Nov.1847	July 1846	Amherst.
Norman F. Uniacke..	July 1848	July 1847	Halifax.
James Thomson.....	July 1848	July 1847	"
Edward C. Cowling..	Dec. 1848	Nov.1847	Annapolis.
Daniel J. Javnrin	Dec. 1848	Nov.1847	Arichat.
James Whitman.....	Ap. 1849	Ap. 1849	"
Henry Wm. Smith...	July 1849	July 1848	Liverpool.
William Twining	Dec. 1849	Dec. 1848	Halifax.
Isaac J. Wylde.....	July 1850	July 1849	Guysboro'.
Wm. H. Blanchard..	Dec. 1850	Dec. 1849	Windsor.
Matthew H. Richey..	Dec. 1850	Dec. 1849	Halifax.
Mather B. Desbrisay.	Ap. 1851	May 1850	Chester.
John Skerry.....	Ap. 1851	Ap. 1851	Halifax.
William B. Chandler.	July 1851	July 1836	Arichat.
James McDonald....	Dec. 1851	Dec. 1850	Pictou.
Daniel McDonald....	Ap. 1852	Ap. 1851	Antigonish.
John S. Marshall	July 1852	July 1851	Liverpool.
John Burnyeat.....	Nov.1852	July 1851	Truro.
John Stubs.....	Nov.1852	Dec. 1851	Amherst.
Peter S. Hamilton ...	Nov.1852	Dec. 1851	Halifax.
Lewis W. DesBarres.	Ap. 1853	Ap. 1852	Guysboro'.
George A. McKenzie.	Ap. 1853	Dec. 1851	Pictou.
Robert G. Haliburton	July 1853	July 1853	Halifax.
Thomas J. Wallace ..	Nov.1853	Nov.1853	"
Samuel W. DeBlois..	Ap. 1854	Ap. 1852	"
James G. Tobin.....	Dec. 1854	Nov.1853	"
Otto Weeks.....	Dec. 1854	Nov.1853	"
Wm. M. Fullerton...	Ap. 1855	July 1853	Amherst.
Clifford K. Morse....	Dec. 1855	Dec. 1854	"
Hugh McDonald.....	Dec. 1855	Dec. 1854	Antigonish.
John L. Tremain.....	Ap. 1856	Dec. 1854	Port Hood.
John E. Whidden....	Dec. 1856	Dec. 1855	Halifax.
Jared C. Troop.....	Dec. 1856	Dec. 1855	Bridgetown.
H. A. K. Kaulback ..	Dec. 1856	Dec. 1855	Lunenburg.
Brenton H. Collins ..	Dec. 1856	Dec. 1855	Halifax.
Fitzgerald C. Cochran	Dec. 1856	Dec. 1855	"
George Campbell....	Dec. 1856	Dec. 1855	Truro.
James J. Kerr.....	Dec. 1856	Dec. 1855	Wallace.
Henry Oldright.....	Nov.1857	Dec. 1856	"
Jos. Norman Ritchie.	Nov.1857	Nov.1857	Halifax.
James Dennison	May 1858	Dec. 1856	Digby.
A. W. White, jr.....	May 1858	May 1857	Shelburne.
Thomas W. Chesley..	May 1858	May 1857	Bridgetown.
William M. Gray....	May 1858	May 1857	Halifax.
John T. Smith.....	May 1858	May 1857	Amherst.
Robie Uniacke.....	Aug.1858	Aug.1858	Halifax.
William A. DeBlois..	Jan. 1859	Nov.1857	"

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.—(*Continued.*)

Names.	Admit. Barrist.	Admit. Attorn.	Residence.
Joseph Creighton....	Jan. 1859	Nov.1857	Lunenburg.
Wm. Fitz Uniacke...	Jan. 1859	Nov.1857	Halifax.
J. W. K. Johnston. .	Dec. 1859	Jan. 1859	"
N. W. White.....	Dec. 1859	Jan. 1859	Shelburne.
William A. D. Morse	Dec. 1859	Jan. 1859	Halifax.
Newton LeG. McKay	Dec. 1859	Jan. 1859	Sydney, C.B
Charles MacColla....	Dec. 1859	Dec. 1859	Truro.
William Miller.....	May 1860	May 1860	Halifax.
Stephen L. Purvis....	Aug.1860	July 1859	Pictou.
Henry W. Johnston..	Nov.1860	Nov.1860	Halifax.
Robert D. Chandler..	June1861	July 1859	Amherst.
Edward D. Tremain .	July 1861	May 1860	Port Hood.
John W. Ouseley	July 1861	May 1860	Windsor.
Thomas C. Hill	July 1861	July 1860	Sydney, C.B
Joseph H. Weeks....	.....	Nov.1860	Halifax.
Samuel Macdonnell..	.....	Ap. 1861	Antigonish.
Barclay E. Tremain..	.....	May 1861	Port Hood.
George B. Kenny....	Aug.1862	Aug.1862	Halifax.
Israel Longworth....	Dec. 1862	Dec. 1861	Truro.
Wm. H. Hill.....	.....	May 1862	Halifax.
George Dennison....	.....	Dec. 1862	Digby.
Js. B. H. Harrington.	.....	Dec. 1862	Halifax.
Samuel H. Gray	.....	Dec. 1862	"
Lewis R. Kirby.....	.....	Dec. 1862	"
Wm. F. McCoy.....	.....	Ap. 1863	Shelburne.
Joseph Coombes	.....	May 1863	Halifax.
Frederick W. Bent...	.....	July 1863	Amherst.

Those marked thus * are Queen's Counsel.

☞ Most of the Barristers and Attorneys are Notaries Public.

NOVA SCOTIA BARRISTERS' SOCIETY.

Honorary Members.—The Judges of the Supreme Court and Court of Vice-Admiralty; *President*, John W. Ritchie; *Vice-President*, Charles Twining; *Council*, Beamish Murdoch, Js. R. Smith, Hon. S. L. Shannon. *Secretary*, Wm. Twining.

RETURNS OF LAW SUITS FOR 1862.

From returns made to the Legislature, it appears that 477 *Justices of the Peace* had issued writs in 1862; the aggregate number of writs issued was 10,254; the aggregate amount of debt was $108,525; costs $12,438; and judgments $89,101. Of the justices in the province 510 made no returns, and 383 did not issue writs. The number of suits in which two justices acted was 3375.

Supreme Court.—In the fourteen counties which made returns, the aggregate number of writs issued was 2648; costs $38,440. Of the costs $23,677 were paid to attorneys; $10,585 to sheriffs, witnesses and prothonotaries.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—NOVA SCOTIA.

This Department is not yet self-sustaining in the Lower Provinces. From the official reports we learn that in 1851, there were 143 offices; length of mail route 2487 miles; and the number of letters and newspapers that passed through were respectively 456,000, and 1,000,000. In 1862, there were 474 offices; the distance travelled was 4,509 miles; letters conveyed, 1,386, 473; and the number of newspapers was 2,342,090.

Revenue of the department:—

In 1850, under the high rate of postage, it was...	$35,325
In 1854, under the uniform rate of 3d., " ...	34.525
The gross receipts in 1854 were.....	27,620
Total expenditure.....	40,635
The revenue in 1862 was.....	54,390
Expenditure.....	68,305

GENERAL POST OFFICE—HALIFAX.

Postmaster General, Arthur Woodgate; Examiner account Branch, Frederick M. Passow; Clerks, William Small, John M. Inglis, James Sutherland, Benjamin Cochran, Fredk. Tremain and Jno. Campbell; Dead Letter Clerk, Thos. Southall; Letter carriers: Centre Dis., Wm. Craig, David Silverthorn; South Dis., Jno. Patterson; North Dis., Church Smith; Messenger, Ronald McMillan.

The mails for the United Kingdom, by steamer leaving Boston every alternate Wednesday, are closed finally every alternate Thursday at 8 P. M. Letters, &c., dropped into the box after the hour of closing and up to the arrival of the steamer, are forwarded loose in a bag. All too late letters and telegrams will be re-

ceived on board the steamer by the mail officer, who is alone authorised to receive them. Letters 12½ cents—must be prepaid. Newspapers free. Unpaid letters forwarded with a fine of 12½ cents each. Letters to the Imperial public departments are exempt from prepayment.

The charge on books, pamphlets, maps, printed letters, parliamentary papers, &c., to the United Kingdom, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and British West Indies, by Book Post: is for a package not exceeding 4 oz., 7 cents; above 4 oz. and not exceeding ½ lb., 12½ cents; and 12½ cents for every additional ½ pound or fraction of a ½ pound. Package not to exceed 2 feet in length, width or depth. Must be prepaid.

Closed mails for the United Kingdom via the United States are made up to meet the steamers leaving New York for Liverpool. Letters to be specially addressed "via New York." Letters 20 cents; Newspapers 2 cents. Must be prepaid.

The Mails for Newfoundland are made up once a month in December, January, February, and March; and fortnightly in the other months, including mails for Cape Breton, closing finally on the Thursday evening of the week the steamer is due from Boston. Letters 10 cents; if posted in the interior, 13½ cents. Newspapers 2 cents. All must be prepaid.

The Mails for St. Pierre and Miquelon are forwarded to Newfoundland by steamer. Letters 8½ cents, if posted in the interior, 13½ cents. Newspapers 2 cents. All must be prepaid.

The mails for Bermuda and the British West India Islands are made up finally on the Thursday evening of the week the steamer is due from Boston, at 8 o'clock, once a month the year round. Letters 10 cents; if posted in the interior, 13½ cents—must be prepaid. Newspapers 2 cents—must also be prepaid. Mails are also made up at the same time for Cuba, Honduras, Laguayra, Mexico, Venezuela, and the Foreign West India Islands. The rates of postage vary to these places. The postage on letters and newspapers must be prepaid. A mail is also forwarded via Bermuda, Chagres, and Panama, to places on the western coast of America. Letters 33½ cents; newspapers 8½ cents—must be prepaid. In all cases the inland postage to Halifax (5 cents) must be paid in addition to the above rates.

The mails for the United States by mail steamers to Boston are made up on the Tuesday evening of the week the steamer is due from Liverpool, G. B., at 8 o'clock. Should the steamer not arrive by 6 o'clock the following morning supplementary mails will be made up. Should the steamer arrive previous to Tuesday evening, the mails will then close immediately upon her arrival. Letters 10 cents; if posted in the interior, 13½ cents. Newspapers 2 cents. All must be prepaid.

Mails for Canada are made up and forwarded at the same time. Letters to be specially addressed, "Closed mail for Canada." Letters 12½ cents—prepayment optional.

British reprints of copyright works from the United States, by steamer, are charged letter postage.

		Not exceeding ½oz.	½oz.	¾oz.	1oz.	1½oz.
Postage on letters *via* United King'm to	France	17	33	50	67	83
	Malta	23	46	46	46	92
	India	23	23	46	46	92
	Spain	23	36	46	46	92
	S. or W. Australia	23	23	46	46	92

Land Mails.—Letters posted in Nova Scotia addressed to any place within the province, if prepaid 5 cents, if not prepaid 7 cents. Letters mailed at any office in the Province for delivery within the county in which the office is situated, 2 cents; if not prepaid, 7 cents. Letters pre-paid may be sent from one way office to another without passing through a post office. If mailed unpaid, such letters will be sent to the nearest post office, and there taxed 7 cents, and forwarded to their destination. On letters to Canada and New Brunswick the rate is 5 cents—prepayment optional. Letters to and from Prince Edward Island must be prepaid; if posted wholly or in part unpaid, they will be forwarded to their destination, with a fine of 5 cents in addition to the postage. On letters to the United States (except Oregon and California) 10 cents; to Oregon and California, 15 cents—must be prepaid. Provincial, British and colonial newspapers forwarded through the post office in this Province, free; all other newspapers, when posted or re-posted at any office in the Province must be prepaid by stamps 1 cent each, otherwise they will not be forwarded.

Exchange papers to a newspaper publisher, free. newspapers posted in the United States or other foreign country for delivery in Nova Scotia, are taxed one cent each, whether they have been prepaid or not when posted.

Parliamentary papers pass free throughout Nova Scotia.

Handbills, lithographed letters, circulars and other printed matter of a like description, posted in the Province and addressed to any place in or out of the same, are charged one cent per oz. up to 48 oz.—Must be prepaid.

All letters are charged by weight, and a uniform rate of postage has been established throughout British North America. A single letter must not exceed ½oz. The rates of postage mentioned all refer to a single letter. If a letter exceeds the ½ oz. it is charged double, treble, &c., according to weight.

Letters for registry must be mailed half an hour previous to the closing of the mail by which they are to be sent. The registration of a letter addressed to any place in Nova Scotia or British North America and the United States is 10 cents; to the United Kingdom, 12½ cents; to Australia and all other places, when passing through the United Kingdom, 25 cents. Must be prepaid as well as the postage. No registered letters will be forwarded between two way offices.

Books, pamphlets, and other printed matter of a like description, mailed in the province for delivery in the province, are charged one cent per oz; must be prepaid. Small religious periodicals (such as the "Child's Paper," &c.,) whether British or Foreign, posted within or without the province, are transmitted free from Nova Scotia postage. All other periodicals, whether religious or secular, passing through any office in the province, if posted without the province, are liable in addition to any charge prepaid on posting, to an additional charge on delivery of 2 cents each No. If posted within the province for delivery within or without the same, they are taxed 2 cents each,—must be prepaid.

Letters posted in any city or town in the province for delivery in the same city or town, are charged 2 cents; if unpaid they are taxed 4 cents.

Letters dropped in the letter box during the night, prepaid by stamps, will be forwarded with the mails despatched the next morning.

A mail to and from Dartmouth daily, postage 2 cts. If unpaid 4 cents.

Official letters addressed to the provincial and military departments are exempt from prepayment.

The word "Newspaper" means any publication issued not less frequently than once a week, and containing notices of passing events. The word "Periodical" means any publication issued at regular intervals, but less frequently than once a week.

Masters of vessels arriving in the province are entitled to receive for each letter they may deliver to the postmaster at the first office they touch or arrive at, or with which they may communicate when inward bound, 3 cents.

The Postmaster General has the exclusive privilege of conveying letters throughout the province. Persons receiving and conveying letters, incur a penalty of $1 for every letter so conveyed, except—1. Letters sent to be mailed in the nearest post or way office. 2. Letters to a place out of the province, and sent by sea, and by a private vessel, not being a packet. 3. Letters sent by a messenger purposely on the private affairs of the sender or receiver. 4. Letters lawfully brought into the Province and immediately posted in the nearest Office. 5. Letters of merchants, ship-owners, or of cargo sent by Merchant vessels, and delivered to the party to whom addressed without charge or fee.

Parcel Post.—Parcels by mail can be sent through a post or way office to any part of Nova Scotia. For a parcel not over 1 lb., 25 cents; more than 1 lb. and not exceeding 2 lbs. 50 cents; more than 2 lbs. and not exceeding 3 lbs. (beyond which weight they cannot be sent,) 75 cents; 10 cents additional if registered—both must be prepaid. No parcel must exceed 1 foot in length or breadth, or six inches in thickness.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

Superintendent, John S. Thompson.

Money orders payable in the province may be obtained at either of the following offices:—Amherst, Antigonish, Annapolis, Arichat, Baddeck, Bridgewater, Bridgetown, Barrington, Canso, Digby, Guysboro'—Halifax, Kentville, Lunenburg, Liverpool, Pictou, Port Mulgrave, Port Hood, Shelburne, Sydney, North Sydney, Sherbrooke, Truro, Windsor, Wallace, and Yarmouth, at the following rates:—

Under and up to			$10	5 cents.
Over $10 not exceeding			20	10 "
" 20	"		30	15 "
" 30	"		40	20 "
" 40	"		50	25 "
" 50	"		60	30 "
" 60	"		70	35 "
" 70	"		80	40 "
" 80	"		90	45 "
" 90	"		100	50 "

No single order granted for more than $100.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Nova Scotia is in advance of many older countries in the extent of telegraphic communication. Almost every town and village is connected with the capital, Halifax, by this speedy means of communication. There are now nearly 1,200 miles in operation. The lines in the Province are owned by the "Nova Scotia Electric Telegraph Company." They have upwards of fifty offices in the Province.

The cost of communicating messages is 12 cents for ten words, any distance under 80 miles, and over that distance and not exceeding 160 miles, 24 cents.

The Telegraph Companies of the Lower Provinces, except P. Edward Island, have leased their lines to the American Telegraph Company, which is composed of Shareholders resident in the Colonies and American States. This Company has control of the continuous line from Newfoundland to New Orleans.

CURRENCY.

This Province, in common with Canada and New Brunswick, has accepted the decimal system of currency.

The sovereign passes for $5.00; the English shilling for $0.25; Crown, $1.25. Fractional parts of these coins pass at proportional rates. The value of United States and several other coins is subject to frequent change.

BANKS—NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX BANKING COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

DIRECTORS:

Jas. C. Cogswell, president; Wm. Prior, vice-president; N. T. Hill, Brenton H. Collins, P. Carteret Hill; Cashier, N. T. Hill.

Discount days—Monday and Thursday.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

DIRECTORS:

Hon. M. B. Almon, president; hon. Jno. H. Anderson, Wm. Cunard, Jas. Donaldson, hon. Alex. Keith, Jas. W. Merkel, Jas. Tremain, Andw. M. Uniacke, Jas. C. Hume, M.D.; Cashier, Jas. Forman.

AGENTS:

Pictou, Jas. Primrose; Yarmouth, Jas. Murray, jr.; Canada, Bank of Montreal and branches; New Brunswick, Bank of New Brunswick; Commercial Bank of New Brunswick, St. John; and Central Bank, Fredericton; Newfoundland, Union Bank of Newfoundland; Prince Edward Island, Bank of Prince Edward Island; Boston & New York, Merchants Bank; London, Williams Deacon & Co.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, British Linen Company.

Discount days—Every week day except Saturday.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON: CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STG.

HALIFAX BRANCH.—LOCAL DIRECTORS:

Hon. W. A. Black, hon. Jas. McNab, J. B. Bland. Manager, S. N. Binney. General Manager, Thomas Paton.

Discount days—Monday and Thursday.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Stairs, president; Jno. Gibson, Jas. A. Moren, Jno. W. Ritchie, Martin P. Black, T. C. Kinnear, Jno. Duffus. Cashier, W. Sawers Stirling.

Discount days—Every week day except Saturday.

AGENTS:

London, London and Westminster Bank; Scotland, Clydesdale Banking Company; New York, Bank of the Republic; Boston, Merchants' Bank; Newfoundland, Commercial Bank of Newfoundland; Canada, Bank of Montreal; St. John, N. B., Bank of New Brunswick.

PROVINCIAL SAVINGS' BANK.

DIRECTORS:

The Receiver General. Cashier, Edw. Duckett.

This Bank is kept at the Receiver General's Office, in the Province Building. Hours of attendance, from 10 till 3 o'clock.

EDUCATION—NOVA SCOTIA.

The most important class of Educational Institutions are the Common schools. These schools are supported partly by Legislative grants, and partly by voluntary contributions of the people. The average number of schools in 1862 was 1,094; pupils, 36,067; and the Provincial aid was $47,888, and that by the people was $129,999.

The Normal and Training school is situated at Truro, a beautiful and healthy village—a railway station near the centre of the Province. It was established in 1855, and is supported principally by Provincial grants.

The next in importance are the Grammar schools and Academies.

The colleges in 1862 numbered six, attended by an aggregate of 375 students. The oldest institution of this class is King's, Windsor, which was founded in 1789. It is Episcopalian, but open to all classes.

Acadia college, at Wolfville, Baptist; St. Mary's college, Halifax, and St. Xavier's college, Antigonish, both Catholic, are literary institutions of a high order. The curriculum of study in all these institutions embraces the several branches of natural and mental philosophy, with the ancient and modern languages.

Dalhousie college was incorporated in 1820; but through party strife and other untoward circumstances it has not ranked among the useful institutions of the Province. The funds belonging to it have hitherto been locked up. In the latter part of 1863, however, it was re-organized under auspicious circumstances, and a staff of six professors was appointed. The curriculum of study is comprehensive; and it is believed that this institution will now accomplish the end for which it was established by the nobleman whose name it bears, and become the University of Nova Scotia.

TABULAR STATEMENTS shewing state of Education in Nova Scotia.

Name.	Teachers	Pupils.	Suppo't from people.	Suppo't from government.
King's College	5	50	.....	$1000
Acadia "	4	35		
St. Mary's College	4	115	$ 738	1000
Free Church "	3	63	680	1000
St. Xavier's "	6	117	1010	1000
Theological "	3	42		
Dalhousie "	6			
Gorham "	3			
Pictou Academy	2	142	594	1000
Horton Male Academy	4	130		1000
" Female "	5	70		
Arichat "	4	169	400	400

NORMAL, GRAMMAR, AND ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Institutions.	N & M Sch'ls	Gram Sch'ls	Common Schools.		
	1862.	1862.	1857.	1861.	1862.
Schools	1	61	1076	1064	1094
Pupils	282	1566	34356	33652	36067
Provincial aid	$3000	$4060	$53516	$46833	$47888
Paid by people.	$952	$9213	$128212	$129775	$129999
No. vols. in library	.....	.....	6028	4403	
School books	.....	.....	5476	5688	

The total number that received education in Nova Scotia in 1862, was 40,517, being nearly one in eight of the population; and the total sum raised by the people for education was $151,150; the sum granted by the Province was $65,027.

COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, &c.

Principal and superintendent of Normal and Model schools, Truro—Rev. Alexander Forrester, D.D.

Commissioners and Directors.—Samuel Creelman, Adams O. Archibald, J. W. Dawson, Arthur McN. Cochran, J. W. Barss, Hiram Hyde.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.

Founded A.D. 1789. Chartered by H. M. George III., A.D., 1802.

Patron: The archbishop of Canterbury.

Board of Governors.—The right rev. Hibbert Binney, D.D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, *ex-officio* president of the Board and visitor of the College, rev. George McCawley, D.D., hon. Lewis M. Wilkins, Andrew M. Uniacke, D.C.L., hon. M. B. Almon, Samuel P. Fairbanks, Q.C., hon. Alexander Stewart, C.B., right rev. John Medley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Fredericton, P. Carteret Hill, D.C.L., Harry King, D.C.L., William J. Almon, M.D., James C. Cogswell, D.C.L., Edward Binney. Treasurer, John C. Halliburton; secretary, rev. James C. Cochran, M.A.

President, rev. George McCawley, D.D.; professor of divinity, including pastoral theology, rev. J. M. Hensley, B.D.; professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, Joseph D. Everett, M.A.; professor of natural history and chemistry, Henry How, D.C.L.; professor of modern languages, Henry Stiefelhagen, PH.D.; librarian and bursar, professor Hensley; steward, Mr. Wier.

Terms: The academical year begins in September, and contains three terms, in which all scholastic exercises are performed, and degrees conferred. Michaelmas term extends from the first Monday in September to the 15th December; Lent term from the first Monday after the 15th January to the Saturday before Palm Sunday; Easter term from the Monday after Easter Monday to the 1st July.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WINDSOR.

Under the control of the Governors of King's College.

Principal, rev. T. J. M. W. Blackman, D.C.L; teacher of modern languages, Henry Stiefelhagen, PH.D.

Vacations: from July 1 to August 15; from Dec. 15 to January 15.

INCORPORATED ALUMNI OF KING'S COLLEGE.

Patron, His Excellency the acting Lieut. Governor; president, Nepean Clarke; vice-president, Brenton H. Collins. Committee: rev. James C. Cochran, A.M., T. B. Akins, A. Cowie, M.D., Benjamin Curren, A.M., Charles Cogswell, M.D., Hugh Hartshorne, D.C.L., Charles Gossip, M.D. Treasurer, Brenton H. Collins; secretary, Fitz. Cochran.

COGSWELL SCHOLARSHIP.—Trustees: rev. R. F. Uniacke (chairman), rev. prof. Hensley, rev. Henry L. Owen, rev. George W. Hill, H. Pryor, Jno. W. Ritchie, James C. Cogswell. Secretary, P. C. Hill; scholar, Ferdinand Pryor.

ACADIA COLLEGE, WOLFVILLE.

Governors: The President *ex-officio*; rev. George Armstrong, A.M., rev. I. E. Bill, rev. Charles Tupper, D.D., rev. W. Burton, rev. S. W. DeBlois, A.M., rev. J. Davis, rev. D. M. Welton, A.M., rev. A. S. Hunt, A.M., rev. G. F. Miles, rev. Jas. Parker, rev. S. Robinson, rev. J. A. Smith, rev. Charles Spurden, A.M., rev. A. D. Thompson, hon. J. W. Johnston, M.P.P., hon. W. B. Kinnear, N. S. Demill, Jas. R. Fitch, M.D., D. McN. Parker, M.D., and Mayhew Beckwith.

President and professor of history, moral philosophy and Christian evidences, rev. J. M. Cramp, D.D.; professor of classical literature, James DeMill, A.M.; professor of mathematics and chemistry, D. F. Higgins, A.M.; professor of rhetoric, logic, political economy, and intellectual philosophy, ———.

Theological Department.—Professors: rev. J. M. Cramp, D.D.

First term commences January 6th, and ends June 6th.

Second term commences September 1st, and ends December 20th.

Treasurer, John W. Barss; secretary, rev. S. W. De Blois, A.M.

HORTON ACADEMY, WOLFVILLE.

Principal, rev. Thos. A. Higgins, A.M.; assistants, R. V. Jones, A.M., Jonathan Parsons, and Herbert C. Creed.

The academy is under the management of the Board of Directors of the Nova Scotia Baptist Education Society.

First term begins January 3, and ends June 6.

Second term begins July 20, and ends December 20.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.—Principal, Miss Margaret T. Townsend; assistant, Miss Mary A. Townsend. Teacher of French, H. C. Creed; music, E. C. Saffery; drawing, Miss Anne Fowler; matron, Mrs. Tibert; secretary, rev. A. S. Hunt, A.M.

ASSOCIATED ALUMNI OF ACADIA COLLEGE.

Incorporated 1860.

President, rev. John Pryor, D.D.; vice-president, rev. A. S. Hunt, A.M.; secretary, John Y. Payzant, A.M.; treasurer, D. McNeill Parker, M.D. Directors: rev. E. M. Saunders, rev. S. W. DeBlois, A.M., Stephen Selden, Brenton Eaton, James W. Johnston, jr.

NOVA SCOTIA BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.—President, rev. William Chipman; vice-president, rev. Chas. Tupper, D.D.; secretary, rev. A. S. Hunt, A.M.; treasurer, Stephen Selden. Executive committee: rev. I. E. Bill, rev. William Burton, rev. J. M. Cramp, D.D., rev. S. W. DeBlois, A.M., hon. J. W. Johnston, Caleb R. Bill, James W. Nutting, Simon Fitch, James R. Fitch, M.D., Ward Eaton, Stephen Selden.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, HALIFAX.

President, rev. John Woods; professors, rev. Robt. Raftis, Mr. Daniel Woods, Mr. James Walsh.

NOVA SCOTIA BIBLE SOCIETY.

Patron, ———.

President, rev. R. F. Uniacke; vice-presidents, hon. James W. Johnston, J. W. Nutting and Wm. Pryor. Committee: Revs. John Scott, John Martin, J. C. Cochran, T. Crisp, G. W. Hill, P. G. McGregor, George Boyd, John McMurray, T. Crawford, John Addy, Jno. Lathern; hon. M. B. Almon, hon. W. A. Black, Henry Pryor, hon. J. H. Anderson, S. Selden, T. A. Brown, W. C. Silver, T. A. S. DeWolf, J. F. Avery, M.D.,

A. Mackinlay, J. G. A. Creighton, Charles Robson, Peter Lynch, James Thompson, J. W. Ritchie, P. C. Hill, James C. Cogswell, Nepean Clarke, George H. Starr, Robert McEwen, John E. Starr, W. S. Stirling, James Farquhar, Charles D. Hunter, Robert Miller. Treasurer, Samuel H. Black; secretary, hon. S. L. Shannon; assistant secretary, James Farquhar; agent, Alex. Russell.

Life members: Samuel Creelman, J. C. Cogswell, and H. B. Webster.

COLLEGE OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Theological Department at Halifax.—Professor of theology and church history, rev. Andw. King, A.M.; professor of exegetical theology, rev. James Smith, D.D.; professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages, rev. Alex. McKnight.

Literary Department at Truro.—Professor of logic, rhetoric and Greek, rev. James Ross; professor of metaphysics, moral philosophy, and Latin, rev. Wm. Lyall; professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, Thomas McCulloch.

ACADEMY, HALIFAX.—Rector, ————; assistants, Ebenezer McNab and John Forest.

Educational Board.—Rev. professors King, Smith, Ross, Lyall, and McKnight, rev. Dr. McLeod, rev. Messrs. Murdoch, J. Stewart, J. Campbell, McGregor, Bayne, Steele, and A. Ross, Pictou; Andrew McKinlay, Robert Romans, C. D. Hunter, James H. Liddell, George Buist, Alex. James, Halifax; Abram Patterson, Roderick McGregor, Anthony McLellan, R. P. Grant, and Howard Primrose, Pictou; Adam Dickie, Maitland; Isaac Logan, Shubenacadie; John D. Christie, Truro; Wm. Gammell, Bras d'Or; James Bearisto, Princetown, P. E. I.; hon. Kenneth Henderson, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Seminary Board, Truro.—The professors *ex-officio*. Rev. Messrs. McCulloch, Baxter, E. Ross, Wyllie, J. Cameron, A. Sutherland, McKay, Currie, W. Murray, J. MacLean, and P. McGregor; and Messrs. Robert Smith, David McCurdy, Isaac Fleming, Wm. McKim, Fleming Blanchard, Adam Dickie, James McKay, J. H. Liddell, and J. S. McLean. Rev. W. McCulloch, convener; rev. E. Ross, secretary.

DALHOUSIE COLLEGE, HALIFAX.

Governors: Hon. Wm. Young, hon. Joseph Howe, James F. Avery, M.D., Andrew McKinlay, hon. Chas. Tupper, M.D., John W. Ritchie, hon. S. L. Shannon, rev. George M. Grant, Charles Robson. Secretary, James Thomson.

Principal.—Rev. Professor Ross.

Professor of formal logic, ethics, and political economy—the Principal.

Professor of classics—Professor John Johnson, B.A.

Professor of mathematics and mechanics—Professor C. McDonald, M.A.

Professor of natural philosophy—Professor Thomas McCulloch.

Professor of chemistry and mineralogy—Professor George Lawson, Ph.D., L.L.D.

Professor of metaphysics, æsthetics, and belles lettres—Professor W. Lyall.

GOREHAM COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.

Trustees: Hon. Freeman Tupper, George Payzant, Thomas P. Calkin, and Matthew McLearn. Treasurer, Hiram Freeman.

HALIFAX GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Trustees: The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, hon. Judge Bliss, and rev. archdeacon Willis, D.D. Principal, rev. E. Gilpin, D.D.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, HALIFAX.

Trustees: The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia and the rector of St. Paul's. Committee: Dr. Cogswell (chairman), rev. George W. Hill, E. Dodson, B. H. Collins, C. Major, and capt. Lyttleton. Principal, John R. Willis. Superintendent of Female department, Miss Maxwell.

ROYAL ACADIAN SCHOOL, HALIFAX.

Patron: lieut-governor.

President, James C. Hume, M.D.; vice-president, Robert Noble; treasurer, James Thomson; secretary, Joseph Bell. Committee: John Metzler, Jno. Naylor, Charles Cogswell, M.D., John Gibson. Master, Alex. R. Garvie. Female teacher, Miss Archibald.

PICTOU ACADEMY, PICTOU.

Visitors, Rev. Alex. Forrester, D.D., and Charles D. Randall.

Board of Trustees.—Roderick McKenzie (chairman), Daniel Dickson (secretary), Jas. Crichton (treasurer), Wm. Gordon, James Ives, Jno. Crerar, Adam Gordon, Alex. Fraser, M.R., James Fraser, N.G., Peter Ross, Wm. H. Davies, David Matheson.

Terms.—First term commences first Monday in January, and ends last Saturday of June. Second term commences first Monday in August, and ends the last day of the week preceding Christmas.

Teacher of classical and mathematical department, John Costley. Teacher English department, William Jack.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

STATEMENT of the number of clergy in 1863, and adherents in 1861, belonging to the several denominations in this Province.

	Episcop.	Cath.	Presb.	Meth.	Baptists.	Congreg.	Luther.	Quakers.	Bible Ch.
Clergymen	68	51	87	53	93	10	2		
Adherents	47744	86281	88755	34055	62941	2183	4382	158	112

Total population of Nova Scotia in 1861, 330,857.

CLERGY OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The names in Italics are retired ministers.

The right rev. Hibbert Binney, D.D., lord bishop of Nova Scotia, exercising Episcopal jurisdiction over Nova Scotia and P. E. Island.

The ven. Robert Willis, D.D., D.C.L., archdeacon of Nova Scotia.

The ven. J. H. Read, D.D., archdeacon of Prince Edward Island.

Halifax, St. Paul's, ven. Robert Willis, D.D., and D.C.L., and rev. Geo W. Hill, A.M.; St. George's, rev. Robt Fitzgerald Uniacke, A.M., and rev. Thomas Crisp, A.B.; St. Luke's, rev. Wm Bullock, A.M., and rev. Jno Abbot. Rev. E. W. Milner, A.M., garrison chaplain; rev. J. C. Cochran, A.M., bishop's chaplain; rev. *Geo. W. Morris*, rev. *A. Gilpin*, A.B., rev. Edwin Gilpin, D.D., rev. Jas. Woods, rev. R. F. Uniacke, jr. *Aylesford*, rev. Richard Avery. *Annapolis*, rev. Jas. J. Ritchie, A.M. *Amherst*, rev. Geo. Townsend, A.M. *Albion Mines*, rev. O. M. Grindon, A.B. *Antigonish*, rev. Wm Thos. Morris, A.M., and rev. *Lewis M. W. Hill*, A.B. *Arichat*, rev. R. F. Brine, A.B. *Barrington*, rev. Abraham Jordan. *Bridgetown*, rev. Henry P. Almon, A.M. *Blandford*, rev. Richard Payne, A.B. *Beaver Harbor*, rev. Edward Ansell, A.B. *Cornwallis*, and *Horton*, rev. Jno. Storrs, A.B. *Clementsport*, rev. Wm. M. Godfrey, A.B. *Chester*, rev. Chas. J. Shreve, A.B. *Dartmouth*, rev. Jas. Stewart, A.M., rev. Henry Sterns. *Digby*, rev. Archibald Gray, A.M., and rev. Harry L. Yewens. *Falkland*,

rev. James Breading. *Granville*, rev. Henry DeBlois, A.M. *Guysboro'*, rev. Jos. W. Forsythe. *Hubbard's Cove*, rev. Hen. Stamer. *Kentville*, rev. R. O. Ruggles, A.M. *Liverpool*, rev. Edwd. B. Nichols, A.M., rev. H. Genever. *Lunenburg*, rev. Hen. L. Owen, A.B. *Maitland*, rev. John Randall, A.B. *Mahone Bay*, rev. W. H. Snyder, A.M. *Manchester*, rev. H. H. Hamilton, A.B. *Newport*, rev. Jas J. Hill, A.B. *New Dublin*, rev. Henry M. Spike, A.B. *New Ross*, rev. D. C. Moore. *Parrsboro'*, rev. Wm. B. King, A.M. *Pictou*, rev. Chas. Elliott, A.B. *Pugwash*, rev. W. G. Jarvis, A.B. *Rosette, Annapolis*, rev. W. S. Gray, A.B. *Rawdon*, rev. C. Bowman, A.B. *Ship Harbor*, rev. Robt. Jamieson. *Stewiacke*, rev. Jos. Alexander. *St. Margaret's Bay*, rev. Jno. Ambrose, A.M. *Sackville*, rev. Rupert W. Cochran, A.B. *Sydney Mines*, rev. W. Meek. *Sydney*, C. B., rev. Richard J. Uniacke, A.M. *Shelburne*, rev. Thos. H. White, A.B. *Truro*, rev. Jos. Forsythe. *Tusket*, rev. T. T. Moody, A.M. *Windsor*, rev. Geo. McCawley, D.D., Prest. King's College; rev. W. Hensley, A.M., King's College; rev. Thomas Maynard, A.M., rev. T. Blackman, D.C.L., (Collegiate School). *Weymouth*, rev. Philip Filluel, A.B. *Wilmot*, rev. Jas. Robertson, LL.D. *Yarmouth*, rev. Jno. T. T. Moody, A.M.

TRAVELLING MISSIONARY.

Cape Breton, rev. W. E. Gelling.

CLERGY OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

DIOCESE OF HALIFAX.

His Grace the most reverend Thomas L. Connolly, archbishop of Halifax. *Halifax*, very rev. M. Hannan, D.D., vicar general; rev. Patk. Power, rev. Jno. B. Woods, rev. Robt. Raftis, and rev. Edwd. Butler, chaplain to the forces. *Dartmouth*, rev. Alex. McIsaac. *Prospect*, rev. Jas. Butler. *Herring Cove*, rev. Jno. Carmody. *Windsor*, rev. Jas, Kennedy. *Kentville*, rev. Philip M. Holden. *Annapolis*, rev. W. Smith. *Eastern Harbors*, rev. Jno. Mark. *Clare*, rev. Jas. Daly. *Yarmouth*, rev. Jno. Quinnan. *Pubnico*, rev. Wm McLeod. *Shubenacadie*, rev. Edmund Kennedy. *Amherst*, rev. Patk. Dunphy. *Meteghan*, rev. F. Blanchet. *Chezetcook*, rev. Thos. J. Daly. *Tusket*, rev. J. M. Gay. *Bermuda*, rev. Monseigeur Virtue, chaplain to the forces. *Minudie*, rev. T. Allen.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

[Synod first constituted on the 4th of October 1860.]

Moderator, rev. Robt. Patterson. Clerk, rev. Peter G. McGregor.

PRESBYTERY OF PICTOU.

Springville, rev. Angus McGillivray. *New Glasgow*, rev. David Roy, rev. Geo. Walker. *Chatham, N.B.*, rev. John McCurdy. *Lochaber*, rev. Alex. Campbell. *Pictou*, rev. Jas. Bayne, rev. Alex. Ross. *Earl Town*, rev. Alex. Sutherland. *Barney's River*, rev. Duncan B. Blair. *Green Hill*, rev. Geo. Patterson. *West River*, rev. James Thompson, rev. Geo. Roddick. *Hopewell*, rev. Jno. McKinnon. *Antigonish*, rev. Thos. Downie. *Sherbrooke*, rev. Jno. Campbell. *French River*, rev. Andw. P. Miller. *Miramichi*, rev. Jno. Stewart. *Merigomish*, rev. Kenneth J. Grant.

PRESBYTERY OF TATAMAGOUCHE.

New Annan, rev. Jas. Watson. *Wallace*, rev. John Munro. *River John*, rev. Hector B. McKay. *Tatamagouche*, rev. Thos. Sedgewick. *Goose River*, rev. Wm. S. Darragh.

PRESBYTERY OF HALIFAX.

Windsor, rev. Jno. L. Murdoch, A.M. *Halifax*, rev. Peter G. McGregor, rev. Andw. King, A.M., rev. Wm. Maxwell. *Musquodoboit*, rev. Robt. Sedgewick. *Yarmouth*, rev. Geo. Christie. *Lunenburg*, rev. Wm. Duff. *Bermuda*, rev. Walter Thorburn. *Nine Mile River*, rev. Jno. Cameron. *Shelburne*, rev. Geo. M. Clarke. *Cornwallis*, rev. Wm. Forlong, rev. Wm. Murray, rev. Howard D. Steele. *Newport*, rev. John McLeod. *Shubenacadie*, rev. Jas. McLean. *Porter's Lake*, rev. Alex. Stuart. *Dartmouth*, rev. Alex. McKnight. *LaHave*, rev. Don. McMillan. *Bridgewater*, rev. Jno. Morton. *Annapolis*, rev. Don. S. Gordon. *Sheet Harbor*, &c., rev. Jas. Waddell.

PRESBYTERY OF TRURO.

Maitland and Noel, rev. Thos. S. Crowe. *Upper Stewiacke*, rev. Jas. Smith, D.D. *Onslow*, rev. John I. Baxter. *Truro*, rev. Wm. McCulloch, rev. Jas. Ross. *Upper Londonderry*, rev. Ebenezer E. Ross. *Lower Londonderry*, rev. Alex. L. Wyllie. *Economy*, rev. Jas. McG. Mackay. *Harvey, N.B.*, rev. Sam. Johnston. *Middle Stewiacke and Brookfield*, rev. Alex. Cameron. *Clifton*, rev. Jas. Byers. *Maitland*, rev. Jno. Currie, rev. Jacob McLellan. *Parrsborough*, rev. Dun. McKinnon.

PRESBYTERY OF VICTORIA.

St. Ann's, rev. Abraham McIntosh. *Baddeck*, rev. Kenneth McKenzie. *Cape North*, rev. Don. Sutherland. *Whykokomah*, rev. Charles L. Ross. *Mabou*, rev. Alex. McDonald.

PRESBYTERY OF CAPE BRETON.

Sydney, rev. Hugh McLeod, D.D. *Boularderie*, rev. Jas. Fraser. *Sydney Mines*, rev. Matthew Wilson. *St. John's, Nfld.*, rev. Moses Harvey. *Harbor Grace, Nfld.*, rev. Alex. Ross.

PRESBYTERY OF RICHMOND.

West Bay, rev. Murdoch Stewart. *Plaister Cove*, rev. Wm. G. Forbes. *Grand River*, rev. Jas. Ross.

SYNOD OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Moderator, rev. W. McMillan; clerk, rev. Jas. Christie; treasurer, Wm. Gordon, Pictou.

PRESBYTERY OF HALIFAX.

Halifax, St. Matthew's, rev. G. M. Grant, A.M.; St. Andrew's, rev. Geo. Boyd, A.M.; *Musquodoboit*, rev. Geo. W. Stewart; *St. Paul's, Truro*, rev. W. Philip. Sup. of Missions, rev. John Martin.

PRESBYTERY OF PICTOU.

Pictou, rev. A. W. Herdman, A.M. New Glasgow, rev. Allan Pollock. Gairloch and Salt Springs, rev. Alex. McKay. Wallace, rev. Jas Christie. East and West Branches E. River, rev. Simon MacGregor. Earl Town and West Branch, River John, rev. W. McMillan. Wallace River and Folly Mountain, rev Dan. McCurdy. Rogers Hill and Cape John, rev. Jno. Sinclair. Broad Cove, Cape Breton, rev. Jno. Gunn. McLennan's Mountain, rev. — Stewart. River John, rev. R. McCunn, A.M. Missionary, rev. — Law.

The Synod meets this year at Pictou, on the last Wednesday of June.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARIES.

President of the Conference of Eastern British North America, rev. Chas. DeWolf, D.D. Co-delegate. rev. Thos. H. Davies. Secretary, rev. Jno. McMurray.

HALIFAX DISTRICT.

Halifax, rev. Jno. S. Addy, rev. Jno. Lathern, rev. Jno. McMurray (Book-Steward), rev. *H. Pope*, rev. *A. McNutt*. *Dartmouth*,, rev. Jos. G. Angwin. *Musquodoboit Harbour*, rev. Robt. Taylor. *Middle Musquodoboit*, rev. Jno. J. Teesdale. *Lunenburg*, rev. Jas. Buckley, rev. Andw. W. Gray, *rev. Jno. Marshall. New Germany*, rev. Sam. B. Martin. *Windsor* and *Falmouth*, rev. Jas. England, (fin. sec'y), rev. Humphrey P. Cowperthwaite, rev. *Fred. Smallwood. Newport*, rev. Wm. Smithson (chairman). *Kempt*, rev. Richard Johnson. *Maitland*, rev. Joshua Jordan. *Bermuda*, rev. Robt. Duncan, rev. Frederick Harrison, Wm. W. Percival.

TRURO DISTRICT.

Truro, rev. Alex. B. Black (chairman). *River Philip*, rev. Jno. L. Sponagle. *Wallace* and *Pugwash*, rev. Robt. E. Crane, rev. Jno. A. Clarke, A.B. *River John*, rev. Wm. Tweedy. *Albion Mines*, rev. Jno. Cassidy, (finan. sec'y). *Guysborough* and *Canso*, rev. Geo. W. Tuttle, rev. Jno. Johnson, rev. Jos. B. Hemmeon. *Sydney*, C.B., rev. Roland Morton and rev. Cranswick Jost, A.B. *Ship Harbor*, rev. Jno. W. Howie.

ANNAPOLIS DISTRICT.

Annapolis, rev. Chris. Lockhart, rev. R. Watson. *Bridgetown*, rev. Thos. H. Davies (chairman), rev. *George Miller*. *Wilmot*, rev. Richard Weddall, rev.

Jos. F. Bent. Aylesford, rev. Wm. McCarty. Horton, rev. Henry Daniel, rev. Wesley Colpitts. *Cornwallis*, rev. Jas. G. Hennigar, rev. Richard Smith. Digby, rev. Jas. Taylor (finan. sec'y). *Digby Neck*, rev. C. W. T. Dutcher.

LIVERPOOL DISTRICT.

Liverpool, rev. Joseph Hart (finan. sec'y), rev. Jos. S. Coffin. *Yarmouth*, rev. Jno. Prince, rev. W. C. Brown. *Barrington*, rev. Elias Brettle. *Shelburne*, rev. Jas Burns. *Port Mouton*, rev. Isaac Thurlow. *Mill Village*, rev. Thos. Smith. *Petite Rivière*, rev. Geo. Johnson (chairman). *N. E. Harbor*, rev. F. H. W. Pickles.

The names in Italics are supernumeraries.

CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS.

Yarmouth, rev. Robert Wilson (secretary). Chebogue, rev. Jacob Whitman. Ship Harbor, rev. Jas. Newton. Cornwallis, rev. Samuel Cox. Milton, rev. George Cornish, A.B. Liverpool, rev. James Melvin and rev. James Howell. Milton, rev. —— Rawson. Margerie, C.B., rev. Josiah Hart. Manchester, rev. F. Deering.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN MINISTER.

Bridgewater.—Rev. W. M. Bowers.

GERMAN LUTHERAN MINISTER.

Lunenburg.—Rev. Charles E. Cossman.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

Halifax.—Rev. N. Gunnison.

AFRICAN EPISCOPAL METHODIST CHURCH.

Halifax.—Rev. George Erling.

MINISTERS OF THE ASSOCIATED BAPTIST CHURCHES.

Argyle, rev. A. Shields. *Antigonish*, rev. J. Whidden and Rev. M. A. Bigelow. *Amherst*, rev. G. F. Miles. *Aylesford*, rev. Chas. Tupper, D.D., rev. R. S. Morton, rev. A. Stronach, rev. Obed. Parker, and rev. R. Walker, *Beaver River*, rev. A. Cogswell, and rev. Wellington Jackson. *Bridgewater*, rev. S. March. *Brookfield*, rev. D.O. Parker, and rev. M. P. Freeman. *Brookfield, Colchester Co.*, rev. T. H. Porter, jr. *Bedeque, P. E. I.*, rev. Malcolm Ross. *Berwick*, rev. E. M. Saunders, A. B. *Baddeck, C. B.*, rev. W. McPhee. *Billtown*, rev. James Parker. *Bridgetown*, rev. George Armstrong, A.M. *Cornwallis* (Canning), rev. David Freeman, A.M., rev. D. Pineo, (Canard Street), rev. A. S. Hunt, A.M. *Pleasant Valley*, rev. William Chipman. *Chebogue, Yarmouth*, rev. Wm. Burton. *Charlottetown, P. E. Island*, rev. Jno. Davis. *Chester*, rev. J. J. Skinner, A.B. *Chutes' Cove*, rev. P. F. Murray. *Deerfield, Yarmouth*, rev. J. A. Stubbert. *Digby*, rev. J. Spencer. *Digby Neck*, rev. J. C. Morse. *East Point, P. E. Island*, rev. John Shaw. *Economy*, rev. S. Thompson. *Gaspereaux*, rev. E. O. Read. *Great Village*, rev. J. E. Balcom. *Guysborough*, rev. A. F. Porter. *Halifax* (Granville Street), rev. John Prior, D.D.; (North Church), rev. A. H. Munro. *Hantsport*, rev. S. T. Rand (Mic-Mac Missionary). *Hillsburgh*, rev. J. A. Moore. *Kempt*, rev. B. Vaughan. *Long Island*, rev. William Hall. *Lower Granville*, rev. Isaiah Wallace, A.M. *Margarie, C.B.*, rev. R. McDonald. *Maccan*, rev. D. McKeen. *Mira Bay, C. B.*, rev. D. P. McQuillan. *New Germany*, rev. T. Delong, and rev. B. Taylor. *Newport* (*East*), rev. J. Bancroft; (*West*), rev. George Dimock. *Nictaux*, rev. W. Parker. *North Sydney, C. C.*, rev. Hugh Ross. *Ohio, Yarmouth*, rev. J. H. Saunders. *Onslow*, rev. B. Scott. *Parker's Cove*, rev. H. Achilles. *Port Medway*, rev. J. E. Goucher. *Port-au-pique*, rev. Js. Reid. *Ragged Islands*, rev. A. W. Barss. *Rawdon*, rev. J. Stevens. *St. Mary's*, rev. H. Eagles. *Sydney, C. B.*, rev. George Richardson. *Sable River*, rev. J. McKenzie. *Sackville*, rev. R. R. Philip. *Tancook Island*, rev. N. Baker. *Truro*, rev. D.W. C. Dimock. *Tusket*, revs. A. Martell and George M. Normanday (French Missionary). *Upper Aylesford*, rev. J. L. Read. *Upper Slewiacke*, rev. O. Chute, A.M. *Westport*, rev. J. Miller. *Wallace River*, rev. W. Dobson. *Weymouth*, rev. C. Randall. *Wilmot, Paradise*, rev. N. Vidito. *Pine Grove*, rev. W. H. Porter. *Windsor*, rev. D.M. Welton, A.M. *Wolfville*, revs. J. M. Cramp, D.D., S.W. DeBlois, A.M., and Thomas A. Higgins, A.M. *Yarmouth*, revs. H. Angell and W. G. Goucher.

ASSOCIATED FREE CHRISTIAN BAPTIST MINISTERS.

Cornwallis: elders, J. B. Norton and Walter Weston; Yarmouth: elders, Charles Knowles, David Oram, Calvin Cann, and Thomas Brady; Barrington: elder, Albert Swim; Argyle: elder, C. J. Oram; Port Medway: elder, Edw. Sullivan; Caledonia: elders, Douglas Thorpe, Samuel West, and Andrew S. Cann. Licentiate—Wood's Harbour, elder Henry A. Stokes.

FREE WILL BAPTIST MINISTERS.

Barrington Proper and Port La Tour, rev. Charles E. Haskell; Beaver River, Tusket Lakes, and Pubnico, rev. C. J. Oram; Cape Sable Island, rev. E. G. Eaton; Pubnico Beach and Wood's Harbour, rev. David Oram. Clerk of Conference, James C. Smith.

MILITARY—NOVA SCOTIA.

STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Major general, Charles Hastings Doyle; aide-de-camp, capt. H. W. Clerke, 62nd F.; major of brigade, capt. R. B. Stokes, 16th F.; assistant qr. master general, major St. George Mervyn Nugent, unattached; town major, col. Augustus F. Ansell, unattached; com. Royal Artillery, col. J. H. Francklyn, C.B.; com. Royal Engineers, lieut. col. S. Westmacott; on particular service, lieut. col. J. W. Laurie; chaplains, rev. E W. Milner, A.M., and rev. Edward Butler, R.C.; deputy commissary general, Leonce Routh; asst. com. generals, Edmund J. McMahon, Douglas Bennet Clarke, and Edward L. Ward; dep. asst. com. generals, Walter T. McKinstry, Edmund John Johnstone, Robt. Edward Hunter, and Henry William Hackman; dep. inspector general of hospitals, John D. McIllree; staff surgeon, major J. G. Wood, M.D.; staff asst. surgeons, Geo. Youell, James Petrie Street, M.D., Richard Wolseley, and Edward H. Lloyd, M.D.; barrack master, capt. P. P. Trotman, late 1st W. I. R.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy superintendent of stores, E. Pengelley; dep. assts. do., C. W. E. Holloway, J. C. Willis; temporary clerk, T. Micklewright; storemen, C. Grant and J. Hilton; armourer, R. Foley; carpenter, J. Inglefield; messenger and office keeper, J. Todd.

ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Commanding officer, lieut. col. Spencer Westmacott; clerks of works, H. J. Atkins, J. J. Medlen, and Geo. Robins; clerks, Thomas Goudge and Wm. Claridge; office keeper, Wm. Pickles.

PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Purveyor, (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland), W. Amey.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Barrack master, capt. P. P. Trotman, late 1st W.I.R.; barrack sergeants, James Sage (sup. barrack sergt.), Thomas Downes, and Fredk. Hardinge.

Royal Artillery.—Col. J. H. Francklyn, C.B.; lieut. col. M. Clifford.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. col. S. Westmacott.

16th Bedfordshire Regt., 2nd Batt.—Col. G. McDonald, lieut. gen.; lieut. col. O. Langley; majors, J. Henderson, lieut. col., C. L. DeWinton.

17th Leicestershire Regt., 2nd Batt.—Colonel, Sir R. Airey, K.C.B., l. g.; lieut. col. A. McKinstry; majors D. L. Colthurst. C. H. J. Heighman.

THE NAVY.

Commander in chief of the North American and West Indian station.—His Excellency Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B., vice admiral of the Blue; flag lieutenant, Wm. Jardine; secretary, Frederick J. Fegen; clerks to secretary, Alex. W. Brett and ————.

OFFICERS OF H. M. NAVAL YARD.

Naval and victualling storekeeper and accountant, John N. MacGregor; clerk, Richard Hartshorne; store porter, Peter Pierce.

H. M. VICTUALLING DEPARTMENT, HALIFAX.

Victualling storekeeper and accountant, J. N. MacGregor; clerk, Charles J. Hill.

NAVAL HOSPITAL, HALIFAX.

Duties conducted by the Naval storekeeper.

VESSELS.

ABOUKIR, 86. *S. ship*, 3,091 *tons*, 400 *h. p.*, *Jamaica.*—Commodore of 2nd class, Peter Cracraft, C.B.; commander, John A. Shears.

ARIADNE, 26. *S. F.*, 3,214 *tons*, 800 *h. p.*—Capt. E. W. Vansittart.

BARRACOUTA, 6. *P. sloop*, 1,053 *tons*, 300 *h. p.*—Commander George J. Malcolm.

BUZZARD, 6. *P. sloop*, 980 *tons*, 300 *h. p.*—Commander Thomas H. M. Martin.

CHALLENGER, 22. *S. corvette*, 1462 *tons*, 400 *h. p.*—Capt. John Kennedy, C.B.

CYGNET, 5. *Screw gun vessel*, 428 *tons*, 80 *h. p.*—Commander Walter S. de Kantzow.

DESPERATE, 7. *Screw sloop*, 1,038 *tons*, 400 *h. p.*—Commander Henry W. Thrupp.

GALATEA, 26. *Screw frigate*, 3,227 *tons*, 800 *h. p.*—Captain Rochfort Maguire; commander Charles G. Nelson.

GREYHOUND, 17. *Screw sloop*, 880 *tons*, 200 *h. p.*—Commander Henry D. Hickley.

IMMORTALITE, 51. *S. frigate*, 3,059 *tons*, 600 *h. p.*—Captain George Hancock.

JASON, 21. *Screw corvette*, 1,711 *tons*, 400 *h. p.*—Captain E. P. B. Von Donop.

LANDRAIL, 5. *Screw gun vessel*, 425 *tons*, 80 *h. p.*—Commander William Arthur.

LILY, 4. *Screw gun vessel*, 702 *tons*, 200 *h. p.*—Commander Henry Harvey.

MEDEA, 6. *P. sloop*, 835 *tons*, 350 *h. p.*—Commander D'Arcy S. Preston.

NILE, 78. *Screw ship*, 2,622 *tons*, 500 *h. p. Flag ship.*—Captain Edward K. Barnard.

NIMBLE, 5. *Screw gun vessel*, 428 *tons*, 80 *h. p.*, (*tender to Nile*).—Lieut. John D'Arcy.

NETTLE. *Screw gun boat*, 20 *h. p.* (*Tender to Terror*).

ONYX. *Screw gun boat*, 20 *h. p.* (*Tender to Terror*).

PETREL, 11. *S. sloop*, 669 *tons*, 150 *h. p.*—Commander George W. Watson.

PHÆTON, 39. *Screw frigate*, 2,396 *tons*, 400 *h. p.*—Captain Edward Tatham; commander Wm. S. Brown.

PLOVER, 5. *Screw gun vessel*, 426 *tons*, 80 *h. p.*—Commander hon. A. L. Corry.

PYLADES, 21. *S. corvette*, 1,278 *tons*, 350 *h. p.*—Captain Arthur W. A. Hood.

RINALDO, 17. *Screw sloop*, 951 *tons*, 200 *h. p.*—Commander James A. R. Dunlop.

ROSARIO, 11. *Screw sloop*, 673 *tons*, 150 *h. p.*—Commander Henry D. Grant.

SHANNON, 35. *Screw frigate*, 2,667 *tons*, 600 *h. p.*—Captain Oliver J. Jones; commander Alfred J. Chatfield.

SPITFIRE. *P. vessel*, 432 *tons*, 140 *h. p.*, Bermuda.

STEADY, 5. *Screw gun vessel*, 431 *tons*, 80 *h. p.*—Commander Frederick Harvey.

STYX, 6. *Paddle sloop*, 1,057 *tons*, 280 *h. p.*—Commander Hon. Wm. J. Ward.

TERROR, 16. *Iron screw floating battery*, Bermuda. 1,971 *tons*, 200 *h. p.*—Captain F. H. H. Glasse, C.B.

VESUVIUS, 6. *Paddle sloop*, 970 *tons*, 280 *h. p.*—Captain Richard V. Hamilton.

S. denotes screw. P. paddlewheel.

STAFF OF THE MILITIA.

Commander in chief, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor—or Administrator of the Government; aide-de-camp, lieut. col. Robert G. Haliburton; qr. master gen., adjutant gen. and inspecting field officer, col. R. B. Sinclair; inspecting field officer of militia and volunteers, col. J. W. Laurie, lieut. col. H. M. army; inspecting field officer, Lieut. col. Milsom; inspecting field officer for Cape Breton, lieut. col. Crewe Read; brigade majors: middle division, lieut. col. M. Tobin, western division, lieut. col. T. Adams; surgeon general, Rufus S. Black, M.D.; judge advocate gen., Andrew M. Uniacke, D.C.L.

In 1846, the Militia of this Province numbered 47 regiments; 1,445 commissioned, and 2,494 non-commissioned officers, and 53,920 rank and file. Soon after this period all organization ceased, until within the last three years, when about 3,000 volunteers have been formed into companies and drilled. In 1863, the whole Militia force of the Province was organized and drilled for five days. The census reports for 1861 shew that there are between the ages of 20 and 60 years, 67,367; so that this Province might bring 60,000 able-bodied men into the field, if required.

The list of officers is not yet complete, but in the course of 1864 it will no doubt be completed.

Arms.—In 1861, there were 10,150 stand of arms, and 385,828 rounds of ammunition in the arsenals of Nova Scotia; and 10,557 stand of arms, and 613,904 rounds of ammunition in the arsenals of New Brunswick.

HALIFAX CO.

1*st Regt.*—Lieut. col. A. G. Jones; majors W. H. Creighton, Edw. Kenny; captains J. A. Sinclair, M. B. Almon, jr., Robert Morrow, M. B. Daley, John E. Albro, Jairus Hart, W. R. S. Wainwright, adj., Geo. Thomson, Thos. E. Kenny; 1st lieuts. J. Hart, S. C. Nash; qr. master C. Thomson. 2*nd Regt.*—Lieut. col. Edward Lawson; majors R. Romans, jr., H. A. Jennings; captains J. J. Bremmer, Jno. Duffus, H. Tobin, G. McLean, J. B. Morrow, C. J. Wylde, Geo. Ackhurst, adj.; 1st lieuts. H. L. Paint, Geo. Mitchell, J. W. Watt, D. McEwen, Robt. F. Watt; 2nd lieuts. W. E. Wier, Arch. Sutherland; qr. master Wm. Esson; surgeon J. Slayter, M.D. 3*rd* (*Queen's*) *Regt.*—Lieut. col. H. Pryor; majors hon. S. L. Shannon, G. E. Morton; captains J. G. Tobin, F. W. Bullock, Robie Uniacke, A. D. Merkel, J. F. Greenwood, C. G. Francklyn, W. M. Gray, adj., Wm. H. Hill, H. W. Johnston; 1st lieuts. B. H. Collins, C. A. Clarke, F. D. Corbett, H. W. Albro, F. N. Kenny, E. J. Stayner, T. R. Almon; qr. master Benj. Crow: surgeon C. Cogswell, M.D. 4*th* (*Queen's*) *Regt.*—Lieut. col. H. Mignowitz; majors J. O. Cogswell, G. A. F. LeCain; captains D. W. Ross, Geo. Fraser, F. Creighton, Thos. Clay, H. H. Fuller, A. C. Cogswell, Jas. Cullen, W. S. Symonds, J. R. Smith, adj., J. Mignowitz, A. Burns; 1st lieuts. J. K. Rousselle, E. R. Harrington, R. McMurray, Ed. Bolman, J. R. Murray, E. W. Chipman, F. F. Garvie, W. Woodill, W. C. Coombes; 2nd lieut. C. F. Clarke; qr. mr. H. D. Frost; surgeon E. Jennings, M.D. 5*th* (*Queen's*) *Regt.*—Lieut. col. T. A. Bauer; majors F. B. LeCain, J. H. Symons; captains A. J. Creighton, Jno. Mignowitz, J. C. Mackintosh, adj., H. J. R. LeCain, G. T. Handley, J. C. More, E. L. Coleman, T. W. Mills, A. H. Woodill, Thos. Mowbray. 1st lieuts. S. D. Gellert, W. H. Hart, G. D. Martin; surgeon A. J. Cowie, M.D. 6*th Regt.*—Lieut. col. C. H. Belcher; majors J. S. Belcher, T. A. Hyde; captains Jno. T. Compton, J. T. Wylde, Edw. Billing, adj. G. R. Anderson, A. K. Mackinlay, C. E. Brown, Geo. Johnson, J. M. Hay,

Wm. Murray; 1st lieuts. W. B. McNutt, Jas. G. Foster; paymaster E. Duckett; surgeon W. H. Davies, M.D.; qr. master C. F. Dewolf. *7th Regt.*—Lieut. col. J. Campbell; majors P. Ross, M. Kearney; captains R. J. Whall, Patk. Monaghan, F. W. Fishwick, adj., Mich. Conroy, Jno. Sutherland. *8th Regt.*—Major J. B. Oxley; captains Jas. F. Richardson, H. Y. Clarke, Geo. R. Dimock, J. W. K. Johnston, J. Norman Ritchie, adj.; 1st lieuts, Jno. Davidson, David Thompson. *9th Regt.*—Lieut. col. W. J. Stairs; captains Robt. Gray, Robt. Taylor, adj., G. J. Troop; 1st lieuts. J. N. Grant, T. W. Tapper, Stephen Tobin, Levi Hart, H. R. Vaux. *10th Regt.*—Lieut. col. H. A. Gladwin; surgeon W. Pearson, M.D. *11th Regt.*—Lieut. col. C. Sawyer; major P. S. Hamilton; captains Chas. Silver, C. A. Hutchins, adjt. *12th Regt.*—Lieut. col. J. M. Chamberlain; majors P. M. Barratt, J. W. Johnston, jr.; captains J. R. Chamberlain, L. J. Morton, C. M. Nutting; qr. master J. D. Nash, capt. *13th Regt.*—Major E. J. Lordly; capt. Aug. Allison.

COLCHESTER CO.

1st Regt.—Lieut. col. Chas. Blair; major Jas. R. Blair; captains Jas. F. Blanchard, Jno. Youill, Wm. S. Hamilton, Chas. H. Blair, Robert S. McCurdy, Wm. McCully; 1st lieuts. Richard Craig, Robt. Barnhill, Jas. Kennedy, Fredk. Carter; 2nd lieuts. Geo. Nelson, Baxter Hamilton, Jas. Hamilton; qr.mr. S. G. W. Archibald; surg. D. B. Lynds, M. D. *2nd Regt.*—Lieut. col Fras. R. Parker; major Eliakim Tupper; captains Chas. Macdonald, G. Macdonald, G. Johnston, D. M. Johnston, G. H. Bates; 1st lieuts. S. Moore, T. J. Ellis, W. Dickie, W. Hogg, J. Dickie; 2nd lieuts. H. Benjamin, Robt. Fisher, Thos. Boggs. *3rd Regt.*—Lieut. col. P. S. Archibald; majors W. E. Hamilton, Wm. Blair; captains G. E. Dickson, J. J. Dickson, W. N. Dickson, G. F. Crowe, H. D. Smith, R. D. Dickson; 1st lieuts. Geo. Linton, C. C. Dickson, Allen Robertson, Alex. Chisholm, Herbert Higgins; surg. A. C. Page; qr-m. Isaac Burnhill. *4th Regt.*—Lieut. col. Geo. Campbell; Majors E. A. Jones, Robt. Forman; captains Silas Corbett, Thos. R. McKim, Chas. Cummings, Jno. R. Fletcher, Jas. Spence; 1st lieuts. Jotham O'Brien, J. W. R. Morrison, Jas. Simpson; qr-mr. A. W. McLelan; surg. W. S. McRoberts, M.D. *5th Regt. 6th Regt.*—Lieut. col. Jno. Millar; majors D. A. Campbell, R. A. Logan; captains Arch. Campbell, Benjm. Blair, David Wilson, Edw. Kent, Abram. Patterson, Henderson Gass, Wm. Logan; 1st lieuts. W. A. McDonald, Geo. Waugh, Jno. Urquhart, Wm. Patterson, Marmaduke Fraser; 2nd lieut. Washington Irvine; surg. E. D. Roach, M.D. *7th Regt.*—Lieut. col. Jno. McKay; majors Angus McLeod, Jno. McKay; captains Jno. McKay, Hugh Munroe; 1st lieuts. Richmond McCurdy, Don. Sutherland, Daniel McKay, Geo. McIntosh; 2nd lieut. Jno. Sutherland; qr-mr. Wm. J. McKay.

PICTOU CO.

1st Regt.—Lieut. col. Jno. Mackinlay; Majors Robt. Doull, Jas. Fogo; captains Jas. Ives, W. N. Rudolf, Clarence Primrose, G. H. Holmes, W. Grant, H. R. Narraway; 1st lieuts. Danl. McKenzie, Don. Fraser, Chas. Wilson, Thos. Porteus. Wm. McDonald, Peter Carroll, Malcolm Campbell. *2nd Regt.*—Lieut. col. Jas. Kitchen; majors Geo. Mitchell, Chas. E. Henry; captains Stewart Burns, Simon Chisholm, Thos. B. Gould, Oliver Langille; 1st lieuts. Jas. McKenzie, Wm. Langille; qr-mr. Danl. McKenzie. *3rd Regt.*—Lieut. col. David Matheson; major Wm. Matheson; captains A. F. Matheson, Jno. Hogg, J. D. McDonald, A. W. Smith, Wm. Cameron, A. D. McKenzie, Don. Campbell; 1st lieuts. Anthony McLennan, A. G. Clarke, J. D. McLeod, S. S. Ross; 2nd lieut. D. B. Graham. *4th Regt.*—Lieut. col. Jno. McKay; majors Jno. McKenzie, Alex. McPherson; captains Geo. Sutherland, Jno. J. Fraser. *5th Regt.*—Lieut. col. J. W. Carmichael; major Don. McDonald; captains J. R. Carmichael, G. W. Underwood, Thos. E. Fraser, Geo. F. McKay, Jno. E. Jones, Jas. H. Fraser, Albert Fraser; 1st lieuts. Simon Cameron, D. C. Rose, Jas. W. Jackson, Alex. Fraser, Jas. D. McGregor; qr-mr J. R. Fraser. *6th Regt.*—Lieut. col. John Grant; major Jas. Holmes; captains Saml. Fraser, Alex. Grant, J. P. McDonald, Wm. Grant, Peter Grant, D. A. F. Holmes; 1st lieuts. Thos. McDonald, Wm. Grant, J. W. Cameron, Robt. McIntosh, Alex. McPhie, Isaac McGilvray, Alex. Fraser, Jno. G. Grant. *7th Regt.*—Lieut. col. R. S. Copeland; major J. W. Copeland; captains D. D. McDonald, J. D. Murray, Dun. McIntosh, Jas. Mitchell, Jno. Cumming, W. F. McKenzie; 1st lieuts. G. E. Murray, J. W. McKenzie, D. N. Robertson, Dickson Lowden, David Mitchell, Don. McLean, Jas. Robertson, Don. R. McKenzie; 2nd lieuts. Jno. D. McKenzie, Jas. McDonald, Geo. Campbell; surg. Jno. Mitchell; qr-mr. Jno. Copeland. *8th Regt.*—Lieut. col. Allan McPhie. *9th Regt.*—Lieut. col. Jas. Scott; major David A. Dickson; captains Jas Wentworth, Thos. Blenkinsopp, Wm. McPherson, Lewis Johnston, adjt.; 1st lieuts. Chas. W. Dickson, Wm. Hall, Chas. McKay, Wm. J. Partridge; qr-mr. Geo. G. Carrill.

GUYSBOROUGH CO.

1st Regt.—*2nd Regt.*—*3rd Regt.*—*4th Regt.*—*5th Regt.*

ANTIGONISH CO.

1st Regt.—Lieut. col. hon. W. A. Henry; majors Don. McKenzie, Wm. J. Beck; captains Thos. M. King, R. N. Henry, jr., C. B. Whidden, A. W. McDonald, F. G. Cunningham, R. N. Henry, senr., Adam Kirk, Jno. Boyd; 1st lieuts. Jno. Bishop, Hugh McDonald, Angus McIsaac; qr-mr. A. M. Cunningham; surg. W. H. McDonald, M.D. *2nd Regt.*—*3rd Regt.*—*4th Regt.*

CUMBERLAND CO.

1st Regt.—*2nd Regt.*—*3rd Regt.*—*4th Regt.*—*5th Regt. 6th Regt.*—Lieut. col. Jas. Ratchford. *7th Regt.*

HANTS CO.

1st Regt.—Lieut. col. hon. R. A. McHeffey; captains M. H. Goudge, W. H. Blanchard; 1st lieuts. Geo. McHeffey, Edw. McHeffey, P. S. Burnham, Lewis Jenkins, James Sangster, D. E. Geldert; 2nd lieuts. M. B. Grant, Edw. Curry, Robert McLatchey, A. C. Thomas, Henry Curry, R. H. Wier. *2nd Regt.*—*3rd Regt.*—*4th Regt.*—*5th Regt.*—*6th Regt.*—*7th Regt.*

DIGBY CO.

1st Regt.—*2nd Regt.*—*3rd Regt.*—*4th Regt.*

KING'S CO.

1st Regt.—Lieut. col. hon. S. Chipman; majors Richard Starr, D. H. Clark; captains Leander Wickwire, Leander Rand, D. B. Newcomb, Jno. S. Belcher, Judah B. Rockwell, Wm. H. Belcher, Jos. G. Jackson, Robert W. Starr, Geo. C. Pineo, Edwin Dickie, John Rand, B. B. Newcomb; 1st lieuts. W. H. Fellows, Jas. B. Thomas, W. E. Harris, Stephen E. Harris, Jos. C. Starr; qr-mr. D. M. Dickie; surg. C. C. Hamilton, M.D.; ass. surg. Jno. Struthers, M.D. *2nd Regt.*—Lieut. col. Jno. Belcher; major Leveret D. Chipman; captains P. M. Bricken, Fredk. Chipman, J. P. Lyons, Jno. E. Starr, adjt., Jas. Chipman; Surg. Jno. Borden, M.D.; ass. surg. I. B. Freeman, M.D. *3rd Regt.*—Lieut. col. Jos. Crane. *4th Regt.*—Lieut. col. J. S. Welton; majors Geo. Neily, W. S. Magee; captains Leonard Fitch, J. F. Palmer, J. W. Randall, Isaac Roach, John Bishop, A. B. Jacques, Chas. Taylor, Jas. Pierce; 1st lieuts. H. E. Fitch, C. F. Farnsworth, A. K. Patterson, Caleb Spinney, Jno. Foster; 2nd lieuts. T. R. Harris, M. E. Balcom, W. A. Avery. *5th Regt.*—Lieut. col. R Winsby; majors W. H. Lyons, J. N. Bowles; captains W. H. Webster, Henry Shaw, C. W. Barteaux, G. W. Fisher, J. S. Pineo, W. R. Winsby, Jos. Buckley, E. P. Pineo; 1st lieuts. S. J. Nicholas, Alfred Shaw, L. V. Bowles, B. N. Bowles, Z. H. Pineo, A. J. Best, Wm. Lyons, Henry Silver; qr-mr. Henry Pineo; surg. H. C. Marsters, M.D.

ANNAPOLIS CO.

1st Regt.—Surg. F. Robinson, M.D. *2nd Regt.*—*3rd Regt.*—*4th Regt.*—Captains Jno. R. Randolph, E. W. Ross, Jno. Primrose; 1st lieut. Jno. Shafner; 2nd lieuts. Tim. Phinney, G. R. Morse, W. C. Shafner; qr.-mr. W. A. Stone; surg. L. V. Parker, M.D. *5th Regt.*—Lieut. col. Geo. V. Ince; major Henry B. Magee; captains B. H. Parker, D. M. Taylor, W. J. Parker, G. E. Chesley, E. C. Phinney, H. C. Phinney, Jacob Miller, Chas. Jacques; 1st lieuts. W. A. Morse, Isaac Morse, Shipley Spurr; 2nd lieuts. J. N. North, A. R. Morton, F. A. Robblie; surg. J. Primrose, M.D.

SHELBURNE CO.

1st regt.—2nd Regt.—3rd Regt.—4th Regt.

YARMOUTH CO.

1st Regt.—Lieut. col. Jas. M. Lent; major Foreman Hatfield; captains A. S. Lent, W. T. Lent, P. L. Hatfield, Peter Surette, Reuben Babine, Sam. Robbins, R. S. Eakins; 1st lieut. A. G. Lent, D. W. Robbins, J. A. Hatfield; qr-mr. Job L. Hatfield; surg. Thos. Kirby, asst. surg. Jno M. Bingay. *2nd Regt.—3rd Regt.*—Lieut. col. Robert Hunter; captains, Jno. J. Moody, Jos. Robbins, Wm. Moody, Wm. Currie, Geo. G. Gray, Jas. Stoneman, Jos. Barrell. 1st. lieut. Stephen Murray, Abijah Hurd, Jno. Kinney, J. D. Raymond, Jno. Ritchie, Jno. White, J. J. Barclay, L. J. D. Raymond, Chas. Sealley, J. F. Raymond, Aug. Whiteman; surg. Norm. Bond, M.D. *4th Regt.*—Lt. col. W. B. Townsend; majors J. W. Crosby, T. B. Dane; captains J. J. Lovitt, J. R. Corning, Nelson Corning (1), Nelson Corning (2). 1st lieut. W. P. Tooker, D. B. Brown, Thos. Allen, Robt. Webster. 2nd lieut. G. A. Veits, Chas. McKinnon, Robt. L. Brown, E. M. Veits; qr-mr. Chas. Tooker; surg. J. L. R. Webster, M.D. *5th Regt.*—Lieut. col. J. W. H. Rowley; major C. Cahan; captains N. E. Patton, T. A. Patton, W. H. Patton, J. H. Crosby, Zachariah Patten W. R. Doty, G. C. Porter, R. R. Rose. 1st lieuts. J. H. Cann, Jacob Harley, J. J. Phillips, Chas. Porter, H. H. Crosby, G. F. Mosses, W. E. Rose. 2nd lieuts. Carlton Sanders, Washington Sanders, H. H. Crosby; qr-mr. W. H. Redding; surg. J. C. Farish, M.D; asst. surg. J. N. Bond, M.D.

QUEEN'S CO.

1st Regt.—Lieut. col. Allen Tupper; majors Henry W. Smith, Jos. Freeman; captains Jas. Tupper, Jno. McLearn, Jas. Hemmeon, Jas. Van Buskirk, Thos. R. Patillo, Octavius Payzant, M. F. Agnew; 1st lieuts. Robt. Kempton, Colin Campbell, Wm. McG. Scott, Matt. Drew, Geo. Boehnr, Shannon Marshall, Robt. Boleman; 2nd lieuts. Houston Minard, Jno. Geldert, Ambrose Allen, Jno. Payzant; qr-mr. Adw. Gould; surg. Jas. Forbes, M.D. *2nd Regt.*—Lieut. col. J. Dewolf; majors Saml. Freeman, Jno. Edgar; captains Geo. W. Kinney, Jas. E. Suttie, G. J. White, Jno. Halstead, Geo. G. Sanderson, Thos. Moody. 2nd lieut. S. P. Freeman, J. N. Freeman, J. V. Dexter, Nath. Freeman; 1st lieuts. Leander Ford, J. H. Cook, Alex. Grant; 2nd lieuts. J. B. Freeman, Jno. Grant. *3rd Regt.*

LUNENBURGH CO.

1st Regt.—Major, H. A. N. Kaulback; captains C. E. Kaulback, W. N. Zwicker, H. B. Kaulback; 1st lieuts. W. Dauphiney, A. Cummings, E. Dowling; 2nd lieut. L. S. Fink; qr-mr. J. Dauphiney; surg. C. Aitkins, M.D. *2nd Regt.*—Lieut. col. J. Rudolf; captain W. Townsend; 1st lieut. Jas. Eisenhauer. *3rd Regt.*—Lieut. col. Henry J. Jost; captain Robt. Lindsay; 1st lieuts. Jno Scott, Josh. Zwicker, Jas. McLaughlin. 2nd lieut. J. R. de M. Snyder; qr-mr. Adolphus Gaetz; surg. Alex. Lane, M.D; asst. surg. Chas. Gray, M.D. *4th Regt.*—Lieut. col. J. H. Kaulback; captain Wm. Owen. *5th Regt.—6th Regt.*—Lieut. col. hon. Jno. Creighton. *7th Regt.*

CAPE BRETON CO.

1 *to* 19.—In process of organization. Subdivision of regiments and corresponding seniority lists not in.

NOVA SCOTIA VOLUNTEERS.

Halifax Artillery.—Lieut. col. Richard Tremain; capt. John Shaffer, jr.; 1st lieut. Geo. T. Smithers, adj.; surg. W. J. Almon, M.D.; asst. surg. Chas. Gossip, M.D.

Pictou Artillery.—Capt. John McKinlay; 1st lieut. Alex. J. Patterson; 2nd lieut. George R. Davies; surg. Henry Kirkwood, M.D.

Sydney Mines Artillery & Rifles.—Capt. R. H. Brown; 1st lieut. Edmund Robson; 2nd lieut. David E. Brown.

FIRST HALIFAX BATTALION.

Commandant Captain W. Chearnley, Chebucto Greys; adj. lieut. G. R. Anderson, Scottish Rifles.

Scottish Rifles.—Capt. Andrew K. Mackinlay; 1st lieuts. William Murray, George R. Anderson; 2nd lieut. J. S. MacLean; q. mr. J. N. Ritchie, 2nd lieut.; surg. W. H. Davies, M.D.

Chebucto Greys.—Capt. William Chearnley; 1st lieut. George Piers, Fitzgerald Cochran; 2nd lieuts. Charles M. Nutting, John H. Tobin; q. mr. Alexander Keith, jr.; surg. John H. Slayter, M.D.

Mayflower Rifles.—Capt. George Fraser; 1st lieut. James K. Rousselle; 2nd lieuts. Fraser Jones, H. A. Jennings, James Maloney; surg. hon. Chas. Tupper, M.D.

Halifax Rifles.—Capt. Thomas E. Kenny; 1st lieuts. John O'Connor, Michael J. Cochran; 2nd lieuts. William Barron, John D. Cummins; q. mr. James Butler; surg. Andrew Cowie, M.D.

1st Comp. Irish Rifles.—Capt. Peter Bulger; 1st lieut. D. H. Pitts; 2nd lieut. W. J. Croke; surg. James D. Hume, M.D.

1st Dartmouth Rifles.—Capt. David Falconer; 2nd lieut. Joseph Austen; surg. W. H. Weeks, M.D.

2nd Dartmouth Rifles.—Capt. Wm. H. Pallister; 2nd lieut. Thomas Synnot.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

Victoria Rifles, Hx.—Capt. Jas. Mackintosh; 1st lieut. J. A. Hoyt; surg. H. B. Forman, M.D.

Granite Rifles, Peggy's Cove, St. Mgts. Bay.—Capt. Seth Milberry; 1st lieut. James Lantry; 2nd lieut. Richard Daubin.

Union Coast Guards, Margts Bay.—Capt. William Munroe; 1st lieut. James Cornelius; 2nd lieut. Wm. Redman.

COLCHESTER CO.

Rothsay Blues, Truro.—Capt. Charles Blanchard; 1st lieut. James K. Blair; 2nd lieuts R. F. Sutherland, J. G. Dickson; qr-mr. D. Fumigalli; surg. Charles Bent, M.D.

Sterling Rifles, Tatamagouche.—Capt. David A. Campbell; 1st lieut. Wm. M. Blackwood; 2nd lieuts. Wm. A. McDonald, Arch. Campbell; surg. D. Roach, M.D.

CUMBERLAND CO.

Wallace Greys.—Capt. William Huestis; 1st lieut. Chas. J. McFarlane; 2nd lieuts. Robert Kerr, W. B. Huestis; Surg. Robert Mitchell, M.D.

Acadia Rifles, Pugwash.—Capt. Henry G. Pineo; 1st lieut. Elias King; 2nd lieut. C. E. McNutt; surg. Joseph Clarke, M.D.

Amherst Rifles.—Capt. Amos Fowler; 1st lieut. Aaron Church; 2nd lieut. Joseph Moore; surg. W. F. Carritt, M.D; qr-mr. R. Stubbs.

PICTOU CO.

Welsford Rangers, River John.—Capt. Jas. Kitchen; 1st lieut. Chas. Henry; 2nd lieuts. Chris. Perrin; Dan'l Sellers. *Pictou Greys.*—Capt. Robt. Doull; 1st lieut. K. Holmes; 2nd lieut. Daniel McKenzie; surgeon Wm. E. Cooke, M.D. *Clyde Rifles, Rogers Hill.*—1st lieut. Harop McKean; 2nd lieut. George McKenzie. *New Glasgow Rifles.*—Capt. Don. McDonald; 1st lieut. Albert Fraser; 2nd lieuts. Wm. H. Fraser, J. Wm. Fraser; qr. master Stewart Fraser; surgeon William Mitchell. *Albion Mines Local Volunteers.*—Lieut. col. Jas. Scott. 1st Co.—Capt. John Carr; 1st lieut. Robt. Wilson; 2nd lieut. Jas. Clish, jr. 2nd Co.—Capt. Geo. Scott; 1st lieut. James Clish, sen.; 2nd lieuts. Mur. McPherson, George Davies; surgeon Lewis Johnston, M.D.

SYDNEY CO.

Antigonish Rangers.—Capt. Donald McKenzie; 2nd lieut. Wm. Grant; qr. master J. Beck; surgeon Alexander McIntosh, M.D.

GUYSBOROUGH CO.

Port Mulgrave, Melford Rifles.—Capt. Isaac Wylde; 1st lieut. Francis J. Wallace; 2nd lieut. Martin May. *Chedabucto Greys.*—Capt. F. C. Mahon; 1st lieut. L. W. DesBarres; 2nd lieut. W. Kedy; surgeon Edward Carritt, M.D.; qr. master Thos. Condon. *Sherbrooke Guards.*—Capt. John A. McDonald; 1st lieut. Charles McIntosh; 2nd lieut. John McKenzie; qr. master Wm H. McDaniel; surgeon John McMillan, M.D.

HANTS CO.

Windsor Rifles.—Capt. B. de W. Fraser; 1st lieuts. Wm. S. Tremain, Charles E. Harding; 2nd lieut. John W. Ouseley; qr-master Peter S. Burnham; surgeon Samuel Logan, M.D. *Shubenacadie Rifles.*—Capt. Hy. S. Yeomans; 1st lieut. Ken. Sutherland; 2nd lieuts. Richard McHeffey, Alex. Nelson; qr. master James E. Cole; surgeon Dun. McLean, M.D. *King's College University Rifles.*—Capt. J. A. Kaulback; 1st lieut. F. Kinnear; 2nd lieut. C. B. Bullock. *Hantsport Rifles.*—Capt. T. Reid. *Avon Rifles, Hantsport.*—Capt. James Elder.

KING'S CO.

King's Co. Rifles.—Capt. David H. Clarke; 1st lieut. Wm. H. Belcher; 2nd lieut. J. W. Margeson; surgeon Jas. Miller, M.D.; ass. surg. Jno. Struthers, M.D. *Wolfville Rifles.*—Capt. Frederick Brown. *Bellona Rangers.*—Capt. C. W. Barteaux; 1st lieut. Henry Shaw; 2nd lieut. D. B. Parker.

ANNAPOLIS CO.

Annapolis Artillery and Rifle Company.—Capt. W. R. Ruggles; 1st lieut. J. M. Harris; 2nd lieut. Jas. Milledge; surgeon Francis Robinson, M.D. *Paradise Rifles.*—Capt. Jno. Sanders; 1st lieut. Wm. H. Bishop; 2nd lieuts. Burton Neily, Wm. Chipman; surgeon L. V. Parker, M.D. *Clementsport Rifles.*—Capt. Wm. H. Ray; 1st lieut. Reg. M. Shaw; 2nd lieut. Edwin Gates; qr. master Geo. Jones; surgeon Robt. J. Ellison, M.D.

DIGBY CO.

Digby Rifles.—Capt. Stephen C. Dexter; 1st. lieut. John Holdsworth; 2nd lieuts. Henry C. Bonnett, John Bonnett, Wm. Aymar; surg. H. Sydas, M.D. *Westport Guards.*—Capt. Jos. W. Dakin; 1st lieut. Jos. Collins; 2nd lieut. Chas. F. Ruggles. *Digby Artillery and Rifle Co.*—Capt. John K. Viets; 1st lieut. Edwin Bent; 2nd lieut. John S. Selig; surg. Robert Stephen, M.D. *Weymouth Rifles.*—Capt. Colin Campbell; 1st lieut. F. W. Goodwin; 2nd lieut. William Moore; surgeon H. D. Ruggles, M.D.

YARMOUTH CO.

Yarmouth Rifles.—1st lieut. Thomas R. Dane; qr. master Wm. Tooker. *Hebron Rifles.*—Capt. William Crosby; 1st lieut. Chas. Cahar; 2nd lieut. Zach. Patten. *Beaver River Rifles.*—Capt. Calvin Raymond; 1st lieut. B. R. Williams; 2nd lieut. W. H. Tedford; qr. master A. Raymond.

LUNENBURG CO.

Lunenburg Rifles.—Capt. Chas. E. Kaulback; 1st lieuts. James Hall, Thos. Carroll; 2nd lieuts. Henry B. Kaulback, John Young; qr. master Jos. Creighton; surgeon S. J. Jacobs, M.D. *Mahone Bay Rifles.*—Capt. Benj. Legge; 1st lieut. Nat. Strum; 2nd lieuts. Geo. Duncan, Alex. Kedy; qr. master Lewis Knaut; surgeon Chas. Gray, M.D.

CAPE BRETON.

Sydney Mines Local Volunteers.—Lieut. col. Richard Brown. 1st Co.—Capt. Robert Bridge; 1st lieut. L. W. McQueen; 2nd lieut. Richard Partridge. 2nd Co.—Capt. Y. A. W. Barrington; 1st lieut. J. Barrington; 2nd lieut. H. W. Archibald; surgeon Thos. J. Jeans, M.D. *Sydney Artillery and Rifle Co.*—Capt. ——; 1st lieut. Edmund Outram; surgeon L. Johnston, M.D. *Little Bras d'Or Rifles.*—Capt. J. H. Christie; 1st lieut. Chas. Robinson; 2nd lieut. Joseph McVarish; 3rd lieut. Ken. Matheson; *Hawkesbury Rifles, Ship Harbor.*—Capt. A. Grant; 1st lieut. Chas. Embry; 2nd lieuts. John W. Hart, Angus Grant, Daniel Hennessy, A. Philpot; qr. master A. Grant, jun. *Mulgrave Rifles, Arichat.*—Capt. John Ballam; 1st lieut. Daniel O'C. Madden; 2nd lieut. John J. Jeans.

QUEEN'S CO.

Queen's Co. Rifles.—Capt. Jas. Collie; 1st lieut. Jno. G. Morton; 2nd lieut. L. H. Burnaby; qr. master Samuel Miles. *Rossignol Rifles.*—Capt. John W. Cobb; 1st lieut. Nathaniel Kinney; 2nd lieut. Jos. Cole; qr. master Geo. Barss.

SHELBURNE CO.

Shelburne Rifles.—Capt. N. W. White; 1st lieut. Robt. Freeman;; 2nd lieut. Jos. Devine; adj. Peter G. Fraser; surgeon Geo. Snyder, M.D. *Port La Tour Rifles.*—Capt. F. A. White; 1st lieut. W. H. Sevain; 2nd lieut. W. Sholes; surgeon J. J. Schrage, M.D.

CITY OF HALIFAX.

This city, the capital of Nova Scotia, is situated nearly in the centre of the Atlantic frontier of the Province, in lat. 44° 39′ 20″ North, and long. 63° 36′ 40″ West—in time, 4 h. 14 m. 26 sec.

The city stands on the west side of Halifax Bay, the *Chebucto* of the Indians. This deep and spacious bay is open at all seasons of the year, and is capable of holding in safety the naval and commercial marine of England. The city of Halifax extends about two and a half miles along the harbor, and about three quarters of a mile up the side of a commanding hill, the summit of which is 260 feet above the level of the sea. It is surrounded by the citadel, Fort George, which overlooks the city, harbor, and surrounding country. This fort is considered impregnable.

Halifax was founded by Lord Cornwallis in 1749; declared a free port in 1817; and incorporated in 1841. The streets are systematically laid out; and the city is lighted with gas. The southwestern part of the city, Spring Gardens, is a most delightful district; and in the rear of the city lies the "Common," containing 250 acres of land, where military reviews and other displays are held. The surrounding landscape is beautiful. The harbor is land-locked, and protected at all points by heavy cannon; near its mouth stands McNab's Island, which is three miles in length, half a mile in width, and contains 1,090 acres. There is a light on this island, to enable vessels to enter the harbor safely. On the eastern side of the harbor is Fort Clarence. Opposite to the city stands George's Island, strongly fortified; and on Point Pleasant, south of the city, there are several batteries. Among the public establishments, the Queen's Dockyard is the most important. Within its enclosure are vast work-houses and other edifices, including the Admiral's House.

The Province Building, situated near the centre of the city, is built of freestone, 140 feet long, 70 broad, and 42 in height; it contains the legislative chambers and departmental offices. Dalhousie College, recently re-organized; Temperance Hall, the Mechanics' Institute, Court House, Insurance Offices, Masons' Hall, Lyceum, and Horticultural Gardens, are attractive objects. Many of the private edifices are elegant.

There are numerous societies, for purposes of instruction and amusement, which are well supported by the citizens.

Halifax is the Atlantic terminus of the railway to Truro and branch to Windsor. It is also the depot for the surplus agricultural products of the Province. It is an important military post. There are usually stationed here two regiments of infantry, and companies of artillery and engineers. It is also the naval station for the North American and West Indian fleets. The admiral resides at Halifax in summer, and in Bermuda in winter.

The following statistical summary will show the progress of the city of Halifax:

Population in 1790 was 4,000 souls; in 1827, 14,439; in 1851, 19,949; and in 1861 it was 25,026.

Trade.—The principal part of the commerce is carried on with the American States, and the North American and West Indian Colonies. The principal part of the exports consist of produce of the fisheries.

The value of imports in 1850 was			$4,080,400
"	"	1853 "	5,322,780
"	"	1860 "	6,431,681
"	"	1862 "	6,198,553
The value of exports in 1850 "			2,079,520
"	"	1853 "	3,033,590
"	"	1860 "	3,902,638
"	"	1862 "	3,137,874

Ships Outward and Inward:

Inward, in 1850	1,194	176,604	tons.
Outward, 1850	1,060	161,079	"
Inward, in 1861	1,142	217,950	"
Outward, 1861	1,223	176,604	"
Inward, in 1862	1,412	220,179	"
Outward, 1862	1,157	192,768	"

The number of men employed on board of the vessels inward in 1861, was 14,471; on board of those outward, 13,437.

Vessels built:

In 1861.....	39	4,420 tons.	$176,800 value.
In 1862.....	35	3,955 "	158,200 "

PICTOU.

This is the most important town on the northeastern coast of Nova Scotia. It is situated on the Straits of Northumberland, and forms a part of the county of the same name. It is the point of arrival and departure of steamers between Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, northern coast of New Brunswick, and Canada; and a depot for the gulf trade. Two steamers, during the summer, ply between Quebec and Pictou, *via* New Brunswick; and one traverses the route twice a week between Pictou and Shediac. The town of Pictou is well laid out, and is a progressive place. It contains numerous public buildings, and there are several societies and associations.

NEW GLASGOW

Is a flourishing town, communicating with Pictou by a steamboat. The Albion coal mines, in its vicinity, add life to the place. Numerous vessels are built here. It is connected with Pictou Harbor by a railroad, five miles in length. The mines give employment to a large fleet of vessels during the season of navigation.

The town of *Albion Mines* is also a growing place; it owes its birth and prosperity to the mining association. These eastern towns are surrounded by a fertile country; and in their vicinity there are vast stores of common coal and oil coal, of great economic value; besides iron ore in abundance, and of the best quality

Population of the Towns of Nova Scotia:—

Pictou.....	2,833	Sydney, C. B.....	2,467
Albion Mines and New Glasgow.....	4,376	Liverpool.....	2,936
		Antigonish.....	2,875
Pugwash.....	3,000	Truro.....	2,934
Amherst.....	2,767	Petite Rivière.....	2,900
Yarmouth.....	4,152	Lunenburg.....	3,048
Windsor.....	2,271		

All these towns, especially those of Yarmouth, Windsor, Truro, and Amherst, are thriving places, and maintain numerous local societies and associations.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Published in Nova Scotia in 1864.

Where Published, and Title of Paper.	Editor.	Publisher.	Issued.	An. Sub.
ANTIGONISH.				
Antigonish Casket,	Angus Boyd,	Angus Boyd,	Weekly,	$1 50
BRIDGETOWN.				
Free Press,	A. M. Gidney,	J. B. Gidney	Weekly,	2 00
HALIFAX.				
Abstainer,	P. Monaghan,	James Barnes,	Weekly,	1 25
Acadian Recorder,	Hugh W. Blackadar,	Hugh W. Blackadar,	Weekly,	3 00
British Colonist,	Alpin Grant,	Alpin Grant,	Tri-weekly,	2 50
			Weekly,	1 50
Burning Bush,	Rev. D. F. Hutchinson, A.M.,	McNab & Shafter,	Fortnightly,	1 00
Christian Messenger,	S. Selden,	S. Selden,	Weekly,	2 00
Church Record,		J. B. Strong,		
Evening Express,	Compton & Co.,	Compton & Co.,	Tri-weekly,	2 50
Halifax Citizen,	Wm Garvie and E. M. McDonald,	Garvie & McDonald,	Tri-weekly,	3 00
Halifax Reporter,	John G. Bourinot and Joseph G. Crosskill,	Crosskill & Bourinot,	Tri-weekly,	2 50
Home and Foreign Record,	Rev. Geo. Patterson and Robt. Murray,	James Barnes,	Monthly,	0 50
Morning Chronicle,		Thos. Annand,	Tri-weekly,	2 50
Morning Journal,	Chs. A. Pilsbury	W. Penney,	Tri-weekly,	2 50
Morning Sun,	A. J. Ritchie,	A. J. Ritchie,	Tri-weekly,	2 50
Nova Scotian,		Thos. Annand,	Weekly,	2 50
Presbyterian Witness,	Rev. Robert Murray,	James Barnes,	Weekly,	2 50
Provincial Wesleyan,	Rev. John McMurray,	T. Chamberlain,	Weekly,	2 00
Royal Gazette,		Alpin Grant,	Weekly,	3 00
LIVERPOOL.				
Transcript,	S. J. M. Allan,	S. J. M. Allan,	Weekly,	2 00
PICTOU.				
Colonial Standard,	S. H. Holmes,	S. H. Holmes,	Weekly,	2 00
Eastern Chronicle,		J. D. McDonald,	Weekly,	2 50
Monthly Record of the Church of Scotland,	J. Costley,	S. H. Holmes,	Monthly,	0 62½
SYDNEY, C. B.				
Cape Breton News,	James P. Ward,	James P. Ward,	Weekly,	2 00
YARMOUTH.				
Tribune,	Richard Huntington,	Richard Huntington	Weekly,	2 00
Yarmouth Herald,	A. Lawson,	A. Lawson,	Weekly,	2 00

CHEBUCTO MARINE RAILWAY.

This company has now three marine railways, of the most improved description, in complete working order. One railway has two cradles, of 250 tons capacity each, one of which may be worked while the other remains stationary. The other cradles are respectively of 700 and 1,500 tons capacity, and all are worked by steam power, raising vessels in a few minutes. Materials for repairing vessels are at hand.

Officers.—Robert Bauls, jr., president; John S. Wylus, secretary and treasurer; Robt. Bovel, Peter Ross, S. A. McKenzie, directors.

HALIFAX AND MINAS NAVIGATION CO.

This company owns a canal, or inland water communication, extending from Halifax harbor to the basin of Minas, nearly 50 miles in length, capable of passing boats 66 feet long by 16 feet wide, drawing four feet of water.

This canal, known as the "Shubenacadie Canal," was commenced thirty years ago, but was not completed until quite recently. It has cost the various companies that have owned it $400,000 in all. The present company purchased it for about $45,000. It is now in good working order, and from the increasing traffic upon it, bids fair to become a paying concern.

Officers.—Jas. F. Acery, jr., president; John Stars, George P. Mitchell, B. W. Salter, directors; Geo. A. S. Crichton, manager and secretary.

PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

Hospital for the Insane at Dartmouth, had in 1859, 55 inmates; in 1860, 95; in 1861, 117; and in 1862, 130.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—The numbers in this institution were:

In 1857	23	In 1860	42
1858	27	1861	47
1859	34	1862	52

DEATHS AND CAUSES OF DEATHS.

The census of Nova Scotia for 1861 states that 1,592 persons died in that year of epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases; 284 of diseases of the nervous system; 371 of diseases of the digestive organs; 175 by violent and accidental deaths; 1,357 of diseases of the respiratory and circulating organs; other diseases 62; and of diseases of uncertain seat 384; total, 4,679. Over one-third of the deaths was from epidemics. In following the details of diseases given by the census, it appears that "diptheria," a few years ago almost unknown in the Lower Provinces, carried off 1003 persons.

PATENTS—NOVA SCOTIA.

Levi Rice Machine for manufacturing lathes, shingles, clapboards. 16th Oct. 1834.
Thomas Fisk—Churning machine. 20th Aug. 1835.
James Brown—Washing machine. 20th Aug. 1835.
James Cleveland—Machine for making bricks. 3rd March 1836.
Zenas Lane—Machine for washing & winnowing grain. 26th Feby. 1837.
David H. Dickey—Instrument for drawing teeth. 9th April 1838.
Robert Corbet—Method of preventing chimneys from smoking. 25th Janry 1840.
Robert H. Smith & Thos. Smith—Machine for blowing blacksmiths' bellows by water power. 13th June 1839.
James Cleveland—Patent windlass. 18th March 1846.
Abraham Gesner—Illuminating gas from bitumen, &c. 20th Feby. 1850.
John Ross—For the manufacture or composition of artificial slate. 1st March 1850.
Abraham Gesner—Illuminating gas from all animal and vegetable oils, &c., &c. 8th Febry 1851.
Alexander Chisholm—Mathematical mechanical scale. 12th July 1851.
Alexander Chisholm—An improved spirit level. 12th July 1851.
Robert N. B. McLellan—Ready guide for placing lumber to be sawn with circular saws. 7th April 1852.
Thomas Robson—For giving notice of danger to vessels approaching rocks. 22nd June 1852.
Thomas Robson—Improvements in a horizontal windmill, or pneumatic machine for impelling a hammer or tongue, &c. 22nd June 1852.
John B. Phillips—New mode of manufacturing pianofortes. 13th April 1853.
Asa Williard—Machine for manufacturing butter. 9th Sept. 1853.
Robert G. Fraser—Process for extracting oil from whales, &c. 4th Aug. 1854.
John Waddell—A ships' windlass. 13th Oct. 1854.
Charles Chatfield—Improvements in manufacture of piano-fortes. 20th Nov. 1855.
James Adamson—New kind of shutter for shop windows. 15th April 1856.
John B. Phillips—Upright cast or wrought iron skeleton back for a piano-forte. 16th April 1856.
Alexander Anderson—Method of digging potatoes. 17th Oct. 1856.
George G. Hill—Saw mill. 7th Aug. 1856.
George W. Freeman—Reversed screw. 4th Feb. 1857.
George W. Freeman—Mowing, reaping and raking machine. 14th Febry 1857.
E. Tupper—Shingle machine. 2nd May 1857.
A. Amire—Ships' wheel. 11th July 1857.
J. H. Headley—Artificial granite. 30th June 1857.
Henry Bessimer—Manufacture of iron. 20th Aug. 1857.
George Matthews—Indelible ink. 31st Aug. 1857.
John M. Forrest—Weather strip for doors. 22nd Oct. 1857.
John M. Forrest—Waggon brake. 22nd Oct. 1857.
George G. Hill—Cylindrical revolving kiln. 22nd Oct. 1857.
David M. Dickie—Portable furnace. 10th April 1858.
Harding Margeson—Securing tires on wheels. 10th April 1858.
J. B. Studley—Illuminated glass sign. 20th May 1858.
Henry J. Gesner—Making or moulding ship timbers. 20th May 1858.
J. W. D. Aiken—Carriage brake. 10th Aug. 1858.
D. M. Dickie—Potato digger. 10th Aug. 1858.
Hon. M. J. Wilkins—Carriage brake. 10th Aug. 1858.
Benjamin Robbins—Improved pumps. 12th Oct. 1858.
James Blackie—Handrail for staircase. 17th Mar. 1859.
Francis McKay—Stone drill and dresser. 2nd April 1859.
Walter Wheelock—Washing machine. 29 April 1859.
W. D. Wheelock—Water wheel. 29th April 1859.
Ed. Hunt & Henry Davis—Treatment of resinous substances. 22nd June 1859.
William King—Hoops for ladies' dresses. 12th July 1859.
Reuben C. Colton—Cooking stove. 10th Aug. 1859.
Robert Findlay—Furling sails. 21st Oct. 1859.
Rufus Foster—Heating apparatus. 16th Dec. 1859.
James Still—Distilling coal oil. 28th Jany. 1860.
And. N. Cole—Gravitating plumb and level. 28 Jany. 1860.
Israel Potter—Improvements in shingling machine. 11th April 1860.
Israel Potter—Improvements in cylinder water wheel. 20th April 1860.
Daniel L. Allan—Steering apparatus. 12th May 1860.
D. M. Dickie—Revolving harrow. 14th May 1860.
Peter Denae—Potato digger. 11th May 1860.
C. W. Clements—Dow's lever pumping gear. 4th June 1860.
A. P. Ross—Seine or marine trap. 26th Oct. 1860.
P. Q. Boris—Revolving grate. 24 Jany. 1861.
John E. Ritchie—Leak indicator. 6th Feby. 1861.
Enos Patten—Sewing rope. 26th Feby. 1861.
Enos Patten—Ship rudder. 26th Feby. 1861.
F. R. Dewolf—Floating wharf. 23rd March 1861.
William M. Kay—Threshing and winnowing. 10th April 1861.
S. W. Q. Barrey—Manufacture of steel. 25th April 1861.
William Rode—Wringing clothes. 31st May 1861.
William Hainsworth—Fastening railway rails. 15th July 1861.
William Forbes—Emerson's windlass. 21st Aug. 1861.
J. S. Thorne—Plan of ship's windlass. 23rd Aug. 1861.
Dan. J. B. Fraser—Cutting garments. 6th Nov. 1861.
Jeseph S. Rogers—Gold washer. 11th Nov. 1861.
Alex. McKenzie—Propeller crushing machine. 21st Dec. 1861.
Abraham Gesner—Manure from fish offal. 15th Jany. 1862.
Jno. S. Woodward—Gold separator & amalgamator. 15th Jany. 1862.
And. L. Grey—Ship pumps. 21st Jany. 1862.
J. L. Woodill—Worm lozenges. 24th Jany. 1862.
Denis C. Weston—Drill machine. 30th Jany. 1862.
Denis C. Weston—Drill machine. 10th Feby. 1862.
William G. Simpson—Amalgamating machine. 11th Feby. 1862.
Jos. S. Rogers—Eureka gold amalgamator. 26th March 1862.
Jos. E. Reiley—Drill machine. 27th March 1862.
John E. Sayne—Improved windlass. 31st May 1862.
Leonard Tiley—Water proof boots and shoes. 30th May 1862.
Peter J. Boris—Windmill pump. 19th April 1862.
Peter J. Boris—Drilling machine. 7th May 1862.
W. S. Fraser—New mode of stringing piano-fortes. 19th July 1862.

J. F. Patten—Telegraph insulator. 31st July 1862.
Abraham Gesner—Amalgamator. 4th Aug. 1862.
James Middlemas—Vegetable cutter. 15th Sept, 1862.
Benjamin Cleveland—The facilitator. 6th Nov. 1862.
Horace J. Russ—Amalgamator. 8th Dec. 1862.
Newton Brown—For tightening bedstead cords. 23rd Dec. 1862.
Jas. McLeod—Raising sunken vessels. 31st Dec. 1862.
Alexander McDonald—Amalgamator. 22nd Jan. 1863.
Jas. E. Barss—Amalgamator. 24th Feby. 1863.
Jas. Vanhorn—Nonpareil churn. 27th Feby. 1863.
Thomas Blaikee—Crusher. 4th March 1863.
J. H. Hodson—Preparing ice. 24th March 1863.
A. N. Bennett—Making ship's treenails. 25th Apr. 1863.
John Melling—Making bricks. 28th May 1863.
R. B. Sibley—Amalgamator. 2nd June 1863.
Abraham Gesner—Kerosene oil. 30th March 1863.
Henry Gesner, Chas. Taylor—Amalgamator. 30th June 1863
Robert Murray—Washing machine. 8th July 1863.
J. C. Kempton—Vegetable cutter. 29th July 1863.
A. N. Bennett—For making shingles. 31st Aug. 1863.
John Batley—Amalgamator. 26th Aug. 1863.
J. M. Forrest—Drill machine. 1st Oct. 1863.
R. B. Bryden—Cask head cutter, &c. 16th Oct. 1863.
John Forbes—Improved skates. 23rd Oct. 1863.
Eliakim E. Tupper—Improvement in construction of wheel carriages. 18th Nov. 1863.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

The province of New Brunswick was formerly united to Nova Scotia, under the name of Acadia or New France. The principal events in the early history of the colony will be found under the head of Nova Scotia. The first settlers were French emigrants under De Monts. The country was ceded to the British in 1713 by the treaty of Utrecht. In 1764, a year after the possession of the colony had been finally confirmed to Britain, the first permanent settlements by British colonists were established. When the United States had gained their independence, a considerable number of the loyalists emigrated to New Brunswick, and their descendants now form a part of the population.

In 1784 the present limits of New Brunswick were divided from Nova Scotia and erected into a separate province by a special constitutional charter, the administration of which was confided to colonel Carleton. In the autumn of 1785 the first general elec tion of representatives took place; and in January 1784, the first legislative assembly was held at St. John. Soon after his appointment the city of Fredericton was selected by governor Carleton as the seat of government, and has since remained the metropolis. The place at that time was composed of a few irregularly built huts; and St. John, now an opulent and flourishing city, was not of much greater extent.

In 1803, governor Carleton was removed to England, after having governed the province for nearly twenty years, during which period it had rapidly increased in population and importance.

The northern counties remained uninhabited till the middle of the eighteenth century. Only a century ago, in the summer of 1764, the first British settler, Mr. Wm. Davidson, a gentleman from the north of Scotland, arrived in the county of Northumberland. At this time not a single house was erected, nor a single European resident within the limits of the county. The Micmac Indians were still the virtual lords of the soil. In 1825, a remarkable conflagration occurred, which resulted in the loss of many lives, and great destruction of property. The summer of this year had been unusually warm and dry, and extensive fires had raged in different parts of Nova Scotia. Throughout the northern part of New Brunswick hardly any rain had fallen, and from the 1st to the 5th October, the heat was extraordinary. The fire, which had been creeping through the forests, approached some of the settlements, and the heat became intense. About 9 o'clock on the night of the 7th October, the fire burst through the forest in the rear of Newcastle, and that town, together with Douglastown, and the northern side of the Miramichi, for a hundred miles, were enveloped in smoke and flame. The wooden houses, the stores containing spirits, powder, and other combustible articles, the stables and barns of the towns and settlements, became a speedy prey to the devouring fire, and produced a terrible scene of confusion and devastation. Newcastle, a flourishing town of 1000 inhabitants, was left a heap of smoking ruins, and hundreds of miles of country were laid waste. In this conflagration 160 persons were burned, or drowned in the river, 595 buildings, and 875 head of cattle were destroyed. The loss of property was estimated at £204,323, of which only £12,050 was covered by insurance. The legislature of Lower Canada voted £2,500 for the relief of the sufferers, and contributions to the extent of £35,383 were received from Great Britain, the United States, and the neighbouring colonies. The burnt towns and villages were soon rebuilt in a style of greater solidity and magnificence. The trade of the colony continued to progress rapidly, being considerably promoted by the reciprocity treaty between British America and the United States. The number of ships built in the province in 1854 was 135; tonnage 99,426. In 1855, 866 vessels belonged to the port of St. John. In 1851, there were 845 saw and grist mills in the province; 125 tanneries, 11 foundries, 52 weaving and carding establishments, and 94 other factories. A university was founded at Fredericton in 1828.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

This province is situated between 45° and 48° 7′ N. lat.; and between 63° 50′ and 69° W. long. Its length, from Nova Scotia, on the southeast, to Canada East, on the northwest, is 190 miles; breadth, from the State of Maine, on the southwest, to the Straits of Northumberland on the northeast, 140 miles. It is situated nearly in the centre of the north temperate zone. The area of the Province is 27,710 square miles or 17,600,000 acres. The surface of the country is generally flat or undulating. There are some hills skirting the Bay of Fundy and the Rivers St. John and Restigouche, but they nowhere assume mountain summits. New Brunswick has an external water-line of 410 miles, exclusive of indentations. This coastline is indented by deep and spacious bays and harbors; and the face of the province is traversed in all directions by navigable rivers. The Bay of Fundy, with

its affluents, Chignecto and Cumberland bays, is 140 miles in length, by 45, its greatest breadth; and the Bay of Chaleurs, in the northwest, is 8 miles long by 20 broad. The principal rivers are the St. Croix, 60 miles in length; St. John, 450, Petitcadiac, 100; Richibucto, 40; Miramichi, 200; Nipisignit, 90; and the Restigouche, 200 miles long. There are numerous lakes, varying in size from mere ponds to lakes containing 80 square miles. Of the area of the Province, about 14,000,000 acres are fit for profitable cultivation. There are about 10,000,000 acres still ungranted. These lands are accessible from all sides of the country. Of the granted lands, about 60,000 acres consist of rich alluvial lands, called marsh; some of which have been producing large crops of excellent hay for upwards of one hundred years.

The tides of the Bay of Fundy rise from 20 feet at the city of St. John, to 60 feet at the head of Chignecto Bay; while the tides of the gulf of St. Lawrence, separated only twelve miles from those of the Bay of Fundy, rise from four to seven feet.

The Bay of Fundy is navigable for ten months in the year; while the gulf of St. Lawrence is navigable only about seven months.

Roads and settlements are nearly continuous around the province, and across it in numerous places. There are two railroads in operation; one from the city of St. John to Shediac, 108 miles; the other from St. Andrew's to Woodstock, 100 miles. New Brunswick is divided into fourteen counties; and these are subdivided into parishes; numbering in the aggregate 117 parishes. Of the counties, Charlotte, St. John, and Albert, lie on the Bay of Fundy. The River St. John in its downward course traverses Victoria, Carleton, York, Sunbury, Queen's, King's, and St. John. The counties of Westmoreland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Restigouche, bound on the Straits of Northumberland, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Bay of Chaleurs.

FINANCES—NEW BRUNSWICK.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The principal part of the revenue of New Brunswick, arising from imports and exports, is collected at the cities of St. John and Fredericton, and at the towns of St. Andrews, St. Stephen, St. George, Moncton, Shediac, Richibucto, Newcastle, Chatham, Bathurst, and Dalhousie.

The revenue of New Brunswick, when constituted a Province in 1784, was only $2,968; in 1789, $3,848; in 1803, $14,824; in 1814, $103,512. These sums are exclusive of certain fees collected by the Imperial Government. In 1834 the revenue amounted to $385,500.

GROSS AMOUNT OF REVENUE of New Brunswick during each financial year from 1837 to 1862:

1837	$301,283	1850	$416,348
1838	316,670	1851, for 11 mos.	469,452
1839	493,142	1852	552,880
1840	439,772	1853	738,909
1841	443,934	1854	812,219
1842	223,616	1855	509,905
1843	237,995	1856	596,994
1844	369,335	1857	668,256
1845	511,012	1858	545,431
1846	509,615	1859	773,524
1847	509,641	1860	833,324
1848	345,751	1861	706,395
1849	382,146	1862	692,230

REVENUE IN 1862.

Railway impost	$105,359
Import duties	483,644
Export duties	46,209
Casual and territorial revenue	27,022
Supreme Court fees	4,390
Auction duty	295
Province share of seizures	1,276
Light house duty	16,756
Sick and disabled seamen's duty	5,469
Buoys and beacons	1,807
	$692,230

EXPENDITURE IN 1862.

Civil list	$58,000
Legislature	47,343
Judicial	12,130
Collection and protection of revenue	40,346
Post office	26,400
Public works	124,290
Education	116,275
Agriculture	9,734
Fisheries	640
Penitentiary	7,200
Lunatic asylum	$16,000
Public health	5,000
Indians	1,170
Military and militia	6,580
Steamboat inspectors	1,000
Census	3,694
Unforeseen expenses	6,912
Pensions	1,026
Interest on savings' bank debent's and credit,	45,364
Interest on railway debt, from general rev.	146,170
Total	$675,188

The principal part of the revenue collected is returned directly to the people in the shape of grants for education, roads, and for various other public objects.

The public debt of the Province in 1862 was $4,714,608, principally incurred in the construction of railroads.

The effects of the Elgin treaty, with respect to the trade of the Province, may be estimated from the fact that in 1855, the year following the treaty, the exports to the United States, amounted to $615,635, while in 1860 they amounted to $1,241,900, having doubled in five years.

The exports were derived from the forests, mines, and fisheries.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Produce of the forest, including furs	$3,180,428	$3,447,910	$2,810,188
Mines and Minerals	395,540	332,970	220,153
Produce of fisheries	347,408	269,249	303,487

New Brunswick imported goods in 1862 to the value of $26 for each inhabitant of the Province, assuming the population to be 252,047, as in 1861; and the amount of import revenue received for 1862, would be equal to $2 45 per head for each inhabitant.

The total value of goods imported into New Brunswick in 1862, was £1,291,604 sterling; and exports, £803,445 sterling.

This Province imported 232,237 brls. of wheat flour, which, along with other agricultural products imported, amounted in value to $1,906,323; principally from the United States, a small part only from Canada.

The trade of this Province in 1862, with the other British North American Provinces, was with

	Imports.	Exports.
Canada	$191,572	$48,090
Nova Scotia	861,652	341,027
Prince Edward Island	82,240	80,932
Newfoundland	—	11,855

While with the United States the imports amounted to $2,960,703; and the exports to $889,416.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—NEW BRUNSWICK.

The following statistics, compiled from official sources, will convey some idea of the extent and value of the trade and commerce of New Brunswick.

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS belonging to this Province, in each year, from 1848 to 1862, both years inclusive.

Yrs.	Ves.	Tons.	Yrs.	Ves.	Tons.
1848	763	113,825	1856	892	164,226
1849	775	117,475	1857	857	160,508
1850	807	121,996	1858	812	139,095
1851	796	118,288	1859	811	134,055
1852	782	103,641	1860	825	147,083
1853	827	114,588	1861	813	158,240
1854	582	119,695	1862	815	157,718
1855	566	110,451			

During the last 38 years this colony has built 3,869 vessels, measuring 1,406,531 tons.

The large increase in population and general prosperity, during the last decade, is, in a great measure, due to this department, and the shipbuilding resources of the country still remain apparently undiminished.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the number and tonnage of vessels built in New Brunswick from 1825 to 1862:

Yrs.	Ves.	Tons.	Yrs.	Ves.	Tons.
1825	120	28,893	1844	87	24,543
1826	130	31,620	1845	92	28,972
1827	99	21,806	1846	124	40,383
1828	71	15,656	1847	115	53,373
1829	64	8,450	1848	86	22,793
1830	52	9,242	1849	119	39,280
1831	61	8,571	1850	86	30,356
1832	70	14,081	1851	99	49,595
1833	97	17,837	1852	118	58,399
1834	92	92,140	1853	122	71,428
1835	97	25,796	1854	135	99,426
1836	100	29,643	1855	95	54,561
1837	99	27,288	1856	129	79,907
1838	122	29,167	1857	148	71,989
1839	164	45,864	1858	75	26,263
1840	168	64,104	1859	93	38,330
1841	119	47,140	1860	100	41,003
1842	87	22,840	1861	80	40,523
1843	64	14,550	1862	90	48,719

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS built in this Province and registered in the United Kingdom.

Yrs.	Ves.	Tons.	Yrs.	Ves.	Tons.
1853	20	17,245	1860	9	7,110
1855	17	13,038	1861	12	8,718
1857	8	5,599	1862	13	12,808

STATEMENT of the number and tonnage of vessels entered at New Brunswick, for the following years:

Years.	United Kingdom.		British Colonies.		United States.		Foreign Countries.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1849	325	140,024	1213	810,050	1304	182,007	51	13,106	2893	416,189
1853	248	98,592	1863	110,414	1767	405,345	78	12,225	3556	627,276
1856		97,835		250,500		286 204		11,217		645,756
1859	196	97,575	1453	159,155	1668	426,609	138	48,766	3455	734,155
1860	248	123,366	1528	148,352	1528	320,453	93	31,589	3397	631,779
1861	410	216,457	1613	159,141	1345	295,018	147	54,907	3518	727,318
1862	256	150,561	1464	170,886	1263	208,301	92	32,015	3175	561,763
					VESSELS CLEARED.					
1849	769	300,806	1172	68,097	928	84,742	25	3769	2891	457,414
1853	902	413,796	1784	102,216	1191	158,523	44	6763	3929	681,478
1856		111,801		302,310		279,082		10,956	3375	704,149
1859	804	435,709	1384	129,669	1145	176,922	29	6473	3362	748,773
1860	655	339,468	1460	134,866	1160	181,847	35	9411	3310	665,595
1861	731	386,951	1573	139,839	987	204,803	51	12,359	3342	744,092
1862	439	254,744	1506	137,677	963	182,081	61	12,471	2969	586,973

The tonnage entered at the several ports of New Brunswick in 1861 gave employment to 27,684 men.

TOTAL VALUE of the imports and exports of the Province from 1828 to 1862.

Year.	Value Sterling.		Year.	Value Sterling.		Year.	Value Sterling.		Year.	Value Sterling.	
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
1828	£643,581	£457,855	1837	£1,058,050	£650,615	1846	£1,036,016	£886,763	1855	£1,431,330	£826,381
1829	638,076	514,219	1838	1,204,629	792,119	1847	1,125,328	696,399	1856	1,521,178	1,073,351
1830	693,561	570,307	1839	1,513,204	819,291	1848	629,408	639,199	1857	1,418,943	917,775
1831	603,870	427,318	1840	1,336,317	753,036	1849	693,927	601,462	1858	1,162,771	810,779
1832	704,059	541,800	1841	1,291,611	700,699	1850	815,531	658,018	1859	1,416,034	1,073,422
1833	694,599	558,527	1842	540,307	487,479	1851	980,300	772,024	1860	1,446,740	916,372
1834	781,167	578,907	1843	639,686	538,592	1852	1,110,601	796,335	1861	1,238,133	947,091
1835	969,860	652,154	1844	850,099	598,837	1853	1,716,108	1,072,491	1862	1,291,604	803,445
1836	1,249,537	652,645	1845	1,105,998	787,624	1854	2,068,773	1,104,215			

TABULAR STATEMENT of the value of the imports from and exports to each country, in the years named:

Years.	Inwards and outwards.	Great Britain.	British Colonies.			United States.	Foreign States.	Total.
			West Indies.	British N. America.	Elsewhere.			
1848	Imports	$1,209,805	26,510	617,300	20,400	1,221,350	51,450	2,937,010
	Exports	2,503,330	66,400	384,920	370	222,750	18,000	3,195,740
1852	Imports	2,382,950	14,000	999,300	11,100	1,966,000	99,300	5,467,650
	Exports	3,016,400	64,400	380,500	6,850	418,950	94,300	3,981,400
1854	Imports	4,862,770	6,020	1,668,800	15,000	3,555,160	235,000	10,342,750
	Exports	4,055,530	33,300	735,000	12,300	489,540	195,100	5,580,770
1859	Imports	2,364,060	39,360	669,710	15,610	3,375,450	115,700	6,879,890
	Exports	3,582,100	49,710	462,500	17,900	1,380,000	76,720	5,568,930
1862	Imports	1,965,024	27,562	1,146,456	5,762	2,960,703	94,197	6,199,701
	Exports	2,283,785	32,153	487,569	3,236	889,416	60,380	3,856,538

TABULAR STATEMENT of the counties, with number of parishes in each county, area and population; and cities and towns, with the population of each.

Counties and Parishes.	Acres.	Population.		Cities and Towns.	Populat.
		1851.	1861.		
St. John, 6 Parishes	414,720	38,475	48,922	*St. John*	27,317
				Carleton	11,500
Charlotte, 12 Parishes	783,360	19,938	23,663	*St. Andrew's*	2000
				St. Stephen	2000
King's, 12 Parishes	849,920	18,842	23,283	*Kingston*	1000
				Hampton	1000
				Sussex	900
Queen's, 10 Parishes	961,280	10,634	13,359	*Gagetown*	1000
Sunbury, 6 Parishes	782,080	5,301	6,057	*Oromocto*	600
York, 12 Parishes	2,201,600	13,170	23,393	*Fredericton*	5,652
				Stanly	1000
Carleton, 9 Parishes	700,000	11,108	16,663	*Woodstock*	2,800
Victoria, 7 Parishes	2,872,000	5,408	7,701	*Grand Falls*	900
				Dalhousie	1000
Restigouche	1,426,560	4,161	4,874	Campbelltown	600
Gloucester, 7 Parishes	1,037,440	11,704	15,076	*Bathurst*	2,400
				Newcastle	2000
Northumberland, 11 Parishes	2,980,000	15,064	18,801	Chatham	2500
				Douglastown	1500
				Richibucto	1300
Kent, 7 Parishes	1,026,400	11,410	15,854	Buctouche	500
				Cocagne	400
				Dorchester	500
				Moncton	1,400
Westmoreland, 7 Parishes	878,440	17,814	25,547	Shediac	1,300
				Sackville	1,200
				Bay Verte	400
Albert, 6 Parishes	433,560	6,313	9,444	*Hopewell*	500
				Hillsboro'	1000

NOTE.—The towns printed in *italics* are the shire towns for their respective counties.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, FREDERICTON.

His Excellency the Hon. ARTHUR HAMILTON GORDON, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Brunswick, &c., &c., &c.
Felix Jas. Henry Skene, and David Wilson, Private Secretaries to the Lieutenant Governor.
Harry Moody and Lieutenant Colonel Charles Drury, Provincial Aides-de-camp.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Samuel L. Tilley, Hon. William H. Steves, Hon. Charles Watters, Hon. Peter Mitchell, Hon. James Steadman, Hon. George L. Hatheway, Hon. John McMillan, Hon. William E. Perley, and Hon. John M. Johnson.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. William Black, President, Hon. John Simcoe Saunders, Provisional President, Hon. Amos E. Botsford, Hon. Edward B. Chandler, Hon John Robertson, Hon. William B. Kinnear, Hon. George Minchin, Hon. Robert L. Hazen, Hon. Charles Harrison, Hon. James Davidson, Hon. William H. Odell, Hon. D. Wark, Hon. W. H. Steves, Hon. J. H. Ryan, Hon. William Hamilton, Hon. William Todd, Hon. Alexander McL. Seeley, Hon. Francis Rice, Hon. John Robertson, Hon. John Earl, Hon. Peter Mitchell, and Hon. Charles Perley.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

County of York.—John C. Allan, Speaker, Charles Fisher, Hon. J. H. Guy, George L. Hatheway, and Hiram Dow.

County of Saint John.—John W. Cudlip, John H. Gray, Charles N. Skinner, and Timothy Warren Anglin.

County of Westmoreland.—Albert J. Smith, Hon. James Steadman, Amand Landry, and William J. Gilbert.

County of Charlotte.—Arthur H. Gilmour, G. S. Grimmer, James Boyd, and James G. Stevens.

King's County.—Edwin A. Vail, Walter B. Scovil, and George Ryan.

Queen's County.—John Ferris, and Samuel H. Gilbert.

County of Sunbury.—William E. Perley, and John Glazier.

County of Carleton.—William Lindsay, and David Munro.

County of Northumberland.—Hon. John M. Johnson, Geo. Kerr, Edward Williston, and Robinson Crocker.

County of Kent.—Francis M'Phelim, and Lestook, P. W. DesBrisay.

County of Gloucester.—Robert Young, and John Mehan.

County of Restigouche.—Hon. John McMillan, and John Montgomery.

County of Albert.—Abner R. M'Lelan, and Reuben Stiles.

County of Victoria.—B. Beveridge, and John Costigan.

City of Saint John.—Hon. S. L. Tilley, and Hon. Charles Watters.

OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.—Hon. John M. Johnson, Attorney General; Hon. Charles Watters, Solicitor General; William Wright, Advocate General; Hon. Samuel L. Tilley, Provincial Secretary; John M'Millan, Surveyor General; Hon. James Steadman, Post Master General; Hon. G. L. Hatheway, Chief Commissioner of Board of Works; Beverley Robinson, Receiver General; Thomas R. Robertson, Deputy Receiver General; Fredericton, John R. Partelow, Auditor General; John A. Street, Hon. William B. Kinnear, Hon. E. B. Chandler, Hon. Robert L. Hazen, John W. Weldon, James W. Chandler, George Kerr, John H. Gray, D. Shank Kerr, A. R. Wetmore, Chas. Duff, and A. J. Smith, Queen's Counsel.

CLERK OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—Francis A. H. Straton.

OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—George Botsford, Clerk; E. W. Miller, Clerk Assistant; R. R. Jouett, Sergeant at Arms, and Usher of the Black Rod; Rev. John M. Brooke, D. D., Chaplain.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.—Chas. P. Wetmore, Clerk; George J. Bliss, Clerk Assistant; Abraham T. Coburn, Sergeant at Arms; Rev. C. Coster, A. M., Chaplain.

BOARD OF WORKS.—Hon. Geo. L. Hatheway, (Chief Commissioner,) Hon. S. L. Tilley, and Hon. Jas. Steadman; Asa Coy, Clerk.

RAILWAY BOARD.—Robert Jardine, (Chief Commissioner,) Richard C. Scovil, and George Thomas.

APPRAISERS OF LAND DAMAGES.—James Smith, George L. Hatheway, Henry E. Seelye, Robert Bowes, W. K. Chapman, and Isaac Burpee.

QUEEN'S PRINTER...George E. Fenety.

JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE—Chief Justice, Sir James Carter, Kt., 8th January 1851; Justices, Hon. Neville Parker, Hon. Robert Parker, October 1834; Hon. Lemuel Allen Wilmot, 8th January 1851; Hon. William J. Ritchie, 17th August 1855; Andrew R. Wetmore, Clerk of the Crown; William Carman, Clerk of the Pleas; Hon. John Simcoe Saunders, Clerk of the Circuits, and Clerk of the Crown on the Circuits.

TERMS: *Hilary*—First Tuesday in February: *Easter*—Second Tuesday in April: *Trinity*—second Tuesday in June: *Michaelmas*—Second Tuesday in October. *Nisi Prius sittings in the County of York*—Second Tuesday in January and fourth Tuesday in June.

John C. Allen, Reporter of the Decisions in the Supreme Court.

The Court of Chancery was abolished, and the Master of the Rolls appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, by Act of Assembly 17 Vict. c. 67. All causes heretofore cognizable by the Court of Chancery are to be determined in the "Equity side of the Supreme Court."

CIRCUIT COURTS...*Saint John*, Second Tuesday in May, and Third Tuesday in November; *Sunbury*, Fourth Tuesday in January; *Queen's*, First Tuesday in March; *Charlotte*, First Tuesday in August; *King's*, Second Tuesday in July; *Albert*, Second Tuesday in July; *Westmoreland*, Third Tuesday in July; *Kent*, Fourth Tuesday in September; *Restigouche*, Last Tuesday in August; *Gloucester*, First Tuesday in September, *Northumberland*, Second Tuesday in September, *Carleton*, Last Tuesday in September; *Victoria*, Wednesday before the last Tuesday in September.

COURTS FOR THE PROBATE OF WILLS AND GRANTING ADMINISTRATIONS.—Hon. William B. Kinnear, Judge; Charles Drury, Registrar. The Probate Court for the City and County of Saint John is held every Tuesday, at three o'clock, at the Registry Office; and the like Court in the other Counties of the Province is held at the times specially appointed by the respective Judges.

COURT OF DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.—Hon. Neville Parker, Judge; John C. Allen, Registrar; *Terms:* The fourth Tuesdays in February, June, and October.

COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY...Hon. Robert L. Hazen, *Judge and Commissary:* William Wright, *Advocate General:* John M. Robinson, *Registrar and Scribe:* John Humbert, *Marshal.*

COURT FOR THE TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF PIRACY AND OTHER OFFENCES ON THE HIGH SEAS.—The Governor; The Chief Justice, and other Judges of the Supreme Court; The Members of the Executive Council; Judge of the Vice-Admiralty; the Provincial Secretary; Provincial Treasurer; Commander-in-Chief; Flag Officers, and Captains, and Commanders of Ships of War on this Station for the time being.

The Court sits at any place within the Province to be appointed by any three of the members; the Governor, Chief Justice, or one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Admiralty, being one.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

OFFICES, 131 Prince William Street, St. John.

Provincial Treasurer, Beverley Robinson; *Warehouse Keeper*, C. Briscoe; *Collecting Clerk*, Henry Whiteside; *Clerks*, James T. Hanford, John Sandell, George Matthews, and George F. Keans; *Waiters and Searchers*, Richard M. Longmaid, and Stephen E. Gerow; *Tide Surveyor*, William Bower; *Warehouse Lockers*, W. J. B. Marter, James Mitchell, William Dudne, John Fitzpatrick, and Henry Coffee.

DEPUTY TREASURERS.—*Bathurst*, Francis Mehan; *Baie Verte*, Edward Wood; *Buctouche*, Robt. Douglass; *Campbelltown*, C. Botsford; *Chatham*, J. T. Willeston. *Campo Bello*, James E. Dixon; *Caraquet*, James G. C. Blackhall; *Dalhousie*, D. Stewart; *Dorchester*, John Hickman; *Edmunston*, Vital Hebert; *Fredericton*, T. R. Robertson; *Grand Falls*, Michael Curran; *Harvey*, James Brewster; *Hillsborough*, W. Wallace; *Moncton*, James Robertson, jun.; *Newcastle*, R. Sutton; *North Joggins*, Rufus Cole; *Richibucto*, Henry Livingston; *Sackville*, James Dixon; *Shediac*, Hon. J. Hannington; *St. Andrew's*, D. W. Jack; *St. George*, A. J. Wetmore; *St. Stephen*, John Grimmer; *Shippegan*, P. J. N. Dumaresq; *Tobique*, Francis Tibbits; *Woodstock*, Henry E. Dibblee.

COMPTROLLERS OF CUSTOMS AND NAVIGATION LAWS.—*Bathurst*, Francis Mehan; *Buctouche*, Robert Douglass; *Campbelltown*, C. Botsford; *Caraquet*, James G. C. Blackwell; *Chatham*, J. T. Willeston; *Campo Bello*, James E. Dixon; *Dorchester*, John Hickman; *Dalhousie*, D. Stewart; *Harvey*, Jas. Brewster; *Hillsborough*, W. Wallace; *Moncton*, James Robertson, jun.; *Newcastle*, R. Sutton; *North Joggins*, Rufus Cole; *Richibucto*, Henry Livingston; *Sackville*, Jas. Dixon; *St. Andrew's*, D. W. Jack; *St. Stephen*, John Grimmer; *St. John*, William Smith; *Shediac*, Hon. D. Hannington; *Shippegan*, P. J. N. Dumaresq.

TARIFF OF DUTIES.

Came into operation 1st Nov. 1860, *amended 11th April* 1862, *and 20th April* 1863.

Specific.

Axes, each, 3 lbs. weight and upwards	$0 30
Candles of all kinds (except sperm and wax), per pound	0 02
Candles, sperm and wax, per pound	0 06
Cider, per gallon	0 05
Coffee, per pound	0 02½
Fruit, dried, (except produce of the U. S. of A.,) per pound	0 02
Leather, sole—upper leather, harness and belt do. per pound	0 04
Sheep Skins, tanned or dressed, per dozen	0 60
Calf Skins, tanned, per dozen	1 20

Malt liquors of every description (not being *aqua vitæ*, otherwise charged with duty), whether in bottles or otherwise, per gallon..... $0 10
Soap, costing less than 10 cents per lb., per pound 0 01

Spirits and Cordials, viz:

Alcohol, per gallon..... 0 35
Brandy, per gallon..... 0 80
Gin and Whiskey, per gallon..... 0 60
Lemon Syrup, Shrub, and Santa, per gallon.. 0 20
All other Cordials, per gallon..... 0 50
Tinctures, per gallon..... 0 30
Rum, and all other Spirits not herein enumerated, per gallon..... 0 35
Sugar, refined, in loaves, per pound..... 0 02½
All other kinds of Refined, or white Bastard Sugar, or Sugar Candy, per pound..... 0 02
Brown or Muscovado, or Clayed, and any other kind of Sugar not Refined, per cwt..... 1 25
Tea, Black, per lb..... 0 04
" Green, " 0 08
Tobacco, manufactured, (except Snuff and Cigars,) per pound..... 0 04
Wines costing $2.00 per gallon and upwards, 90 cents per gallon;
Wines costing $1.00 per gallon and upwards, less than $2.00 per gallon, 80 cents per gallon;
Wines costing less than $1.00 per gallon, 30 cents per gallon; and on every $100 of the true and real value of all Wines, in addition, $12.50 over and above the Duties now payable for Railway Impost.

Ad Valorem.

On the following articles, for every hundred dollars of the true and real value thereof, viz:

Anchors—Canvas—Cordage—Chain cables, and other chains—Cotton warp—Copper, and patent metals in sheets, bars, bolts, and scraps—Felt, in rolls or sheets—Foreign hides, green, dried or salted, (except the produce of the United States of America)—Iron in bolts, bars, plates, and sheets—Pig iron—and railway rails and chairs—Oakum—Sails and rigging for new ships—Sheathing paper—Silk plush for hatters' purposes—Block Tin—Tin plates—Lead, in pig or sheets—Zinc, in pig or sheets—Bar and Sheet Steel—Brimtone, crude and roll—Sulphuric acid—Muriatic acid—Chloride of lime—Soda ash — Copperas — Alum —Phosphorus—Prussiate of potash..Carboys..Nitre and saltpetre..... $4 00

On the following articles, for every one hundred dollars of the true and real value thereof, viz:—

Boots and shoes of whatever material, and parts of the same—Leather manufactures—Chairs, and prepared parts of or for chairs—Clocks, wheels, machinery and materials for clocks—Household furniture, (except baggage, apparel, household effects, working tools and implements, used and in use of persons or families arriving in this Province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale)—Looking glasses—Oranges and lemons—Brushes—Hats and hat bodies—Piano-fortes—Snuff and cigars—Carriages, waggons, sleighs, and other vehicles, and parts thereof—Veneer, and other mouldings..Frames for pictures and looking glasses—Wooden wares of all kinds—Matches—Corn brooms—and all agricultural implements, and parts thereof, (except spades, shovels, scythes, and reaping hooks)—Trunks—Valises—Portmanteaus—Iron castings, viz:—Cooking, close, box, and round stoves, and parts thereof, except square stoves, designated as Canada stoves—Apparatus for cooking stoves—Franklin stoves—Register grates—Fire-frames, and parts thereof—Kitchen ranges—Boilers—Cast iron furnaces, and parts thereof..... $18 00
And on all other goods, wares, and merchandise, not herein otherwise charged with duty, and not hereinafter declared to be free from duty, for every one hundred dollars of the true and real value thereof..... 15 50
Fire clay, and bricks and tiles made of fire clay 1 00

Exemptions.

Baggage, apparel, household effects, working tools and implements used and in use of families arriving in this Province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale—Books, printed—Carriages of travellers, properly such, and not intended for sale—Coins and bullion—Corn broom brush—Grain, not malted—flour, meal and breadstuffs of all kinds—Rice, ground and unground—Eggs and poultry—Manures of all kinds—Fish of all kinds—Products of fish and all other creatures living in the water—Palm oil—Plants, shrubs and trees—Firewood—Printing paper, types, printing presses, and printers' ink—Rags—Old rope and junk—Salt of all kinds—Sails and rigging saved from vessels wrecked—Soap, grease, and tallow—Butter—Cheese—Lard—Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part—Lines and twines—Shoe thread and boot webbing—Animals of all kinds—Fresh, smoked, salted and cured meats—Cotton wool—Cotton batting—Seeds and vegetables—Undried fruits, dried fruits, the produce of the United States of America—Furs, skins, or tails, undressed—Stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state—Slate—Ores of metals of all kinds—Coal—Pitch—Tar—Turpentine—Ashes—Pelts—Wool—Bark—Gypsum, ground or unground—Hewn, wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones—Dye stuffs—Molasses—Flax, hemp, manilla and tow, unmanufactured—Unmanufactured tobacco—Resin—Horns—Hides, the produce of the United States of America—Barilla and chalk. Also the following packages in which goods are imported, viz:—Bales—Trusses—Cases covering casks of wine or brandy in wood—Outside cases and casks covering dry goods—Hardware and cutlery—Crates and casks covering glassware or earthenware—and cases and casks covering bottled liquors—Casks covering oils, and casks covering molasses.

In addition to the ordinary revenue, a duty of three per cent. is imposed for railway purposes on all goods, wares, and merchandises, except certain articles being the growth and produce of the United States of America, namely:—Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds—Animals of all kinds—Fresh, smoked, and salted meats—Cotton wool—Seeds and vegetables—Undried fruits—Dried fruits—Fish of all kinds—Products of fish and all other creatures living in the water—Poultry and eggs—Hides, furs—Skins or tails, undressed—Stone or marble, in its crude or unwrought state—Slate—Butter — Cheese — Tallow —Lard—Horns—Manures—Ores of metals of all kinds—Coal—Pitch—Tar—Turpentine—Ashes—Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part—Firewood—Plants, shrubs, and trees—Pelts—Wool—Fish oil—Rice—Broom corn and bark—Gypsum, ground or unground—Hewn, or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones—Dye stuffs, flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured—Unmanufactured tobacco—Rags. And except baggage, apparel, household effects, the working tools and implements used and in use of persons or families arriving in the Province, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person or persons, or for sale; and carriages of travellers, not intended for sale.

EDUCATION—NEW BRUNSWICK.

The following Tabular Statement shows the classification and number of Educational Institutions in this Province in 1862, with information relating thereto.

Designation.		Situation.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Students.	Character.	Paid by Gov'mt.	Paid by People.
University		Fredericton	4	45	Non-sectarian	$10,244	
Collegiate school		"	3	90	"		
Baptist	Academies.	"	3	67	Baptist	1,000	
Male		Sackville	6	160	Methodist	1,200	
Female		"	4	180			
St. Michael's		Chatham	5	70	Catholic	1,200	
Woodstock		Woodstock	2	40	Presbyterian	500	
Milltown		Milltown	2	117	Catholic	600	
Madawaska		Madawaska	3	68	"	400	
Hants		St. John	4	131	Baptist	200	
Superior schools			24	1,164	Non-sectarian	5,287	6,054
Grammar schools		County	12	397	"	4,223	2,442
Training school		St. John	3	167	"	4,227	
Elementary schools			812	29,000	"	82,917	106,524
Other schools			27			8,610	

The University is the highest literary institution in the Province; the professors are well educated, and the the curriculum of study is equal to that of similar institutions in Europe or America.

By the act establishing the university, each county in the province holds a scholarship, tenable by one student for two years, value $60, with gratuitous tuition, making it worth $76 per annum to the holder, a sum equivalent to half the necessary expenses of a year's attendance. In addition to the county scholarships there are six other scholarships, each of the value of $60 per annum, tenable for one year. Schoolmasters, engaged in teaching, and desirous of continuing in the profession, are admited free of all charge for tuition, to such classes in the University as they may wish to attend. The two academies, male and female, at Sackville are pleasantly situated, and afford high collegiate advantages. These acadamies are under the control of the Methodists in the Lower Provinces. The governments of New Scotia and New Brunswick pay annually towards their support $1,000 and $2,400 respectively. This body has recently erected a Theological College in the same vicinity.

The Roman Catholics have ten educational institutions in the province under their control, some of which impart instruction in all the higher branches of knowledge, including the languages. They receive annually in the aggregate $3590 from the provincial revenue, in addition to common school allowance.

The Presbyterians have an academy at Woodstock; and the Baptists one at Fredericton. Both these institutions afford instruction in the several branches of mental and natural philosophy, as well as the ancient and modern languages.

The grammar and superior schools are intermediate institutions between the elementary schools and the University. The most important class however are the common or elementary schools. These schools have increased from 680, attended by 18,386 pupils, in 1851, to 812 schools, in 1862, attended by 29,000 scholars.

The educational system is regulated by a board of education, composed of the Governor and Council, and a chief superintendent.

There are four school inspectors, who examine the schools twice a year; and a training and model school, through which a large portion of the teachers have passed.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Lieutenant Governor, or Administrator of the Government for the time being, the Executive Council, and the Chief Superintendent of Schools; John Bennett, chief superintendent of schools; George Thompson, clerk; Edmund H. Duval, inspector for the Counties of Kings, Albert and Westmoreland; D. Morrison, inspector for St. John, Charlotte and Queen's Counties, Edward C. Freeze, inspector for the Counties of York, Sunbury, Carleton and Victoria; T. W. Wood, inspector for the Counties of Northumberland, Kent, Gloucester and Restigouche.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Visitor on behalf of Her Majesty.—His Excellency the hon. Arthur Hamilton Gordon, C. M. G., lieut. governor and commander in chief of New Brunswick.

Corporation and members of Senate.—William Brydone Jack, D.C.L., president; hon. Lemuel Allan Wilmot, hon. John Simcoe Saunders, hon. William B. Kinnear, hon. John Robertson, hon. David Wark, Matthew McLeod, Boyle Travers, M.D., Stephen H. Hitchings.

Registrar and Treasurer.—Edward H. Wilmot, A.M.

Academical Faculty.—Wm. Brydone Jack, D.C.L., president of the University, and professor of mathematics, natural philosophy, and astronomy; George Montgomery Campbell, A.M., professor of classical literature and history; Loring W. Bailey, A.M., professor of chemistry and natural science; J. Marshall D'Avray, professor of modern languages and literature.

Examiners for Degrees.—Rev. Charles Coster, A.M., rev. Charles Lee, A.M., rev. John M. Brooke, D.D., rev. Charles Spurden, D.D.

Librarian.—Willard A. Smith, A.B.

Collegiate School.—Head master, George Roberts; classical and mathematical masters, George Roberts, and Charles Coster, A.M.; French master, the professor of modern languages in King's College; English and writing master, W. Smith.

MOUNT ALLISON WESLEYAN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Humphrey Pichard, D.D., president of the academy, &c.; C. de Wolfe, D.D., professor of theology; J. Allison, A.M., professor of mental philosophy, &c., and principal of the Ladies' academy; G. S. Milligan, A.M., professor of Latin, &c.

MADRAS SCHOOL.

The Governor and Trustees of the Madras School, in New Brunswick:—The Lieutenant Governor; the Lord Bishop of the Diocese; the members of Her Majesty's Council; the Judge of the Admiralty; the Speaker of the House of Assembly; the mayor and recorder of St. John; the Rector and Church wardens of Trinity Church, St. John; together with the rev. William Donald, Frederick A. Wiggins, W. Wright, and rev. W. Scovil.

C. W. Weldon, clerk, W. Wright, treasurer.

NEW BRUNSWICK BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Elder I. E. Bill, president; hon. W. B. Kinnear, revs. Samuel Robinson, and A. D. Thompson, vice-presidents; Solomon Mersey, treasurer; rev. Charles Spurden, secretary; rev. Charles Spurden, principal; rev. J. C. Hurd, W. S. Estey, John T. Smith, James C. Watson, Wm. Sewell and C. L. Hart, together with the officers of the society, committee.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

The principal religious denominations of New Brunswick are the Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodis; the respective numbers of which are as follows:

ROMAN CATHOLICS.—In the Counties of St. John, 19,252; Gloucester 12,543; Kent, 10,360; Westmoreland, 9,667; Northumberland, 8,704; Victoria, 5,265; York 4,656.

BAPTISTS.—In Carleton, 8,020; York, 7,309; Westmoreland, 6,839; Kings, 6,570; Queens, 6,221; St. John, 5,907; Albert, 5819; Carleton, 5,280; and Sunbury, 3089.

EPISCOPALIANS.—In St. John, 11,073; Kings, 7,259; Charlotte, 5,708; York, 4,618; Queens, 2,857; and Carleton, 2,161.

PRESBYTERIANS.—St. John, 6583; Northumberland, 6364; Charlotte 4496; York, 3,642; Kent, 3044; Kings, 2,664; Restigouche, 2,477; and Westmorland, 2,255.

METHODISTS.—In St. John, 5301; Westmoreland, 4,068; Charlotte, 2,814; Kings, 2,715; York, 2,606; and Carleton, 2,201.

UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Bishop.—The Right rev. John Medley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Fredericton—*Fredericton.*

Armstrong, rev. J., St. Jude's Church, Carleton, St. John.
Armstrong, rev. W., rector, St. James, St. John.
Armstrong, rev. G. M., rector St. Mark's, St. John.
Bacon, rev. S., rector, Chatham—Rural Dean.
Black, rev. J., rector, Kingsclear.
Bliss, rev. C. P., rector, Sussex.
Bliss, rev. D. M., rector, Westmoreland.
Boyer, rev. W. N., rector, Moncton.
Carey, rev. G. T. rector, Grand Manan.
Coster, rev. canon, rector, Carleton.
Coster, rev. N. A., missionary, Richibucto and Welford.
Coster, rev. C. G., chaplain of the Forces, Fredericton.
Covert, rev. W. S., missionary, Lancaster.
Cruden, rev. W., missionary, Blackville and Nelson.
DeVeber, rev. W. H., rector, St. Paul, Portland.
Dowling, Rev. Theodore E. missionary, Douglas.
Disbrow, rev. J. W., St. John.
Gray, rev. canon, D.D., rector, St. John—Rural Dean.
Hanford, rev. J. S., missionary, Upham.
Harrison, rev. canon, rector, Portland.
Hartin, rev. Thomas, missionary, Canterbury.
Hudson, rev. J., missionary, Glenelg, Newcastle, &c.
Jaffrey, rev. W., missionary, St. Mary's and Stanley.
Jarvis, rev. G. S., D.D., rector, Shediac—Rural Dean.
Ketchum, rev. W. Q., rector, St. Andrews.
Lee, rev. Charles, rector, Fredericton—Rural Dean.
McNutt, rev. George N., curate, St. John.
McGivern, rev. John, rector, St. George.
Medley, rev. John B., Fredericton.
Medley, rev. Charles S., sub dean, cathedral, Fredericton, and missionary at New Maryland.
Medley, rev. Edward S., curate, St. Stephen.
Neales, rev. J., rector, Gagetown.
Nelson, rev. Robert C., curate, Woodstock.
Pollard, rev. H., rector, Mangerville and Burton.
Pickett, rev. D.W., missionary, Greenwich and Wickham.
Richey, rev. Theophilus, missionary, Petersville.
Roberts, rev. G. G., rector, Sackville and Dorchester.
Rogers, rev. G., missionary, Springfield.
Scovil, rev. W. E., rector, Kingston—Rural Dean.
Scovil, rev. W., St. John.
Simonds, rev. Richard, missionary, Studholm.
Street, rev. S. D. Lee, rector, Woodstock—Rural Dean.
Street, rev. W. H., missionary, Tobique and Grand Falls.
Street, rev. C. F., rector, Prince William and Dumfries.
Smith, rev. R. E., St. Andrews and Chamcook.
Schofield, rev. George, missionary, Simonds.
Swabey, rev. M., curate, St. Mark, St. John.
Tippet, rev. W. H., rector, Queensbury.
Thomson, rev. Skeffington, LL.D., rector, St. Stephen—Rural Dean.
Thomson, rev. J. S., rector, St. David.
Warneford, rev. E. A., rector, Norton.
Walker, rev. W., rector, Hampton.
Weeks, rev. A. H., curate, Cocaigne.
Wetmore, rev. D. J., Kingston.
Williams, rev. J. S., missionary, Campobello.
Wood, rev. A., retired missionary, St. John.
Woodman, rev. E. S., missionary, Westfield.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH,

DIOCESE OF ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

Bishop: The right rev. John Sweeney, D.D., of St. John; Revs. Peter Farrel, James Peterson, W. Foley, Francis J. Swift, James M'Gourty, sub-deacon, city of St. John; very rev. James Quinn, V.G., Carleton, St. John; revs. R. Vereker, St. Andrews; J. C. M'Devitt, P. Hoolahan, Fredericton; E. J. Dunphy, St. Stephen; John Quinn, St. George; L. O'Regan, Petersville, Queen's county; Thomas Connolly, Woodstock; M. L'Hiver, St. Bruno, Madawaska; M. Sweron, St. Lucy, Madawaska; J. J. Nugent, Chipman, Queen's county; W. Aylward, Quaco; James Vereker, Sussex Vale; John C. Murray, Moncton; F. X. Lafrance, Memramcook; A. Gosselin, F. Babineau, Shediac; H. Berthe, Michael J. Donnelly, Buctouche; William M'Manus, Kingston, Kent.

DIOCESE OF CHATHAM, N. B.

Right rev. James Rogers, D.D., Bishop of Chatham; revs. D. McDonald, Mr. Sullivan, Chatham; very rev. M. Egan, Nelson, Miramichi; revs. F. Gauvreau, Tracadie; J. A. Mooney, Shippegan; very rev. J. M. Paquet, Caraquet; M. Meloy, Bathurst; Joseph Pelletier, Kouchibouguac; H. M'Guirk, St. Basil, Madawaska.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Rev. James A. Murray, moderator; rev. John M. Brooke, D.D., clerk.

1. *Presbytery of St. John.*—Revs. Wm. Donald, D.D., clerk; Fredericton, John M. Brooke, D.D.; Nashwaak, Stanley, and Boiestown, Peter Keay, A.M.; Moncton, James Mackie, A.M.; Richmond, James Kidd; St. Andrews and St. Patrick, John Ross; City of St. John and Rothsay, Wm. Donald, D.D.; Woodstock and Northampton, Henry J. M'Lardy, B.A.

2. *Presbytery of Miramichi.*—Revs. Wm. Henderson, D.D., clerk; Black River, ———; Chatham, Charles S. Ogg, A.M.; Newcastle, Douglastown, and Red Bank, William Henderson, D.D.; Tabusintac and Burnt Church, James Murray.

3. *Presbytery of Restigouche.*—Revs. William Murray, A.M., clerk; Bathurst, James Allister Murray; Campbelltown and Flatlands, James Steven; Dalhousie, William Murray, A.M.; New Richmond, Mr. Ward.

SYNOD OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Moderator, rev. Angus McMaster; clerk, rev. James Bennet.

Presbyt's.	Ministers.	Charges.
St. John...	Andrew Donald.....	Campbell setmt., &c.
	Lewis Jack.....	Springfield.
	James Bennet.....	St. John Pres. church
	James Baird, A.M....	Carleton.
	Wm. Alves, A.M., clk.	Calvin Ch., St. John
	James Gray, A.M....	Sussex.
	Neil McKay.....	St. David's, St. John
St. Stephen,	John Turnbull.....	St. James.
	William Millen.....	Baillie.
	Wm. Elder, A.M., clk.	St. Stephen.
	Alexander Stirling..	Fredericton.
York.....	Alexander Smith....	Prince William.
	James Salmon.....	Woodstock.
	C. G. Glass, A.M., t'r.	Woodstock college.

Presbyt's.	Ministers.	Charges.
Miramichi..	Angus M'Master.....	New Mills.
	James Law, A.M.....	Richibucto.
	Thomas G. Johnston.	Blackville.
	Thomas Nicholson..	Campbelltown.
	James Fowler, clerk.	Kouchibouguac.

Synod's Missionaries.—Revs. G. Brown, St. John; John J. Dunlop and Robert Moody, Shediac; Mr. Morrison.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF IRELAND.

Revs. Alexander McLeod Stavely, St. John; J. R. Lawson, Barnsville and Black River; Mill Stream and Watson settlement, vacant.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

Revs. Mr. Smith, St. John; W. Wilson, Sheffield and Grand Lake; George Stirling, Cardigan and Keswick Ridge; ——, Milltown.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MINISTERS.

ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

Chairman, M. Richey, D.D.; financial secretary, R. A. Temple.

St. John South, Matthew Richey, D.D., James R. Narraway, A.M., A. W. Nicholson; William Temple and John B. Brownell, supernumeraries. St. John, North, Ingham Sutcliffe. St. John West, Hezekiah McKeown, Job Shenton. St. Andrews, Frederick W. Moore. St. Davids, George B. Payson. St. Stephen's, Robert A. Temple. Mill Town, Thomas Angwin. Sussex Vale, Duncan D. Currie. Grand Lake and Canaan, John A. Mosher. Greenwich, David B. Scott. Kingston, Leonard Gaetz. Upham, James R. Hart.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT.

Chairman, Wm. Wilson; financial secretary, Thos. W. Smith.

Fredericton, George O. Huestis Sheffield, James Tweedy, Thomas J. Deinstadt. Kingsclear, Charles B. Pitblado. Woodstock, William Wilson. Jacksonville, Stephen F Huestis. Florenceville, Alexander S. Tuttle. Andover, David Le Lacheur. Nashwaak, George Harrison. Gagetown and Burton, Thomas W. Smith, John J. Colter. Miramichi, Wm. W. Perkins, William H. Heartz. Bathurst and Dalhousie, Robert Tweedy, Isaac N. Parker.

SACKVILLE DISTRICT.

Chairman, Edmund Botterel; financial secretary, Alex. M. Desbrisay.

Sackville, Edmund Botterell; John Snowball, Michael Pickles, Wm. T. Cardy, surpernumeraries. *Pointe-de-Bute*, Charles Stewart. *Baie-Verte*, William Alcorn. *Moncton*, George M. Barratt; William Allen, Stephen Humphrey, A. B., supernumeraries. *Dorchester and Shediac*, George Butcher. *Hopewell*, Robert Wilson. *Coverdale*, B. J. Johnson. *Richibucto*, Douglas Chapman. *Amherst*, Alexander M. Desbrisay. *Parrsboro'*, John Read, Elias Slackford.

BAPTIST MINISTERS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Rev. I. E. Bill, Samuel Robinson, Jarvis Ring, and H. Vaughan, St. John; Gideon Estabrooks, Simonds; E. Cady, A. M., Portland; J. C. Blakeney, and E. McInnis, Carleton; Judson W. Blakeney, Upper Gagetown; George Burns, Matnaguack; T. W. Crawley, A. M., and A. D. Thomson, Saint Andrews; William M. Edwards, Blissfield; William Harris, and W. W. Corey, Keswick; G. R. Campbell, Lower Woodstock; W. L. Hopkins, Penfield; J. C. Hurd, M. D., and Charles Spurden, D. D., Fredericton; J. G. Harvey, Woodstock; Benj. Hughes, St. George; Benjamin Jewett, Tobique; D. Outhouse, Dumfries; P. O. Reece, Maugerville; Thomas W. Saunders, Prince William; James Tozer, Boiestown; James H. Tupper, Queensborough; James Walker, St. George; E. Webb, Nerepis; Isaac Lawrence, Newcastle, Grand Lake; John Williams, Presque Isle; Edward Hickson, A. B., Newcastle.

Licensed to Preach.—W. Gremley, R. Wells, W. Annis, Alexander Estabrooks, T. B. Davis, D. C. Stilwell, G. D. Godsoe, George Jewett, J. M. Curry, Peter McLeod.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

Revs. Samuel Bancroft, James Herritt, Butternut Ridge; David Blakeney, George Sealey, W. H. Burnham, Salisbury; Thomas Blakeney, Caledonia; David Crandal, W. A. Corey, Peter Spragg, W. A. Troop, Springfield; Nathaniel Cleveland, Alma; W. A. Coleman, Dorchester; V. A. Crandal, Jas. Trimble, Elgin; W. T. Corey, New Canaan; Patrick Duffy, J. H. Hughes, Hillsboro'; W. Pulcifer, J. A. Smith, Hillsboro'; J. E. Fillamore, Upper Coverdale; J. D. Goldroop, Caleb Spragg, Lower Coverdale; James Irving, L. H. Marshall, Hopewell; Thomas Lockey, Cambridge; Donald McPhail, Buctouche; Alexander Mutch, Gondalo Point; A. B. McDonald, Hampton Ferry; James Newcomb, Moncton; John Rowe, Abel Washburn, St. Martins; Titus Stone, Sussex; G. W. Springer, Jemseg; Thomas Todd, Sackville; James Wallace, Coverdale.

Licensed to Preach.—John Sears, Solomon Smith, Richard G. Bartin, W. L. Prince, J. E. Hopper, Hez. Harris, M. Starritt, Michael Gross, Henry McLatchey, Robert Howe, J. W. Titus, J. C. Steadman, J. W. Carpenter.

FREE CHRISTIAN BAPTIST CHURCH.

Samuel Hartt, Jacksontown; Ezekiel Sipril, Wakefield; Charles McMullin, George W. Orser, Lower Brighton; Edward Wayman, Studholm; W. E. Pennington, Westmorland; Benjamin Merritt, Thomas Connor, Hampstead; Peter Malloch, Alexander Taylor, Campo Bello; Joseph Noble, Cornwallis; Ezekiel McLeod, Fredericton; Jacob Gunter, St. John; John Perry, William Downy, Coverdale; G. A. Hartley, Carleton; Elijah Sisson, Stephen Curry, Tobique; William M. Knollin, Smith's Creek; John MacKenzie, New Jerusalem; Yerxa White, Woodstock; R. Dobson, Johnson; John Wallace, Coverdale; Wm. Kinghorn, Nashwaak; C. Doucett, Carleton County; J. N. Barnes, Grand Manan; Joseph T. Parsons, Woodstock; Robert French, Kars.

Licensed to Preach.—Samuel Downey, Thomas Vanwart, Jarvis Shaw, and William Brown.

CHRISTIANS, OR DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

St. John, N. B.—Duke Street.—Pastor, Elder W. S. Patterson.

Deer Island, N. B.—Pastor, Elder A. Greenlaw.

Keswick, N. B.—Elders J. and H. Boone.

The following Table exhibits the number of Clergymen in 1863, and adherents belonging to the principal religious denominations in New Brunswick in 1861.

Designation.	Catholic.	Baptist.	Episcopal.	Presbyter.	Methodist.	Congregat.	Lutheran.
Clergymen.....	35	116	58	41	48	3	.....
Adherents.....	85,238	57,730	42,776	36,631	25,637	1290	113

The Census by religion for 1851 was not given, consequently no comparison can be made.

AGRICULTURE—NEW BRUNSWICK.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, 1862.

Officers.—Hon. A. E. Botsford, chairman; Robert Jardine, vice-chairman; James G. Stevens, M.P.P., secretary and treasurer.

Members.—Hon. A. E. Botsford, M.L.C., Robert Jardine, Andrew Barberie, Richard Sutton, Leonard R. Coombes, Silas Raymond, Samuel L. Peters, Hon. David Wark, M.L.C., William Napier, James G. Stevens, M.P.P., Hon. W. E. Perley, M.P.P., Dr. Hiram Dow, M.P.P., A. R. McClelan, M.P.P., David Munro, M.P.P.

Appointed by the Government.—Hon. Charles Perley, M.L.C., Hugh M'Monagle, J. A. Beckwith—H. E. Dibblee, appointed by the Board.

There are in the Province thirty-one Agricultural Societies which received, in the aggregate, $7,925 from the public revenue in 1862.—*The following is a list:*

Albert, Harvey.
Elgin.
Albert County.
Carleton County.
Charlotte County.
Sainte Croix.
Saint George and Pennfield.
Saint Patrick.
Gloucester County.
Caraquet.
Kent—Carleton.
Kingston.
King's, Central.
Sussex and Studholm.
Union.
Upham and Hammond.
Northumberland—Blissville and Ludlow.
Blackville and Derby.
County.
Alnwick.
Restigouche County.
Saint John County.
Simonds.
Sunbury County.
Queen's County.
Victoria County.
York—County and Branches.
Westmoreland—Westmoreland and Botsford.
Dorchester.
Shediac.
Sackville.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Agricultural Products of New Brunswick for 1851 and 1861.

Year.	Wheat. bushels.	Barley. bushels.	Oats. bushels.	Buckwheat. bushels.	Maize. bushels.	Peas and Beans. bush	Rye. bushels.	Hay. tons.	Turnips. bushels.
1851..	206,635	74,300	1,411,164	689,004	62,2-5	42,663	.....	225,083	539,803
1861..	279,775	94,679	2,656,883	904,321	17,420	5,228	57,504	324,160	634,364

Year.	Potatoes. bushels.	Other Roots bushels.	Butter. lbs.	Cheese. lbs.	Horses. No.	Neat Cattle.	Sheep. No.	Swine. No.	Milch Cows.
1851..	2,792,394	47,880	3,050,939	.....	22,044	157,218	168,038	47,932	.....
1861..	4,041,339	43,505	4,591,477	218,067	35,830	92,025	214,096	74,057	69,642

Year.	Pork. lbs.	Maple Sugar. lbs.	Wool. lbs.	Cloth. yards.	Clover and Timothy Seed, bushels.
1851..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1861...	9,692,169	237,571	533,760	711,394	8960

In 1851 there were 643,954 acres of land under cultivation; in 1861 there were 835,108 acres. Of the latter quantity, 20,688 were under wheat; 96,268 under oats; 41,933 under buckwheat; 5,227 under barley; 3,946 under rye; 35,917 under potatoes; and 293,812 under hay.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

After agriculture, the forests of New Brunswick constitute, at present, its next great resource.

The following enumeration comprises the principal varieties of the forest woods of this Province.

Order—*Acerinœ.*—White, black, and soft sugar maple; red maple; striped maple; mosswood, and mountain maple.

Betulaceæ.—Of this family there are black, white, yellow, and poplar-leaved birch; alder, and hornbeam.

Cupuliferæ.—Red and gray oak; white and red beech, and hazel.

Oleaceæ.—This family consists of white, black, and swamp ash.

Ulmaceæ.—White and red elm.

Juglandaceæ.—The butternut tree is the only specimen of this family in the Province.

Saliaceæ.—Of this family there are the aspen, white-leaved, necklace, and tree poplar; and the black, swamp, and rose willow.

Amygdaleæ.—These are the wild plum; red, black, and choke cherry.

Rosaceæ.—Red thorn, raspberry, and red rose.

Caprifoliaceæ.—Of this family the moss bush, tree cranberry, dogwood, and red berried elder, are the principal.

Filiaceæ.—Basswood.

Order—*Coniferæ.*—This, in an economical point of view, is the most important of the family of woods in the Lower Provinces. It consists of white and pitch pine; white, red, and black spruce; hemlock, hackmatac; balsam, fir, and white cedar.

The value of the forest woods of the Province can hardly be estimated. Besides supplying the domestic wants of the country, large quantities are exported in the shape of pine, spruce, and hardwood timber; spruce and pine deals, lumber; hackmatac and other timber for shipbuilding. The Province annually builds about 50,000 tons of shipping.

STATEMENT showing the quantities of the principal forest products exported from the Province in the years named.

	1854.	1858.	1862.
	No.	Feet.	Feet.
Boards, scantling, and plank	17,812,000	28,638,000	30,906,000
Clapboards	770,000	1,000,000	698,500
Deals	210,310,000	190,885,000	221,940,750
		Tons.	No.
Knees, ship	12,463	138	2,736
		Feet.	No.
Lathes	15,195,000	29,903,900	135,613,000
		No.	
Pickets	4,383,000	63,747,000	6,818,500
Shooks	124,672	128,747	174,872
Sleepers, railroad	990,000	10,220	70,719
Shingles	23,210,000	49,180,000	74,729,500
Spars and masts	.....	.....	4,256
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Timber, Birch	15,496	13,792	8,453
" Spruce	.....	.....	721
" Pine	111,909	71,453	29,237
" Hackmatac	.....	.....	2,239

In addition to the foregoing, there are large quantities of firewood, lathwood, oars, bark, and other articles exported from this Province.

The value of the products of the forests exported in 1858, was $2,815,450; in 1860, $3,180,428; and in 1862 it amounted to $2,810,188. To this must be added the value of the wood-work of vessels sold in Europe.

In 1862 there were licensed by the government of this Province 2,790 square miles of forest lands for lumbering purposes.

FISHERIES.

The number of herring, cod, mackerel, shad, alewives, and other fish, which annually approach the shores of New Brunswick for purposes connected with the reproduction of their species, is inexhaustible. The families most useful in commerce are the following:

Gadidæ.—The common cod, tomcod, haddock, hake, and pollock. Of this family the cod is the most important; it appears in the Gulf of St. Lawrence about the end of May, when it is taken in large quantities.

CLUPEADÆ.—*Herring family.—Herring, shad, and alewives or gaspereaux.*—The herring is very abundant in all the harbors along the Straits of Northumberland; The gaspereaux ascend some of the rivers of this coast in large numbers; they also ascend the rivers on the Bay of Fundy. The shad are numerous in this bay.

SALMONIDÆ.—*Salmon, trout (two species,) smelt, caplin, and white fish.*—Of this family, the salmon is the most important. It arrives in the rivers in June or July, where it remains about three quarters of the year. The white fish is a vegetarian; and inhabits the lakes at the head of the river St. John in small quantities. Trout inhabit nearly all the lakes and rivers of New Brunswick. This fishery affords excellent sport.

PERCIDAE.—*Perch, bass, and pond fish belong to this family.* Bass are caught in winter and summer, in the rivers of the straits.

SCOMBEROIDEÆ.—*The mackerel family embraces the spring and fall mackerel, the common tunny and sword fish.*—Of these, the mackerel is the most valuable. Mackerel arrive on the coast about the first of June; after spawning they return to deep water, and again arrive on the coast in August, where they remain until the last of October; then leave for deep water.

MAMMALIA.—The seal is a carnivorous and amphibious animal. The varieties common to the coasts of the Lower Provinces, are the hooded, harbor, and harp seal. Harbor seals appear to live apart from the others, and remain in the same place at all seasons of the year; while the others herd together, and are migratory.

CETACEA.—There are several varieties of the whale. They seldom visit the coasts of the Lower Provinces, Newfoundland excepted.

SHELL FISH.—Oysters, lobsters, clams, mussels, razor-fish, and crabs, are abundant in the Straits of Northumberland. The oysters of this coast are of the best quality.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE FISHERIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The official value of fish exported from this province was in 1850, $136,595; in 1854, $281,725; in 1858, $252,820; in 1860 $377,720; in 1861, $269,249; and in 1862 it was $303,487.

By the census returns of 1861, the value of fish caught was $518,530; showing that one half the fish caught are consumed in the Province.

GEOLOGY.

In the absence of a thorough Geological Survey of this Province, defining its formations and mineral capabilities, the following brief description may suffice;

THE CARBONIFEROUS, OR GREY SANDSTONE DISTRICT, covers over one-third of the area of the province; the counties of Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, and large portions of Gloucester, York, Sunbury, Queens and Albert are within this district. The commercial value of the New Brunswick coal field is but partially known as yet; the principal deposit is that of the *Albertite*, of Albert county, which is a very abundant and highly bituminous species of coal, of great value in the manufacture of gas and oil, and in other commercial relations.

Minerals.—Iron ore, limestone, gypsum, grindstone, brick and pottery clays, oxide of manganese, with many other less useful minerals.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.—This system includes the northern region of the province; the counties of Restigouche, Victoria, and parts of Carleton and Northumberland—forming nearly one-third the area of the province.

Minerals.—Granite, trap, gypsum, limestone, and iron ore.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.—The rocks of this system are of a slaty nature, and form a narrow ridge, beginning in Albert, and running along the bay of Fundy coast of the counties of Saint John and Charlotte.

Minerals.—Limestone, copper, antimony and plumbago; the latter is found in great abundance near the city of St. John.

THE CAMBRIAN, OR CLAY SLATE ROCKS, form two bands, both beginning near Bathurst harbor in the bay of Chaleurs, and running south-westerly to the state of Maine; the most southerly belt doubles round the western extremity of the coal field. It is a question among geologists whether this formation can be separated from the Silurian system.

Minerals.—Limestone and iron ore; the latter is very abundant and of excellent quality at Woodstock, where smelting is carried on.

RED SAND STONES.—The tract covered by these rocks is very limited,—principally confined to the counties of Westmorland, Albert, Kings and Carleton, along with a narrow belt beginning at the bay of Chaleurs and doubling round the westerly and southerly extremity of the coal field, between this field and the southerly belt or ridge of the Cambrian system.

Minerals.—Gypsum and coal.

THE GRANITE REGION is principally confined to a band beginning at Bathurst harbor, running south-westerly to the boundary of Maine. It lies between the two belts of the Cambrian system. This region consists of gneiss and mica stone.

TRAP.—The country over which this division runs is not very extensive in any one place; yet there are beds of it interspersed throughout the other formations, except the grey sandstone, or coal formation. The trap rock of this province is principally confined to the counties of Kings, Saint John and Albert.

The principal minerals of commerce as yet discovered in the province, are coal, iron ore, limestone, hydraulic limestone, marble, graphite or plumbago,

roofing slate, copper, carbonate of lime, manganese ores, galena, or lead ore, grindstones, freestone, amethyst, agate, jasper, gypsum, potters' clay and salt springs.

The Albertite of Albert County is the most valuable deposit of bituminous matter on this continent. It produces 100 gallons of crude oil per ton. The annual value of the exports from this mine amounts to about $300,000; affording upwards of 100 per cent. profit to the stockholders.

The products of the mines of New Brunswick were as follows:

		1851.	1861.
Coal	tons	2,842	18,244
Gypsum	"	5,465	14,000
Zinc	casks	35,599	42,965
Other minerals	tons	——	408

The produce of the mines exported in 1860 was valued at $323,135; in 1862 it was $220,183.

ACCLIMATISATION.

This subject is now engaging the attention of naturalists in different parts of the world. The Acclimatisation Society of England has recently applied, through His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, to the governors of the British North American colonies for answers to a series of inquiries relating to this subject.

The Royal Gazette of New Brunswick, of a recent date, says;—"Any gentleman able or desirous to furnish replies to any of the annexed questions, is requested to communicate with Captain H. Moody, Government House.

The main purposes of Acclimatisation are to introduce, acclimatise, and propagate, in the United Kingdom and in its dependencies, such animals, birds, fishes, insects, and vegetables, as are likely to be of use or ornament, whether for domestication or for varying the common food of the people, or for manufacturing, or for any other useful purpose, and whose constitution and habits offer a reasonable prospect of successful cultivation.

Questions.—1. Is there any quadruped, indigenous or introduced to the country in which you reside, which (having regard to the above definition of the objects in view,) merits attention with a view to acclimatisation in Great Britain or any of its Dependencies? If there be any such, state whether it is attainable at a reasonable rate; and whether it is likely to bear the risk of transport. 2. Is there any such bird? 3. Is there any such fish? 4. Is there any such insect? 5. Is there any such timber tree? 6. Is there any such medicinal plant? 7. Is there any fibrous plant likely to be useful for manufacturing purposes? 8. Is there any vegetable suitable for the food of man or for forage, or for any other useful purpose? 9. Is there any quadruped, bird, fish, insect, tree, or plant, existing elsewhere, the introduction of which to the country in which you reside would be likely to be beneficial? One of the objects of the Acclimatisation Society being to reciprocate the benefits which it receives from other countries. 10. Does any organization exist, or could it be easily called into existence, capable of undertaking the task of introduction? Any remarks founded upon special knowledge or local information, capable of being made useful to the progress of Acclimatisation, will be desirable."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—NEW BRUNSWICK.

The mail conveyances through New Brunswick range from weekly, bi-weekly, tri-weekly, to daily (Sundays excepted). Almost every village has its post office.

The mails are conveyed six times per week between the cities of St. John and Fredericton, 65 miles; between the latter city and Woodstock, 62 miles; between St. John and Halifax, via Sackville and Amherst, 257 miles; between St. John and the States, 75 miles; between St. John and Shediac, by railway, 107 miles; and between St. John and Newcastle, Miramichi, 114 miles. There are several other shorter lines on which mails are conveyed six times a week.

Mails are conveyed three times per week from Woodstock to Grand Falls, 73 miles, and from there to Canadian line; and from Newcastle to Campbellton, where it connects with the Canadian boundary, 191 miles; also on several other roads. On the principal part of the other roads mails travel twice per week.

The efficiency of this department may be estimated from the following comparative statistics:

	1852.	1861.	1862.
No. of offices	135	364	379
Total No. of miles travelled	2,160	2,824	2,807
No. miles per annum	474,471	817,612	712,286
Revenue	$39,393	$46,971	$46,582
Expenditure	58,416	71,501	69,854
No. letters posted	——	1,109,202	1,134,224
No. newspapers	——	4,262,961	3,634,618

The foregoing statistics show an increase of 244 way offices, and 647 miles of additional mail route, within the last decade.

LETTER RATES.

Letters posted in New Brunswick, addressed to any place within the Province of New Brunswick, if prepaid, *five* cents, if not pre-paid, *seven* cents. All letters sent to any part of British North America, except packet letters, are liable to a uniform rate of *five* cents per half ounce; other weights as follows:

A letter exceeding	½ oz.,	and not exceeding	1 oz.,	10 cts.
"	" 1 "	"	1½ "	15 "
"	" 1½ "	"	2 "	20 "
"	" 2 "	"	2½ "	25 "

And so on, adding five cents extra for every additional half ounce.

Letters to and from the United States are ten cents per half ounce. And for additional weights the same increase as between New Brunswick and the neighboring Provinces.

Scale of rates by packet, to and from Great Britain:

A letter not exceeding	¼ oz.			12½ cts.
"	exceeding ¼ oz.,	and not exceeding	1 oz.,	25 "
"	" 1 "	"	2 "	50 "
"	" 2 "	"	3 "	75 "
"	" 3 "	"	4 "	100 "

In the foregoing scale it will be observed that half-ounces are not noticed after the first ounce, but two more rates are added as soon as the weight exceeds each additional ounce.

In all cases where a letter is not specially directed to be sent by any particular route, the rate of postage first mentioned is chargeable. It must also be understood, that the rates given in the above table for places to which the route is through the United Kingdom, are rates, "via Halifax," or "Canadian Packet," by which routes all such correspondence will be sent, if not specially addressed "via United States," or "via New York," in which case an additional rate of 2d. sterling, or four cents currency, is to be added to the amount given in the table.

All letters for delivery at the post town at which they are mailed, are liable to a rate of two cents.

Letters to Newfoundland, not exceeding half an ounce, 14 cents.

Letters to Vancouver Island, not exceeding half an ounce, 43 cents.

The same weight will be conveyed to the British West Indies, via Bermuda, for 22 cents, and via United Kingdom, 36 cents. And to France for 34 cents.

It is advisable that all letters should be pre-paid, and by postage stamps.

Printed books, periodical publications, or pamphlets, under 48 oz. in weight, can be forwarded by post in New Brunswick, at the rate of 1 cent an oz.

Pamphlets, periodicals, and books, to pass at the above rates, must be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides or ends.

No words or marks (except the name and address of the person to whom sent) shall be written on any newspaper, pamphlet, book, periodical, parliamentary or government paper.

Packages to England, under 2 oz., 7 cents; 2 oz., and under 4 oz., 7 cents; 4 oz., and under 8 oz., 12½ cents; 8 oz., and under 1 lb., 25 cents; 1 lb., and under 1½ lb., 37½ cents; and 1½ lb., and not exceeding 2 lbs., 50 cents.

To Newfoundland the same as to England.

To Nova Scotia, Canada, Prince Edward Island, or the United States, 1 cent per oz.

To France, under 2 oz.				5 cts.
"	2 oz.,	and under	4 oz.	9 "
"	4 "	"	8 "	17 "
"	8 "	"	1 lb.	34 "
"	1 lb.,	"	1½ "	50 "
"	1½ "	"	2 "	67 "

Any violation of the regulations for book packets will subject newspapers, pamphlets, periodicals, or books, &c., to letter postage.

Newspapers published in the Province are forwarded to England, via Halifax, free of postage; if by the States, two cents are charged. Newspapers from England, by way of Halifax, free; by way of the States, two cents are charged on delivery.

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Postage stamps are provided at the respective values of 1 cent; 5 cents, for ordinary Provincial letters; 10 cents, for United States rate; 12½ cents, per Cunard steamer, via Halifax; 17 cents, via United States, for England.

NAMES OF OFFICES, exclusive of way offices, and officers in the post office service in New Brunswick.

POST OFFICES.	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
	Hon. Jas. Steadman..P. M. Gen.
	James Hale.....Secretary.
	William Paisley.....Accountant.
	W. H. Smithson.....Clerk.
Andover.....	William Beveridge...Postmaster.
Baie Verte.....	James Sutherland.... "
Bathurst.....	Helen Waitt.....Postmistress.
Bend.....	Joseph Crandall.....Postmaster.
Buctouche.....	C. J. Smith..... "
Campbellton.....	James Harvie..... "
Campo Bello.....	Louisa Moses.....Postmistress.
Canterbury.....	C. E. Grosvenor.....Postmaster.
Carleton.....	James R. Reed..... "
Chatham.....	James Caie..... "
Dalhousie.....	J. H. LaBillois..... "
Dorchester.....	C. B. Godfrey..... "
Edmundston.....	J. T. Hodgson..... "
Fredericton.....	A. S. Phair..... "
Gagetown.....	W. F. Bonnell..... "
Grand Falls.....	William Clifford..... "
Grand Manan.....	J. Lakeman..... "
Harvey.....	J. M. Stevens..... "
Hillsborough.....	R. E. Steeves..... "
Kingston.....	Samuel Foster..... "
Memramcook.....	S. C. Charters..... "
Milltown.....	George Hiltz..... "
Mouth of Nerepis.	J. M. Nase..... "
Newcastle.....	James Johnston..... "
Oromocto.....	J. R. M'Pherson..... "
Ossekeag.....	George Flewelling..... "
Richibucto.....	S. B. Hetherington..... "
Sackville.....	C. Milner..... "
Salisbury.....	J. S. Trites..... "
Shediac.....	T. B. Hanington..... "
Sheffield.....	T. B. C. Burpee..... "
Springfield.....	Malcolm King..... "
St. Andrews.....	G. F. Campbell..... "
St. George.....	Gideon Knight..... "
St. John.....	John Howe..... "
St. Martins.....	Edward Nugent..... "
St. Stephen.....	D. A. Rose..... "
Sussex Vale.....	H. M'Monagle..... "
Upham Vale.....	W. Fowler..... "
Upper Mills.....	Charl'te M. Robinson..Postmistress.
Woodstock.....	James Grover.....Postmaster.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Published in New Brunswick in 1864.

Where Published, and Title of Paper.	Editor.	Publisher.	Issued.	An. Sub.
CHATHAM.				
Gleaner,	.....	Pierce & Son,	.....	.....
Colonial Times,	Davis P. Howe,	.....	.....	.....
FREDERICTON.				
Colonial Farmer,	Chas. S. Lugrin,	Chas. S. Lugrin,	Weekly,	$1 00
Head Quarters,	A. Archer,	John Graham,	Weekly,	2 50
New Brunswick Reporter,	James Hogg,	James Hogg,	Weekly,	2 50
Royal Gazette,	.....	G. E. Fenety,	Weekly,	2 00
MONCTON.				
Westmoreland Times,	Thos. N. Robertson,	Thos. N. Robertson,	Weekly,	1 00
SACKVILLE.				
Borderer and Westmoreland and Cumberland Advertiser,	Edward Bowes,	Edward Bowes,	Weekly,	1 25
ST. ANDREWS.				
Standard,	.....	.....	.....	.....
ST. JOHN.				
Christian Visitor,	Rev. I. E. Bill,	Barnes & Co.,	Weekly,	2 00
Church Witness,	James R. Ruel,	Barnes & Co.,	Weekly,	2 00
Colonial Presbyterian,	Rev. Wm. Elder,	Barnes & Co.,	Weekly,	2 00
Daily Evening Globe,	J. V. Ellis,	Ellis & Armstrong,	Daily,	5 00
			Weekly,	1 50
Morning Freeman,	T. W. Anglin, M.P.P.,	T. W. Anglin, M.P.P.,	Tri-weekly,	3 00
Morning News,	Edward Willis,	Willis, Davis & Smith,	Tri-weekly,	3 00
			Weekly,	1 50
Morning Post,	Ross Woodrow,	Ross Woodrow,	Tri-weekly,	2 50
			Weekly,	1 50
Morning Telegraph,	John Livingston	George W. Day,	Tri-weekly,	2 50
			Weekly,	1 00
New Brunswick Courier,	G. J. Chubb,	H. Chubb & Co.,	Weekly,	2 50
Religious Intelligencer,	Rev. E. McLeod,	Barnes & Co.,	Weekly,	1 50
ST. STEPHEN.				
Charlotte Advocate,	J. G. Lorimer,	Wm. J. Lorimer,	Weekly,	1 50
WOODSTOCK.				
Carleton Sentinel,	Samuel Watts,	James Watts,	Weekly,	1 80
Woodstock Journal,	James Edgar,	Wm. Edgar,	Weekly,	2 00
Woodstock Times,	.....	W. P. Durrell,	Weekly,	2 00

MILITIA—NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Militia Laws of this Province have been in abeyance since 1850, until last year, when the laws were revised, and an attempt made to revive militia operations throughout the Province. The sum of $10,000 was granted in aid; of this sum $5,487 were expended.

Of the number of persons, 31,000, estimated as capable of doing militia duty, 24,311 have been enrolled.

The following Official Report for 1862 will show the state of this Department;

Battalion.	Commanding Officers.	Active Militia.—18 to 45 years. Class A.—Volunteers.	Class B.—Single and widowers without chil'n.	Class C.—Married and wid'rs with children.	Sedentary—forty-five to sixty years.	Remarks.
N. B. regiment artillery..	Lt. col. Hayne.....	440				
W. mil. dist. engineer Co.	Capt. Boyd.....	58				
1st battalion York Co....	Lt. col. hon. L. A. Wilmot	129	484	521	193	Two companies omitted.
2nd " "	Col. Allen.....	....	.....	.....	....	No return.
3rd " "	Capt. Ross Currie.....	....	.....	.....	....	No return.
St. John City light inf...	Lt. col. hon. J. Robertson	165	899	1245	593	
" " rifles.....	" Thurgar.....	180				
" county.....	" A. Menzies.....	99	.....	.....	....	No return.
Queen's N. B. Rangers...	" hon. J. H. Gray..	....	441	296	....	Sedentary not enrolled.
Sunbury county.....	Major Harding.....	96	.....	.....	....	No return.
1st batt. Charlotte Co....	Lt. col. Boyd.....	112	228	196	191	
2nd " " "	Major D. Wetmore.....	60	1169	.....	318	Classes B and C not divided.
3rd " " "	Lt. col. James Brown....	....	262	278	127	
4th " " "	" hon. Jas. Brown.	100	.....	.....	....	No return.
1st " Westmorland Co.	.....	....	1428	.....	....	Not classified. No return from commanding officer. Enrolment conducted by adjutant.
2nd " " "	Lt.col. hon. A.E. Botsford		684	736	314	
3rd " " "	Capt. Joseph Chapman...	....	383	347	153	
Albert Co.....	" Elisha Peck.....	....	664	.....	....	Not classified. Battalion only partially enrolled.
1st batt. Northumber'd Co	Lt. col. Alex. Fraser.....	....	877	646	355	
2nd " " "	" Jared Betts.....	....	698	431	230	
3rd " " "	" Salter.....	....	335	243	....	Sedentary not enrolled.
Restigouche Co.....	" Adam Ferguson..	44	514	263	166	
1st batt. Gloucester Co...	" John Ferguson...	....	696	.....	109	Classes B and C not divided.
2nd " " " ...	Capt. M'Intosh.....	....	736	.....	206	Classes B and C not divided.
1st " Kent Co.....	.....	60	.....	.....	....	No return.
2nd " " "	.....	....	.....	.....	....	No return.
1st " King's Co.....	Lt. col. Justus Wetmore.		459	349	183	
2nd " " "	" O. B. Cougle.....	....	1264	.....	274	Classes B and C not divided.
3rd " " "	Capt. W. Ganter.....	....	318	293	....	Sedentary not enrolled.
4th " " "	Lt. col. Evanson.....	....	499	.....	142	Classes B and C not divided.
1st " Queen's Co.....	" Gilbert.....	97	439	287	160	
2nd " " "	Major hon. J. Earle.....	45	1126	.....	....	Classes B and C not divided. Sedentary not enrolled. Some companies omitted.
1st " Carleton Co.....	Lt. col. Baird...	53	1458	.....	....	B and C not divided. Sed. not enr'd.
2nd " " "	" Tupper.....	....	1400	.....	....	Do. do.
Victoria Co.....	" Coombes.....	....	1398	.....	....	Do. do.
	Total.....	1738	18859	6131	3714	

BOARD OF WORKS—NEW BRUNSWICK.

This Department superintends the construction of the great roads and bridges of the Province, and directs and regulates the internal navigation, intercolonial communication, and other public works.

Chief Commissioner.—George L. Hatheway. *Supervisors.*—Jno. Armstrong, Barnabas Armstrong, Adam Avard, J. C. Burpee, James Burpee, George Burnett, John Buber, Wm. Brait, S. C. Charters, D. B. Campbell, Rowland Crocker, Thos. Cottrell, L. R. Coombes, Nicholas Carter, Asa Dow, N. P. Day, Thomas Davis, William Fitzgerald, Thomas Gervin, Alexander Gibson, Samuel Gross, J. D. Giberson, Amos Gallop, Jos. Gillies, John Hagarty, Charles Hazen, Henry Hitchings, W. E. Hoyt, Hilarion Hackey, John Jordan, jr., Alexander Kay, Robert King, W. M. Kelly, Isaac Kilburn, George Moore, G. A. Morton, Archibald Menzies, Archibald M'Callum, Hugh M'Callum, Thomas M'Clelan, James M'Millan, John M'Rae, Jas. M'Lagan, Philip Nase, jun., W. R. Newcomb, Geo. Oulton, James Pratt, Wm. Smart, William Parker, Jos. Pauline, John Robertson, J. A. Read, Thomas Robinson, F. W. Steeves, Solomon Smith, Millidge Steeves, Jer. Taylor, Francis Woods, John Welling, A. D. Yerxa.

The following is the classification and amount of expenditure for 1862:

1. The great roads and bridges.....	$53,529
2. Internal navigation.....	9,188
3. Legislative buildings, etc.....	3,149
4. Lunatic asylum and penitentiary.....	8,022
5. Intercolonial communication.....	10,760
6. Lighthouses, harbors, and landings.....	1,439
7. Departmental expenses.....	4,614
8. Miscellaneous.....	853
Total.....	$91,558

COUNTY OFFICERS.

COUNTY OF ST. JOHN.

High Sheriff.—James A. Harding.
Clerk of the Peace.—Hon. William B. Kinnear.
Coroner.—William Bayard, M. D.
County Treasurer.—William Mackay.
Auditor of County Accounts.—R. Sands Armstrong.
Judge of Probates.—Hon. W. B. Kinnear.
Registrar of Deeds and Wills, and Registrar of Probates.—W. Chipman Drury.
Commissioners for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court.—Hon. W. B. Kinnear, Geo. W. Cleary, R. Fraser Hasen, Wm. Wright, Peter Stubs, H. N. H. Lugrin, J. M. Robinson, Hon. R. L. Hazen, Wm. Jack, Duncan Robertson, David Shank Kerr, John H. Gray, Jas. W. Peters, Robertson Bayard, Wm. R. M. Curtis, Edward B. Peters, Chas. Duff, Jas. A. Harding, Jas. J. Kaye, A. R. Wetmore, G. F. Rouse, Chas. Doherty, B. Boyd Kinnear, J. G. Campbell, R. S. Armstrong, Hon. Charles Watters, Geo. Blatch, W. C. Drury, D. B. Stevens, Henry W. Frith, Benj. L. Peters, Charles W. Stockton, Geo. G. Gilbert, jr., S. R. Thompson, Lewis Almon, Charles W. Weldon, Alexander Ballentine, William P. Dole, Thomas T. Hanford, W. H. Tuck, William W. Street, William Wedderburn, James R. Macshane, C. N. Skinner, G. Sidney Smith, Fred. P. Robinson, John A. Wright, T. Gray Merritt, Fred E. Barker, W. M. Jarvis, William H. Scovil, jr., G. H. Beardsley, Thos. Kelly, W. C. Perley, P. Besnard, jr., George E. King, and T. Barclay Robinson.
Commissioner for Solemnizing Marriage.—Gerhardus C. Carman. *Inspector of Schools.*—D. Morrison.

COUNTY OF KING'S.

High Sheriff.—Samuel N. Freeze.
Keeper of the Rolls and Clerk of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas.—Edward Betts Smith.
Judge of Probates —Edward B. Smith.
Registrar of Deeds and Wills, and Registrar of Probates.—J. C. Vail.
Coroners.—I. Haviland, Sylvester Earle, A. C. Evanson, James Wetmore, Adina Paddock, jr., and Obadiah Purdy.

COUNTY OF QUEEN'S.

High Sheriff.—John Palmer.
Clerk of the Peace and Keeper of the Rolls.—T. R. Wetmore.
Surrogate.—N. H. DeVeber.
Registrar.—James R. Curry.
Registrar of Wills and Deeds.—Hon. Harry Peters.
Receiver of Royalties for Queen's and Sunbury.—John Maynard.
Inspector of Schools.—Daniel Morrison.
Coroners —Robert T. Babbit, Geo. W. White, John Murphy, Thos. M. Tilley, Adam R. Strong, and Isaac C. Burpee.
Commissioners for taking Special Bail in the Supreme Court.—Hon. Harry Peters, hon. John Earle, E. L. Burpee, Charles Keith.
Commissioners for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court.—Hon. Harry Peters, hon. John Earle, E. L. Burpee, Charles Keith, Isaac C. Burpee, Thos. Murray, Joseph B. Perkins, John Goldfinch, John Curry.

COUNTY OF SUNBURY.

High Sheriff.—James S. White.
Clerk of the Peace and Keeper of the Rolls.—George Bliss.
Judge of Probates.—Wm. J. Gilbert.
Registrar of Deeds and Wills.—Nathaniel Hubbard.
Warden.—Charles H. Clowes. *Attorney at Law.*—George F. Gregory.
Receiver of Royalties for Sunbury and Queen's.—John Maynard.
Inspector of Schools.—Edward C. Freeze.
Coroners.—James Seely, jun., Gerhardus Clowes, Moses H. Coburn, Frederick Seeley, Thomas Turney, John R. Seely, Henry Rees.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

High Sheriff.—Fred. R. Jenkins Dibblee.
Clerk of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas.—A. Nelson Garden.
Surrogate.—Lewis P. Fisher.
Registrar of Probates.—D. L. Dibblee.
Registrar of Deeds and Wills.—Augustus Bedell.
Commissioners for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court.—A. N. Garden, Lewis P. Fisher, Geo. Connell, D. L. Dibblee, James Edgar, Wm. M. Connell, John Bedell, George L. Raymond.

COUNTY OF CHARLOTTE.

High Sheriff.—Thomas Jones.
Clerk of the Peace and Keeper of the Rolls.—Wellington Hatch.
Judge of Probates.—James W. Chandler.
Registrar.—George D. Street.
Registrar of Deeds and Wills.—Harris H. Hatch.
Commissioners for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court.—James W. Chandler, George D. Street, W. Hatch, B. R. Stevenson.
Notary Public.—John F. Grant.
Inspector of Schools.—D. Morrison.
Commissioners under the Absconding Debtors' Act.—Charles R. Hatheway and Samuel H. Whitlock.
Coroners.—David A. Rose, Robert Thomson, Wm. J. Rose, John F. Stevenson, M.D.

COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

High Sheriff.—Benjamin W. Weldon.
Clerk of the Peace and Keeper of the Rolls and Clerk of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas.—Theophilus DesBrisay.
Surrogate.—Henry Wm. Baldwin.
Registrar of Probates.—D. Gustavus Maclauchlan.
Registrar of Deeds and Wills.—Henry William Baldwin.
Coroners.—John McKenna and D. G. Maclauchlan.
Inspector of Schools.—J. W. Wood.

COUNTY OF KENT.

High Sheriff.—James McPhelim.
Clerk of the Peace and Keeper of the Rolls.—Charles J. Sayre.
Judge of Probates.—James A. James.
Registrar.—Charles J. Sayre.
Registrar of Deeds and Wills.—George Pagan.
Coroners.—Laurence McLaren, M.D., and Horatio B. Smith.
Inspector of Schools.—T. W. Wood.
Teacher of the Grammar School.—C. P. Pittblado.
Notary Public.—John Bowser.

COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND.

High Sheriff.—Blair Botsford.
Clerk of the Peace and Keeper of the Rolls.—Charles E. Knapp.
Judge of Probates.—Hon. Edward B. Chandler.
Registrar of Probates.—Charles E. Knapp.
Registrar of Deeds and Wills.—Wm. Backhouse.
Coroners.—Andrew Weldon, John Crandall, Jacob Wortman, Zachariah Tingley, Henry Livingstone, J. C. Harper.
Commissioners for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court.—Wm. Wilson and Robt. Godfrey (Dorchester), Edward Cogswell (Sackville), D. L. Hanington and Charles Theal (Shediac), S. S. Wilmot and R. Smith (Salisbury).

COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

High Sheriff.—James Mitchell.
Clerk of the Peace and Keeper of the Rolls.—Samuel Thomson.
Judge of Probates.—Wm. Wilkinson.
Registrar.—Daniel Ferguson.
Registrar of Deeds and Wills.—John Lawlor.
Coroners.—Stafford Benson, Martin Cranney, Allan A. Davidson, Robert B. Wasson, Edw. Rogers, John McLeod, Wm. O'Brien.
Inspector of Schools.—T. W. Wood.
Commissioners for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court.—Patrick Watt, Richard Davidson and William Park.

COUNTY OF RESTIGOUCHE.

High Sheriff.—John L. Barberie.
Clerk of the Peace and Keeper of the Rolls.—Andrew Barberie.
Surrogate.—Chipman Botsford.

Registrar of Deeds and Probates.—Andrew Barberie.
Inspector of Schools.—T. W. Wood.
Supervisor of Roads—John McMillan.
Commissioner for taking Bail in the Supreme Court.—Dugald Stewart.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.—A. Barberie.
Commissioners under the Absconding Debtors' Act.—Dugald Stewart and Archibald Ramsay.
Coroners.—Hugh Montgomery, James S. Morse, and J. U. Campbell.
Fishery Wardens.—Alexander Chamberlain and Alexander Cook.

COUNTY OF ALBERT.

High Sheriff.—Joseph S. Reed.
Keeper of the Rolls and Clerk of the Peace and Inferior Court of Common Pleas.—Samuel G. Morse.
Surrogate.—M. B. Palmer.
Registrar of Probates.—Samuel G. Morse.
Registrar of Deeds and Wills.—George Calhoun.
Coroners.—J. S. Reed, W. J. Lewis, M.D., Wm. C. Trites.
Commissioners for taking Affidavits in the Supreme Court.—George Calhoun and Elisha Peck; and the Attornies practising in the County.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Sheriff.—Samuel Thompson.
Keeper of the Rolls and Clerk of the Peace and of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas.—William T. Wilmot.
Surrogate.—Wm. M. McLauchlan.
Registrar of Probates, Deeds and Wills.—William Hartt.
Coroners.—John Emerson, Francis Tibbits, and Wm. Clifford.

BANKS—NEW BRUNSWICK.

BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, St. John.

CAPITAL—£150,000.

President—James D. Lewin.

DIRECTORS.

L. H. DeVeber,	Frederick A. Wiggins,
James D. Lewin,	Thomas Gilbert,
T. W. Daniel,	Edward Sears,
William Wright,	W. G. Lawton.

Cashier—William Girvan.

Solicitor—John M. Robinson.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK, St. John.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL—£150,000, with power to increase to £300,000.

President—D. J. M'Laughlin.

DIRECTORS.

Mark Dole,	William Parks,
John Duncan,	A. McL. Seely,
Hon. Robert L. Hazen.	George Carvill,
William Jack,	Solomon Hersey,
George L. Lovett,	Jas. Vernon,
Charles Merritt,	Moses Tuck.
D. J. McLaughlin,	

Cashier—Geo. P. Sancton.

Solicitor—Hon. Robert L. Hazen.

COMMERCIAL BRANCH BANK, Newcastle, Miramichi.

Committee of Management—Richard Hutchinson.

Cashier—T. C. Allen.

COMMERCIAL BANK AGENCY, Woodstock.

Cashier—James Grover.

CENTRAL BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

CAPITAL—£35,000, with power to increase to £50,000.

President—W. H. Odell.

Cashier—Samuel W. Babbit.

Solicitor—George J. Dibblee.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, Woodstock.

Agent—F. E. Winslow.

CENTRAL BANK AGENCY, Chatham.

Agent—George Kerr.

Cashier—W. M. S. Evans.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY BANK.

CAPITAL—£15,000.

President—G. D. Street.

Cashier—C. W. Wardlaw.

SAINT STEPHEN'S BANK.

CAPITAL—£50,000.

President—Hon. William Todd.

Cashier—Robert Watson.

Agent at St. John—S. J. Scovil.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

(ESTABLISHED IN LONDON, ENG.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000, with power to increase.

Manager of the Branch at St. John—R. R. Grindley.

Accountant—Henry Jack.

LOCAL DIRECTORS AT ST. JOHN.

Hon. John Roberton, | J. V. Thurgar.

Solicitors—Gray & Kaye.

WESTMORLAND BANK OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

President—O. Jones.

Cashier—William C. Jones.

CROWN LANDS.

Price of Crown Lands.—100 acres, or less, may be obtained by one person, payable in labour on the roads near the land applied for, in four equal yearly payments.

Other quantities may be purchased at fifty cents cash per acre, or sixty cents per acre, payable in three equal yearly instalments.

Purchases are effected in each county through local deputy surveyors.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the quantity of land, granted and ungranted, in each County in New Brunswick up to the end of 1862.

Counties.	Acres granted.	Acres ungranted.
York	1,039,750	1,161,850
Carleton	478,599	221,401
Victoria	339,093	2,482,907
Sunbury	403,154	378,926
Queen's	580,214	381,066
King's	724,935	125,985
St. John	337,670	77,150
Charlotte	381,781	401,579
Albert	287,318	146,242
Westmoreland	656,541	221,899
Kent	445,732	580,668
Northumberland	4,006,073	1,973,927
Gloucester	365,031	672,409
Restigouche	190,088	1,236,472

DEPUTY SURVEYORS—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Counties.	*Surveyors.*	*Residence.*
York	J. A. Beckwith	Fredericton.
	J. A. Maclauchland	Kingswood.
	Beverly R. Jewitt	St. Mary's.
	Michael O'Conner	Fredericton.
	John Wilkinson	Nashwalk.
	J. Wilkinson	Fredericton.
	Thomas Ramsay	Canterbury.
	Peter Wood	Harvey set'ment.
Carleton	James R. Harley	Woodstock.
	Hugh M. G. Garden	"
Victoria	Charles E. Beckwith	Grand Falls.
Sunbury	N. Burpee	Sheffield.
	Robert Swell	Grand Lake.
Queen's	James Kerr	Gagetown.
	Samuel R. Starkey	Washadmeac.
	A. McLean	Grand Lake.
King's	George L. McCready	Sussex.
St. John	Thomas O'Kitcher	Portland.
	F. O. Garden	City of St. John.
	Joseph B. Whepplee	"
Charlotte	Edward Jack	St. Andrews.
	J. A. McCallum	St. George.
	Patrick Curren	St. Stephens.
Albert	J. Russell	Hopewell.
Westmoreland	Philip Palmer	Sackville.
	S. S. Wilmot	Salisbury.
	Alex. Monro	Port Elgin.
Kent	Robert Douglass	Buctouche.
	J. Little	Richibucto.
Northumber'd	Hon. James Davidson	Oak Point.
	Alex. McDougall	"
	James L. Parvee	Ludlow.
	Wm. R. Parker	Derby.
	J. Y. Layton	Chatham.
Gloucester	J. Battemer	Salmon Beach.
	Christ. McManus	Bathurst.
Restigouche	David Sadler	Dalhousie.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.

Saint Andrews.—Samuel H. Whitlock, Jas. W. Chandler, Richard M. Andrews, George Dixon Street, Thomas B. Wilson, Wellington Hatch, Alexander Thompson Paul, and Benjamin R. Stevenson.

Miramichi.—George Kerr, Edward Williston, Hon. Jno. M. Johnson, Allan A. Davidson, Sam'l Thompson, William Wilkinson, and Daniel Ferguson.

Dorchester.—Hon. Edward B. Chandler, A. L. Palmer, Albert J. Smith, Q. C., Joseph L. Moore, Joseph B. Peck, and Daniel Hannington.

Sackville.—Christopher Milner, jr., and Charles E. Knapp.

Shediac.—William J. Gilbert.

Hopewell.—S. G. Morse, M. B. Palmer, and T. B. Moore.

Hillsboro'.—Charles A. Peck.

Bathurst.—W. End, T. DesBrisay, and D. G. Maclauchlan.

Dalhousie.—Andrew Barberie, and J. C. Barberie.

Campbelltown.—Chipman Botsford, and James S. Morse.

St. Stephens.—Stephen R. Hitchings, T. B. Abbot, Geo. Thomson, James G. Stevens, George S. Grimmer, and George Frederick Hill.

Richibucto—James A. James, Robert Hutchinson, Charles J. Sayre, William M. Wright, Amos B. Chandler, and Thos. Wetmore Dibblee.

Saint George.—Wm. B. Chandler, and W. Cameron.

Gagetown.—T. R. Wetmore, Charles A. Harding, Samuel H. Gilbert, and James R. Curry.

Kingston—Edward B. Smith.

Hampton—George Otty, and Norval Hallett.

Sussex Vale.—Theophilus D. M'Elmen.

Burton.—William J. Gilbert.

The names of the barristers and attorneys for St. John, Fredericton and Moncton, will be found under their proper heads.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The Barristers and Attorneys are also Notaries Public' with but few exceptions.

PATENTS—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Cornelius Austin—Planing and framing machine. 26th Aug. 1837.

Fred. J. Ayers—Improved nail machine feeding apparatus. 11th June 1851.

Austin Adams—Improved pug mill. 11th Aug. 1855.

Thos. Allan (2)—Improvement in capstans and windlasses. May & June 1857.

John M. Armstrong—Washing machine. 6th Oct. 1859.

David L. Allan—Steering gear. 26th June 1860.

William Brown—Improvement in treating coal and other bituminous substances, and volatile substances resulting therefrom. 1st July 1853.

Thos. Blanchard—Mode of bending wood. 4th March 1854.

Henry Bessemer (2)—Mode of manufacturing iron. May & Nov. 1857.

Thos. Brown—Improvement in capstans & windlasses. 8th June 1854.

Jas. Brown—Shingle machine. 10th July 1855.

Wm. Beard—Coating for water pipes. 26th Nov. 1858.

Joseph Betterby—Iron knees for ships. 28th Nov. 1861

Joseph C. Clark—Water wheel. 5th April 1835.

Wm. S. Cleaveland—Brick machine. 6th April 1836.

Wm. Cairns—Revolving brick press. 29th March 1853.

Henry Clayton—Brick machine. 4th July 1854.

Geo. Craig—Sawing wood in bevelled form. 9th July 1855.

Henry R. Clenkard—Improved 2nd anchor shackle. 22nd May 1857.

Cato Miller & Co—Improved ships' knees. 7th Sept. 1857.

R. P. Colton—Air-tight cook stoves. 22nd July 1859.

Jas. Coleman—Rheumatic and horse liniment. 19th Oct. 1859.
Andre Cushing—Hooks for gang saws. 11th May 1860.
Andrew N. Cole—Plumb and level. 5th Nov. 1860.
Andre Cushing—Saw table. 22nd March 1861.
Wm. Deering—Hay and cotton press. 19th May 1856.
David L. Davis—Elastic railway bearings. 22nd July 1857.
Frankford Davis—Planing circular saw. 23rd Feby. 1860.
David M. Dickie—Rotary Harrow. 17th May 1861.
J. W. Fraser—Hydrophoric machine. 6th July 1835.
Webber Furbish—Improved horse power. 8th March 1839.
Robert Toulis—Apparatus for decomposing coal, &c., for gas. 16th Aug. 1852.
Moses G. Farmer & Asa F. Woodman—Electric Telegraph. 9th Dec. 1856.
Flewelling & Fairweather—Horse hay rake. 3rd April 1861.
Gesner Abraham—Mastic pavement. 4th Nov. 1851.
Gesner Abraham—Kerosene &c., from coal. 6th March 1854.
Geo. Gilmor—Improved 2nd anchor shackle. 22nd May 1857.
Geo. Gilmor—Improved messenger shackle and block. 25th May 1857.
Henry P. Guilford—Improved horse hay rake. 20th April 1859.
And. G. Gray—Supporting and working ships' yards. 20th July 1859.
And. G. Gray—Spiral and lever gear for working ships' pumps. 25th Nov. 1861.
George Hawley—Shingle machine. 10th Nov. 1851.
Washington Hall—Stump extractor. 29th June 1858.
Edward Hunt & H. D. Pochin—Improvement in treating resins. 13th Oct. 1859.
Wm. Hainsworth & W. B. Robinson (2)—Improvement in ship's windlasses. Aug. 1861, & Feby. 1862.
John H. Hyslop—Washing machine. 5th Feby. 1862.
James Holt—Circular saw gang. 6th April 1863.
John A. Kennedy—Improved hydrant. 4th Oct. 1858.
David Knowlton—Improved capstan. 19th April 1861.
Zenos Lane—Threshing and winnowing machine. 21st June 1841.
James Lake—Bran duster. 21st Feby. 1851.
Thos. Lamb—Snow plough. 25th Feby. 1863.
R. N. B. McLellan—Ready guide for placing timber to be sawed. 1st Aug. 1853.
Geo. Matthews—Printing ink. 10th June 1857.
John A. Mace—Ambrotypes.—4th Sept. 1857.
Daniel C. McCallum—Improvement in bridges. 21st May 1860.
Michael McAleer—Improvement in steam boilers. 20th May 1863.
Daniel Nagy—New form of fur cap. 26th Febry 1855.
Richard Pitt—Improved Rudder. 15th Feb. 1856.
John Price—Design for shirt bosom. 8th Aug. 1861.
John Quinton—Apparatus for warming buildings. 10th May 1859.
Levi Rice—Shingle machine. 6th June 1835.
Thos. Robson (2)—Fog bell. Jany. 1851 & Aug. 1859.
John Ross—Artificial slate (Paint). 1st Dec. 1851.
John Roup—Reefing and furling sails. 4th Dec. 1856.
Benjamin Robbins—Pump for ships. 30th June 1858.
Wm. H. Racey—Improved lamps. 12th July 1862.
Solon Staples—Self-holding planking screw. 16th Sept. 1854.
J. DeWolf Spurr—Distilling in vacuo coal, &c. 26th Dec. 1854.
Wm. F. Smith—Threshing and sawing machine (horse power). 23rd May 1855.
J. & S. Sawer—Hoop splitter and shaver. 11th Aug. 1857.
A. A. B. Smith—Reversible cap. 11th Aug. 1857.
Jas. E. Simpson—Dry dock. 13th Aug. 1857.
Wm. W. Stevens—Design for stoves. 5th July 1858.
Peter Stubs—Ventilator for rooms. 17th March 1859.
W. H. Scovil—Hydraulic machine for taper iron. 30th July 1862.
Wm. & John Sellars—Improved feed water apparatus. 30th Oct. 1862.
Wm. Sellars—Improvement on Gifford's injector. 18th March 1863.
Wm. H. Scovil—Improvement in applying heat to boilers. 5th Sept. 1863.
John E. Sayre—Improved plough. 4th April 1863.
John C. Turnbull—Washing and mangling machine. 10th July 1843.
Benjamin F. Tibbits—Steam engine. 7th May 1845.
Wm. Trapp—Machinery for manufacturing barrels. 26th Aug. 1856.
Eliakim E. Tupper—Shingle machine—5th May 1857.
Julius Thompson—Railway tell tale ticket box. 20th July 1858,
Thos. T. Trites—Self working churn. 4th Nov. 1859.
Joseph Tomlinson—Improvement in suspension bridges. 23rd June 1861.
Jacob Underhill—Saw filing machine. 7th Aug. 1854.
Wm. Watts—Potato Digger. 6th May 1845.
Luther C. Whyte—Water wheel. April 1836.
Asa Willard—Churn. 1st Nov. 1851.
Arcalous Wickoff—Pump borer. 14th May 1857.
John Wilkinson—Differential power train. 15th Sept. 1859.
John Wilkinson—Prismoidal engine. 27th Dec. 1859.
Franklin W. Willard—Improvement in manufacturing coal oil. 15th Nov. 1859.
Richard Wright — Improvement in manufacturing sugar. 4th May 1863.

PROGRESSIVE POPULATION OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND OTHER STATISTICS.

Population in 1824, 74,176; in 1834, 119,457. Increase, 45,281, or 61 per cent.

Population in 1840, 154,000. Increase in 6 years, 34,543, or 28.89 per cent.

Population in 1851, 193,800. Increase in 11 years, 39,800, or 25.84 per cent.

Population in 1861, 252,047. Increase in 10 years, 58,247, or 30.05 per cent.

Total increase in the 37 years previous to 1861, was 171,871, or 239.79 per cent; showing an annual per centage of increase of 6.48.

COMPARISON OF THE STATISTICS OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEARS 1851 AND 1861.

Occupations.	1861.	1851.	*Increase.*
Professional	1,304	456	848
Trade and commerce	3,151	1,292	1,859
Agriculture	35,001	18,601	16,400
Mechanics	11,181	6,822	4,359
Miners and fishermen	2,765	1,454	1,311
Laborers	15,267	9,448	5,819
Total increase			30,591

Families.	*In* 1861.	*In* 1851.	*Increase.*
*Children at school	31,973	18,892	13,081
Sick and infirm	2,115	2,366	251
Births	8,721	6,592	2,129
Deaths	2,390	1,934	456
Buildings.			
Inhabited houses	33,700	26,369	7,331
Houses building	1,695	1,394	301
Stores, barns, and other buildings	46,464	32,037	14,427
Places of worship	565	423	142
School houses	963	798	170
Manufactories.			
Saw mills	689	584	105
Grist mills	279	261	18
And oat mills, 1861	71	total increase,	89
Tanneries	126	125	1
Foundries	21	11	10
Weaving and carding mills	79	52	27
Manufactures.			
Leather, value	$290,548	$180,660	$109,888
Boots and shoes	381,717	357,228	24,489
Chairs, cabinet ware, and willow ware	246,751	135,908	110,843
Iron castings and machinery	395,611	80,100	315,511
Miscellaneous	1,738,521	486,901	1,251,620

The agricultural, mineral, fishery, and other statistics contained in the census returns, will be found distributed under their respective heads.

* The difference in the educational returns made by the Census reports, and those made by the Board of Education, arises, probably, from the fact of all collegiate and other students being included under the head "children at school."

PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

LUNATIC ASYLUM—ST. JOHN.

John Waddell, M.D., medical superintendent; hon. S. L. Tilley, and the other members of the government, commissioners.

	1851.	1852.	1861.	1862.
No. of patients	163	187	243	282
Expenditure	$14,513	$17,270	$19,092	$19,516

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The expenditure in 1861 was $1,927, and in 1862 it amounted to $1,357.

MARINE HOSPITAL—ST. JOHN.

Expenditure in 1861, $3,679; and in 1862, $3,890.

There is also a Marine Hospital at St. Andrews, where $600 are annually expended in aid of Sick and Disabled Seamen.

TRACADIE LAZARETTO—MIRAMICHI.

This institution was erected for the purpose of preventing the spread of a foreign contagion, by which a number of the inhabitants residing near the northeast angle of New Brunswick became affected, through the landing of a few persons at that place from a foreign ship. The object in view has been accomplished.

The annual expenditure in aid of the remaining few of these unfortunate people, amounts to about $2,500.

PROVINCIAL PENITENTIARY—ST. JOHN.

The same Commissioners as for Lunatic Asylum. R. W. Crookshank, secretary.

EMIGRATION.

One fifth of the population of this province was born in other countries. The emigration to the province is however, small at present.

The following Table shows the number of Emigrants that arrived in the province of New Brunswick between the years 1844 and 1862, both years inclusive.

Year.	No. Emigrants arrived.	Year.	No. Emigrants arrived.
1844	2,605	1854	3,440
1845	6,133	1855	1,539
1846	9,765	1856	708
1847	14,879	1857	607
1848	4,141	1858	390
1849	2,724	1859	230
1850	1,838	1860	323
1851	3,470	1861	588
1852	2,165	1862	676
1853	3,762		

No emigrant duty was collected in the province in 1862.

Robert Shives, government immigration officer for New Brunswick; Thomas Jones, assistant immigration officer at Saint Andrews. The deputy treasurers at the other ports of the province act as immigration officers.

DISTANCES.

The following table shows the distance from *Fredericton*, the political capital of New Brunswick, to the shire towns of the province.

Counties.	*Towns.*	*Miles.*
Gloucester	Bathurst	164
Northumberland	Newcastle	105
Dalhousie	Restigouche	213
Westmoreland	Dorchester	193
Queen's	Gagetown	34
Victoria	Grand Falls	137
Albert	Hopewell	190
King's	Kingston	104
Sunbury	Oromucto	13
Kent	Richibucto	226
Charlotte	St. Andrews	151
St. John	City of St. John	84
Carleton	Woodstock	63

MEANS OF CONVEYANCE.

New Brunswick is connected with Canada by two mail routes. One by the straits of Northumberland and Bay of Chaleurs; the other by the River St. John. By the former it is 440 miles from the Nova Scotia boundary, near Amherst, to Rivière du Loup in Canada; by the latter it is 400 miles from the city of St. John to Rivière du Loup. During the summer a weekly steamer plies between Shediac and Quebec, calling at Richibucto, Miramichi, and other intermediate ports. A railway train runs daily from Shediac to St. John; and also a daily coach by land between these two places. During summer the steamer from Quebec to Shediac runs to Charlottetown, Prince E. Island, and to Pictou, Nova Scotia. In the winter season mails and passengers are conveyed from Cape Tormentine, in N. Brunswick, to Prince Ed. Island, nine miles, in ice boats, three times a week. The postal conveyances on the leading roads in the Province of New Brunswick are stated in the article on the Post Office Department.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The principal towns and settlements of this Province are connected by telegraph. The city of St. John is connected with Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and the towns and villages on the easterly side of New Brunswick, as far north as Miramichi; and westerly with Fredericton, Woodstock, St. Andrews, St. Stephens, and the towns in the States. In all, 500 miles of line within the Province. The lines are under the control of several Companies. The American Telegraph Company controls the lines from Newfoundland to New Orleans Head office, 145 Broadway, New York. E. S. Sanford, president; C. Livingston, secretary.

RAILWAYS.

There are two lines of railway in New Brunswick; one from the city of St. John to Shediac; the other from St. Andrews to Woodstock.

The line from St. John to Shediac is 108 miles in length, and has cost, including equipment, $4,569,417, equal to $42,309, or £8,814 sterling per mile.

The revenue in 1862, derived from passengers, freight, mails and sundries, amounted to $107,640; and the expenditure during the same time was $87,634, leaving a net revenue of $20,005.

Number of passengers conveyed was 132,094; and the number conveyed one mile was 2,753,001. Tons of freight carried, 32,788. Tons carried one mile 1,337,873.

The principal officers are Robert Jardine, chief commissioner, and J. Edward Boyd, resident engineer.

In the summer season two trains pass daily each way between St. John and Shediac.

From Moncton, 93 miles from St. John, travellers are conveyed daily, by four-horse coaches, 100 miles to Truro, and thence, 64 miles by raiwlay to Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The European and North American Railway was constructed, and is owned by the Province, and presents great facilities for travelling to residents and emigrants, and to all others whose business may call them to the Northern portions of the Province, to Canada, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. It is at present under the management of a Board of Commissioners, consisting of Robert Jardine, chairman, George Thomas and R. C. Scovill; J. E. Boyd, C.E., resident engineer; L. Carvill, general superintendent; S. Parker Tuck, C.E., assistant engineer.

Railway from St. Andrews to Woodstock.—This line runs from St. Andrews, in the south angle of the Province, to Woodstock, on the River St. John, 100 miles.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following scale of weights and measures is extracted, in a condensed form, from the "Revised Statutes" of New Brunswick:

Gold, silver, platina, precious stones, and drugs, are sold by troy weight of—oz. to the lb.; other arti-

cles by avoirdupois weight of—oz. to the pound. The yard, of three feet, is the lineal unit of length.

Liquids are measured by the gallon of 231 cubic inches.

Dry measure by the Winchester bushel of $2150\frac{42}{100}$ cubic inches.

The standard bushel is,

Of clean Wheat	60 lbs.
" Indian Corn	60 "
" Barley	50 "
" Buckwheat	50 "
" Rye	56 "
" Oats	36 "
" Timothy Seed	40 "
" All other grains	56 "
" Potatoes and all other edible roots	56 "

Coals are sold by the ton weight of 2240 pounds avoirdupois.

LUMBER SURVEYS.

The following is the scale of fees for surveying, marking, and resurveying lumber.

For every ton of 40 cubic feet of square timber..	$0.07
" every 1000 feet of saw logs	0.15
" every 1000 feet of deals, plank, scantling, or boards	0.20
" Masts under 17 inches diameter	0.30
" " over the same	0.40
" Spars under 9 inches	0.03
" " over the same	0.07
" Lathwood, per cord	0.25
" Pine or cedar shingles, per thousand	0.10
" Hogshead staves, per thousand	0.60
" Barrel staves, per thousand	0.30

CURRENCY.

The current value of many of the coins and bank notes in circulation is merely conventional. The following table shows the legal and current value of the coins in circulation in New Brunswick:

Sovereign	$4.86½	*American Quarter dollar	25
English Shilling	24		
" Sixpence	12	*American Dime	10
*American Hf. Dime	5	Florin	48
Crown	1.20	Fourpence	6
Half Crown	60	French Crown	1.10
Spanish Dollar	$0.80	Franc	17
Half Dollar	40	Five Franc piece	94
American Eagle	5.00	French Half Crown.	50

MILITARY.

STAFF OF THE ARMY—Serving in the Province of New Brunswick, under Lieutenant General Sir William Fenwick Williams, K.C.B., Commanding Her Majesty's Troops in British North America.

Commanding Her Majesty's Troops in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Dependencies.—Major General Charles Hastings Doyle.

Garrison St. John.—Lieut. col. Grierson, 1st Battalion, 15th Regt., commanding; Lieut. T. E. Jones, town major; capt. Morris, commanding Royal Artillery.

Fredericton.—Colonel J. A. Cole, 15th Regt., commanding H. M. Troops in New Brunswick; town sergeant Dunbar.

St. Andrews.—Acting barrack sergeant.

Chaplains.—Rev. Wm. Armstrong, at St. John; Rev. Mr. Costie, at Fredericton.

Commissariat Department.—E. J. McMahon, asst. commissary general at Fredericton; E. L. Ward, asst. commissary general; R. E. Hunter, deputy assistant commissary general; George Thompson, storekeeper, St. John.

Military Store Department.—John Greig, assistant superintendent stores; H. S. Bagenal, deputy.

Barrack Department.—John Greig, barrack master; Joseph Burr, sergeant, St. John; George Priestly, barrack master, Fredericton; John Edwards, barrack sergeant, Fredericton.

Royal Engineer Department.—Major Grey, district, royal engineer; lieut. Millar, R. E.; J. M. Grant clerk of works; E. Lloyd, clerk.

Medical Department.—Assistant surgeon Heally; 15th Regt., and St. John; assistant surgeon Palmer, Royal Artillery, at St. John; surgeon Dyce, 15th Regt., at Fredericton.

CITIES AND TOWNS OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN.

This city is situated near the entrance to the river of the same name; in latitude 45° 16′ North, and longitude 66° 04′ West. It is built on an undulating ridge, on the easterly side of the river. The harbor is deep, capacious, and accessible at all seasons of the year to the largest class of vessels. The city is well laid out, and the edifices, both public and private, are neat and commodious. Among the public structures, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Penitentiary, Court House, Institute, Lunatic Asylum, Banks and places of worship, and suspension bridge over the falls, are the principal.

In addition to a continuous ingress and egress of seagoing vessels, the river St. John affords a highway for a large fleet of steamers and other river craft for six months in the year; bringing the agricultural, mineral and forest products of the interior of the Province to this city; the railway from St. John to Shediac, bringing the products of Prince Edward Island, and the commerce of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to St. John.

The total value of the real and personal estate of the city is nearly fifteen millions of dollars. Upwards of one half the tonnage of vessels built in New Brunswick, is built at this port.

SHIPS INWARDS AND OUTWARDS IN 1862.

Inwards	1644 vessels,	347,708 tons,	11,469 men.
Outwards	1439 "	366,652 "	12,010 "

PROGRESSIVE POPULATION.

	1840.	1851.	1861.
Population	19,281	22,745	27,317

Including *Carleton*, on the opposite side of the river, the population numbers 38,817 souls.

Of the population of the city proper in 1861, 16,924 are native born; 6,901 from Ireland; 954 from England; and 648 from Scotland. The remainder are from different countries. 6,677 pursue various occupations.

The principal religious denominations number as follows: 10,697 Roman Catholics; 5966 Episcopalians; 3,511 Methodists; 3,345 Presbyterians; and 3,177 Baptists.

Houses and other buildings, 4,502 exclusive of 29 places of worship; 4 society halls; 14 school houses; and 23 other public buildings; 50 factories.

The total value of articles manufactured, exclusive of lumber, was $1,083,303.

CONSULS AND AGENTS.

J. R. Giddings, United States Consul General for the British Colonies: James Q. Howard, United States Consul at the Port of Saint John and dependeneies.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENTS,—Thomas Jones, Saint Andrews; Francis Hibbard, St. George; James Porter, St. Stephens; William K. Frazer, Mira-

*Since the breaking out of the war in the United States, these and other silver coins of that country, have undergone a large depreciation in this and the adjoining province of Nova Scotia, while on Prince Edward Island, they have continued to pass at their full value.

michi; Charles S. Theal, Shediac; Andrew Barberie, Dalhousie.

Edward Allison, Portuguese Consul Gen. for New Brunswick.

A. C. O. Trentowsky, Prussian Consul in New Brunswick.

John McDougal, French Consular Agent at Miramichi.

John W. Cudlip, Vice Consul, St. John, Sweden and Norway.

George McLeod, Vice Consul, Richibucto, Sweden and Norway.

Robinson Crocker, Vice Consul, Miramichi, Sweden and Norway.

Richard C. Scovil, Vice Consul, Shediac, Sweden and Norway.

Charles S. Theal, Prussian Consular Agent, Shediac.

George Carvill, Consul for France.

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, AND ATTORNEYS.

St. John.—Hon. William B. Kinnear, Robert F. Hazen, Wm. Wright, Peter Stubs, Horatio Nelson, H. Lugrin, John M. Robinson, hon. R. L. Hazen, R. Sands, John W. Weldon, Wm. Jack, Duncan Robertson, D. S. Kerr, John H. Gray, James W. Peters, Robertson Bayard, Wm. R. M. Burtis, E. B. Peters, Chas. Duff, James J. Kaye, Andrew R. Wetmore, George F. Rouse, Chas. Doherty, B. Boyd Kinnear, John G. Campbell, Richard Sands Armstrong, Douglas B. Stevens, Hon Charles Watters, George Blatch, Ward Chipman Drury, Henry W. Frith, Benjamin L. Peters, Charles W. Stockton, George G. Gilbert, jr., Samuel R. Thompson, Lewis J. Almon, Charles W. Weldon, Alexander Ballentine, William P. Dole, Thomas T. Hanford, W. H. Tuck, Wm. W. Street, W. Wedderburn, Jas. R. MacShane, Chas. N. Skinner, G. Sidney Smith, John A. Wright, T. Gray Merritt. Fred. E. Barker, Frederick P. Robinson, and W. M. Jarvis.

CARLETON

Is situate on the opposite side of the Harbor of St. John; and geographically and commercially considered, may be said to form a part of the city of St. John, with which it is connected by the suspension bridge. It contains 11,500 souls. Thus the city of St. John and Carleton contains, in the aggregate, 38,817 souls.

FREDERICTON.

This city, formerly called St. Anns, is the political capital of New Brunswick. It is situate on the south west branch of the river St. John, 84 miles by the river, and 65 miles by coach, from the city of St. John. It stands on a plain, surrounded by a chain of hills, which, along with the meanderings of the river, impart to the city and surrounding landscape a picturesque appearance.

The streets of Fredericton are well laid out. Among its public edifices are the provincial university, parliament house, offices of heads of departments; the Governor's Mansion; Anglican cathedral, and other places of public worship.

Population in 1840 was 4002; in 1851, 4458; and 1861, it was 5652.

In 1861, it contained 101 professional men; 170 engaged in trade and commerce; 597 mechanics; and 1,675 buildings, exclusive of eight places of worship and 27 public buildings.

There are nine schools in the city of Fredericton, attended by 144 pupils.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.

John A. Street, Geo. J. Dibblee, William Hazen Needham, Geo. F. H. Minchin, hon. Chas. Fisher, George Botsford, Francis A. H. Stratton, John C. Allen, George N. Segee, James P. Wetmore, James F. Berton, Edward H. Wilmot, Edward W. Miller, Bernard C. Friel, Henry B. Robinson, John J. Fraser, John L. Marsh, jr., James Taylor, John Kirby, and Henry B. Rainsford.

MONCTON.

This town is situate at the Bend of the Petitcodiac River, near the head of the Bay of Fundy, 120 miles by water and 89 by railway from St. John. The European and North American Railway from St. John to Shediac passes through it. It is about fifteen miles by railway from Shediac.

Population in 1862, 1400. It contains four churches, that belonging to the Baptist denomination being one of the largest and finest in the province. It contains a steam tannery, soap factory, foundry, machine shops, and baking establishment. Ship building is carried on to a large extent at this port.

BARRISTERS.

Bliss Botsford; J. B. More, and E. B. Chandler, jun. Attorney, C. A. Holstead.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

H. A. Jacobs, M.D.; A. H. Chandler, M.D.; J. B. Morse, M.D.; and J. C. Price, M.D.

SCHOOLS.

Superior school—J. G. McCurdy, 46 pupils. There are also five elementary schools within the town.

OTHER TOWNS.

New Brunswick contains fifteen other towns, the population of which varies from 500 to 2,500 souls. The principal are Chatham, Newcastle, and Douglastown, on the River Miramichi; Bathurst, Dalhousie and Campbellton, on the Bay of Chaleurs; Woodstock and Gagetown on the River St. John, St. Andrews and St. Stephens, in Charlotte County.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

This small but flourishing colony received its present name in 1798, in honor of Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. Its ancient name was Isle de St. Jean, or St John's Island. It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1499, but very little attention was paid to it till after the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. At this time Cape Breton and St. John's Isle were the only American possessions left to France, exclusive of Canada; and in 1719 a company was formed for the purpose of clearing the interior and establishing fish eries on the coast. But in consequence of misunderstandings between the partners, the project fell to the ground. In 1749 a number of Acadians settled in the island. The British obtained possession of it at the time of the capture of Louisburg in 1758, and the acquisition was confirmed to them by the treaty of 1763, and united to Nova Scotia. When the island became subject to Britain the population numbered only 4,100. In 1764, the British Government ordered a survey of the island, and this left no doubt as to the superior fitness of the land for agricultural purposes. The island was then divided into 67 townships or lots. These townships, or parts of them, with certain reservations, were to be granted to parties having claims upon the government, upon certain conditions of settlement, and the payment of quit rents. Lot 66, about 6,000 acres, was reserved for the Crown. Upwards of 100 persons participated in these grants. A town lot and royalty were reserved in each county; while each township was to furnish a glebe lot of 100 acres for a clergyman, and a lot of 30 acres for a school-master. The grantees were to settle on each lot a settler for every 200 acres, within 10 years from the date of the grant.

In 1770, the island was divided from the province of Nova Scotia, and a separate government established. The first Governor was Walter Patterson. In 1798, when the island received its present name, the population did not exceed 5,000. In 1833, the population numbered 32,292, and the number of acres occupied and improved amounted to 94,931. At the beginning of the present century the arrears of quit rent amounted to £59,162 stg. A liberal arrangement which tended to increase the prosperity of the island, was made by the government for the payment of these arrears. Since that time the Colony has made rapid progress in wealth and population.

GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

In form, the island resembles a crescent, the concave side being towards the Gulf. Length, 130 miles, breadth about 34 miles, area 2,131 square miles, or 1, 365,400 acres. The surface is slightly undulating, the chain of hills that extends across the country nowhere rising to a considerable height. The indentations along the coast are numerous. The principal harbors are Charlottetown, Georgetown, Bedeque, Cascumpec, Porthill, New London, and Murray harbors. There are also numerous ponds or lagoons. The climate is mild and healthful, and the soil remarkably fertile. The whole island was formerly covered with a magnificent growth of forest trees; birch, beech, maple, elm, ash, pine, spruce, hemlock, fir, juniper, cedar, willow, and poplar were the chief varieties. Ship-building is still carried on to a considerable extent.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT—P. E. ISLAND.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CHARLOTTETOWN.

His Excellency GEORGE DUNDAS, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in and over Her Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and its Dependencies: Chancellor, Vice-Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c., &c., &c.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. John Hamilton Gray, *President.*

Hon. Edward Palmer.
" James Yeo.
" John Longworth.
" James C. Pope.
Hon. David Kaye.
" James McLaren.
" Daniel Davies.
" William Henry Pope.

Clerk,—Charles DesBrisay; *Assistant Clerk*,—Donald Currie.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Donald Montgomery, *President.*

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Charlottetown and Royalty,—Hon. Edward Palmer.
First District—Hons. Donald Montgomery and Kenneth Henderson.
Second District—Hons. George Beer and John Goff.

KING'S COUNTY.

First District—Hons. P. Walker and Jos. Dingwall.
Second District,—Hons. James McLaren and Andrew A. McDonald.

PRINCE COUNTY.

First District—Hons. J. Yeo and W. Warren Lord.
Second District,—Hons. Alexander Anderson & Donald Ramsay—*Clerk*—James Barrett Cooper; *Chaplain*—Rev. David Fitzgerald; *Usher of the Black Rod and Sergeant at Arms*—Robert Hyndman; *Messenger*—William C. Trowan; *Doorkeeper*—John Scott.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. T. Heath Haviland, *Speaker.*

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Charlottetown—Frederick de St. Croix Brecken and Hon. Daniel Davies.
First District,—Do. Montgomery and W. Haslam.
Second District—Hons. John Longworth and Alexander Laird.
Third District—Hons. Geo. Coles and Fr. Kelly.
Fourth District—Hons. John Hamilton Gray and W. H. Pope.

KING'S COUNTY.

Georgetown—Hons. T. Heath Haviland & Roderick McAulay.
First District—Hons. Jos. Hensley and Don. Beaton.
Second District—Hon. Edw. Whelan, J. Sutherland.
Third District—Hon. Edw. Thornton, Ronald Walker.
Fourth District—Hon. David Kaye, James Duncan.

PRINCE COUNTY.

First District—Nicholas Conroy and George Howlan.
Second District—David Ramsay and John Yeo.

Third District—Hon. J. Warburton, Geo. Sinclair.
Fourth District—Hon. J. O. Pope, Cornelius Howat.
Fifth District—Colonel McLennan and Daniel Green.

Chief Clerk—John McNeill; *Assistant Clerk*; W. McLean; *Chaplain*—Rev. G. Sutherland; *Sergeant-at-Arms*—A. H. Yates; *Messenger*—A. McKinnon; *Door-keeper*—W. Birch; *Assistant Doorkeeper*—J. Passmore.

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Colonial Secretary —Hon. William H. Pope.
Colonial Treasurer —George Wright.
Attorney-General —Hon. Edward Palmer.
Comptroller of Customs —Hon. Francis Longworth.
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Surveyor-General. Hon. John Aldous.
Registrar of Deeds & Keeper of Plans—R. Crawford.
Postmaster General—Lemuel C. Owen.

Queen's Printer—John Ings.
Road Correspondent—J. W. Morrison.
Assistant Treasurer—J. Robins.
Assistant Comptroller of Customs—J. S. Bremner.
Inspectors of Public Schools—J. Arbuckle, A.M., Charlottetown; W. H. Buckerfield, Alberton.
Surveyor of Shipping—Hon. G. R. Goodman.
Auditors of Public Accounts—J. Anderson and H. Haszard.
Superintendent of Public Works—Thomas Alley.
Adjutant-Gen of Militia—Lieut. col. P. D. Stewart.
Provincial Aides-de-Camp—Hon. John Longworth and capt. R. R. Hodgson.
Private Secretary—George T. Atkinson.
Paymaster of Pensioners.—John Robins.

CONSULAR AGENT, CHARLOTTETOWN.

J. H. Sherman, consular agent for the United States.

FINANCES—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In 1862, the revenue of the colony was £38,792 stg. In 1859, the revenue amounted to £41,106 3s. 11d., P.E.I. currency. The expenditure in 1859, was £44,707 13s. 1½d. In 1860, the revenue was £43,113 13s. 5d., and the expenditure £61,794 12s. 9d. The excess of the expenditure over revenue, was occasioned by the purchase of the large estates of the Earl of Selkirk. The public debt of the island, on the 31st January, 1861, was $155,324. To meet this debt, there are 4,190 acres of Crown lands, and 73821 acres of public lands, as well as $66,278 due in instalments for sales of public lands, bearing interest at 5 per cent.

COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION—P. E. ISLAND.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

Year.		Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
Arrived...	1859	1117	79,153	5270
"	1860	1161	82,376	5930
"	1861	1137	79,580	5370
"	1862	1076	69,080	4841
Vessels Departed..	1859	1107	87,213	5557
"	1860	1153	91,420	5837
"	1861	1166	87,158	5645
"	1862	1095	81,208	5418

Above one half the vessels and tonnage stated above arrived at and departed from the port of Charlottetown.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Imports—year	1860	value	$1,150,270
" "	1861	"	1,049,675
" "	1862	"	1,056,200
Exports—year	1860	value	1,272,220
" "	1861	"	1,085,750
" "	1862	"	1,162,215

The value of the exports includes new vessels built, as follows:

In 1860	value of vessels		$265,050
1861	"	"	270,180
1862	"	"	409,470

In 1847, the total value of imports, was $718,270; exports, $356,130. Of the imports, $286,065 were from Great Britain; $395,505 from British Provinces, and $35,325 from foreign countries. Of the exports, $16,098 were to Great Britain; $190,315 were to British Provinces; $1,245 to West Indies, and $4,105 to foreign countries. In 1859, the total value of imports was $630,475; exports $325,990. The trade of the colony with the United States has greatly increased of late years, the value of exports to that country being in 1860, $390,028, or more than one-third of the total exports.

The Fisheries.—The census of 1861 gives as the product of the fisheries during the preceding year: herring and gaspereaux, 22,416 barrels; mackerel, 7,163 barrels; codfish, 39,776 quintals; fish oil, 17,608 gallons. There were 89 fishing establishments, 1,239 boats, and 2,318 persons employed in the fishery.

Ship building.—This branch of industry is not carried on to the same extent as formerly. In 1846, 82 vessels were built, tonnage 12,012; estimated value, $330,000. In 1847, 96 vessels were built; tonnage 18,445, value, $553,350. In 1860, 66 vessels were built, value, $307,225.

AGRICULTURE—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The soil of Prince Edward Island is noted for its fertility, and agriculture has been prosecuted with great success. The peat bogs afford excellent material for manure, and the arms of the sea, creeks, and inlets, which almost everywhere indent the land, have deposited vast stores of sea manure. Even the swamps, when drained and lined, make good hay land. When in possession of the French, large quantities of grain were taken from the island to the fortresses at Louisburg and Quebec. Some farmers annually exported 1,200 bushels of grain. Wheat, oats, barley, and rye, of excellent quality, are raised. Potatoes, beans, peas, and other vegetables, grow to great perfection. The following statistics shew the progress made in the department of agriculture. In 1825, there were raised on the island 766 bushels of wheat, 10,717 bushels oats, and 47,220 bushels potatoes. In 1841, 160,028 bushels wheat, 611,824 bushels oats, 2,250,114 bushels potatoes, and 83,299 bushels barley. Number of horses, 9,861; neat cattle, 41,915; sheep, 73,650; hogs, 35,521.

In 1860, according to the census of 1861, the number of bushels wheat raised was 346,125; barley, 223,195; oats, 2,218,578; buckwheat, 50,127; potatoes, 2,972,235; turnips, 348,784; hay, 31,100 tons. Number of horses, 18,765; neat cattle, 60,015; sheep, 107,242; hogs, 71,535.

In 1841, there were 141,560 acres of land under cultivation. In 1848, 215,389.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

President.—Thomas Pethick.
Vice-President.—William Douse.

Committee.—H. Longworth, J. Robertson, C. Kennedy, T. Dodd, R. Mutch, A. McKinlay, S. Bovyer, C. Higgins, E. McMillan, J. W. Johnson, R. Brecken, jun., A. Laird, jun.
Secretary and Treasurer.—J. D. Haszard.

NORTHERN BRANCH.

Patron.—J. H. Peters.
President.—G. W. DeBlois.
Vice-President.—J. Forsyth, sen.
Secretary and Treasurer.—T. Kieffe.

Committee.—J. Forsyth, sr., W. Wells, J. Kieffe, sr., D. McIntyre, J. Kier.
Honorary Member.—E. Cunard.

PATENTS—P. E. ISLAND.

Stephen Boyer—Threshing Machines. Sept. 12th, 1837.
John Grubb & Tweedale Patent Company—Improved method of making tiles for draining, &c., and bricks. English patent, 30th May, 1843. July 1, 1843.
Abraham Gesner—Manufacturing illuminating gas. August 6th, 1851.
Thomas Robson—Fog bell. Nov. 1, 1854.
William McKenzie—Potato digger. March 30, 1860.
George Jenkins—Potato digger. August 1, 1860.
John N. Burns—Manufacture of Leathers. Sept. 11, 1860.

EMIGRATION—P. E. ISLAND.

In 1853, 62 emigrants arrived. In 1855, 54 persons. In 1857, 46 persons. In 1858, 400 persons. In 1862, 27 persons. During the last decade, the total number of emigrants was 718.

Emigration from the mother country was formerly discouraged lest England should be depopulated, and it was required that settlers should be Protestants from parts of Europe not belonging to Great Britain, or persons that had resided in America for two years prior to the date of the grant. But these conditions being subsequently cancelled, a serious drawback to the prosperity of the Island was removed. In 1803, the Earl of Selkirk settled upon his lands about 800 Highlanders, who soon became prosperous farmers. In subsequent years, emigrants from England, Ireland and Scotland continued to arrive, so that in the year 1832 the population had increased to 32,292.

The following statement shows the population at the dates specified:

1752.... 1,354	1841....47,034
1758.... 4,100	1851....55,000
1822....24,600	1861....80,552
1832....32,292	

The largest part of the emigrants have been Scotch, next Irish, and thirdly English, and British Colonists.

EDUCATION—P. E. ISLAND.

The first public step towards the promotion of national education was the opening of the National School in Charlottetown about 1821. A board of education, consisting of 5 members, was appointed in 1830. The central academy at Charlottetown was opened in January, 1836. In 1837, Mr. John McNeill was appointed visitor of schools for the whole Island. The number of schools at this period was 37; scholars 1,649. In 1847, the schools numbered 120, and the pupils 5,000. In 1851, schools 135, scholars 5,360. In 1856, schools 260, scholars 11,000. Towards the close of 1856, a normal school for the training of teachers was opened. In 1850, a law was passed, after considerable agitation, that the Bible should be read in all the public schools. The census of 1861 gives 302 public school houses, and 280 public teachers.

TABLE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Years.	Schools.	Pupils.	Cost.
1841	121	4356	$ 4064
1848	131	4512	....
1854	199	9922	28920
1855	254	11210	52000
1857	237	10575	....
1861	263	9205	61148
1862	Not stated	in report.	65000

PRINCE OF WALES' COLLEGE.

Weymouth, between Kent and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown.

Patron.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.

Trustees and Governors.—Hon. Robert Hodgson, Chief Justice, hon. Donald Montgomery, President Legislative Council, hon. T. Heath Haviland, speaker House of Hssembly, Hon. Edward Palmer, Hon. John Longworth, hon. Daniel Davies, hon. James H. Peters, Frederick Brecken, James Duncan, Colin McLennan, Nicholas Conroy, William Forgan, James Ridden.
Secretary.—Hon. John Longworth.
Professor.—Alexander Inglis, LL.D.
Professor of Mathematics.—Alexander Anderson.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE.

Princetown Road near Charlottetown.

Rector.—Rev. Angus McDonald.
Ecclesiastics and Professors.—Rev. A. Trudelle, rev. Donald Francis McDonald, and Ronald McDonald.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Kent near Cumberland Street.

Master.—J. H. Webster.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Rev. David Fitzgerald, rev. Robert Patterson, rev. Thomas Duncan, rev. George Sutherland, hon. Joseph Hensley, John McNeill, Rev. John Davies, Alexander Inglis, LL.D., rev. John Brewster.
Secretary.—John McNeill.
Visitor of Schools for Eastern Section of the Island.—John Arbuckle, A.M.
Visitor of Schools for Western Section of the Island.—W. H. Buckerfield.

SUMMERSIDE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Trustees.—Hon. James C. Pope, Colin McLennan, Daniel Green, James Campbell, James Muirhead, Harry C. Green, and Thomas Crabb.
Master.—William Monk.

DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.

Incorporated 2nd April, 1852.

Patrons.—The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; His Excellency George Dundas, Lieutenant Governor.
President.—The Lord bishop of Nova Scotia.
Vice-Presidents.—The ven. Archdeacon Read, D.D.; rev. L. C. Jenkins, LL.D.; The hon. the Chief Justice; rev. D. Gitzgerald, Rector of Charlottetown.
Treasurer,—T. Des Brisay.
Secretaries.—Rev. D. B. Parnther, H. J. Cundall.

Executive Committee.—All the resident clergy of the established church. Hon. John Aldous, John Brecken, Frederick Brecken, William Cundall, William Cousins, J. S. Carvell, G. M. De Blois, Theophilus Des Brisay, Thomas Des Brisay, John Easton, H. C. Green, hon. T.H. Haviland, Mayor, Capt. Hancock, R. N. hon. T. Joseph Hensley, F. W. Hales, Henry Haszard, John Haszard, R. Haslam, R. R. Hodgson, Edward Hodgson, J.Hudson, hon. Robert Hutchinson, T. Hunt, Dr. Kaye, hon. John Longworth, Capt. Orlebar, R.N., Charles Palmer, William Pethick, J. Pidgeon, J. Tweedy, Albert H. Yates.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Patron.—His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor.
President.—Hon. Robert Hodgson.
Vice-Presidents.—Hon. Charles Young, hon. J. H. Gray, Capt. John Orlebar, R.N.
Treasurer.—J. W. Morrison.
Secretaries.—William Cundall, rev. John Davis.
Depositary.—George Hubbard.

Committee.—J. Anderson, W. Brown, J. J. Rice, D. Laird, T. DesBrisay, R.N., Robinson, R. Hodgson, J. DesBrisay, H. Haszard, G. Henderson, J. Williams, C. Palmer, G. Davies, J. Brecken, W. E. Dawson, hon. J. Hensley.

ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS—P. E. ISLAND.

There are no railways in the Island, but the highways are kept in good condition. The colony has telegraphic communication with the continent of America by means of a submarine cable 11 miles in length, which connects it with New Brunswick. There is also telegraphic communication between Charlottetown and some of the principal places in the Island.

TOWNS—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The capital of the Island, Charlottetown, is situated on gently rising ground, on the north of East River, near its junction with the North and West Rivers. The colonial building is a commodious edifice, built of Nova Scotia freestone. The corner stone was laid 16th May 1843, by Sir Henry Vere Huntley, lieut. governor. Cost $72,500. In 1848, the population of Charlottetown was 4,000; in 1855, 6,513, in 1861, 6,706. The only town in King's County is Georgetown. It is about 30 miles from the capital. Population 800. In Prince's County the only town is Summerside, on the north side of Bedeque harbor. It is now rapidly increasing.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—P. E. ISLAND.

POST OFFICES IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WITH POSTMASTERS, NAMES, AND TIME OF MAILS LEAVING CHARLOTTETOWN.

Lemuel C. Owen, postmaster-general, Charlottetown; Peter DesBrisay, assistant; Wellington H. Faught, additional assistant.

WESTERN MAILS.

Monday and Thursday, at 8 a.m.

Barrett's Cross.....William Glover.
Cascumpec.....Benjamin Rogers.
Cavendish.....Sarah McNeill.
French River.....Jane McKay.
Hope River.....Robert Simpson.
Indian River.....Donald McLellan.
Kildare Bridge.....Thomas Hockin.
Kildare.....John Wade.
Lot 6.....Thomas Hapgood.
Lot 11.....John Dignan.
Lot 12.....John Wallace.
Lot 14.....John O'Connors.
Lot 16.....Donald Campbell.
New Glasgow.....Andrew Nisbet.
N.London (Campbl'ton)Duncan McIntyre.
North Rustico.....George Budd.
Park Corner.....Charles Doyle.
Port Hill.....John Hapgood.
Princetown.....Neil Mackay.
Princetown Road.....John Rattenbury.
Quagmire.....A. H. Allan.
Rustico.....John Fairclough.
St. Eleanors.....Alexander E. Holland.
Mount Pleasant (lot 12)Benjamin Murray.
New Wiltshire.....Mrs. Edwards.
Springfield (lot 67).....Harriet Palmer.
Summerside.....Thomas Crabb.
Tignish.....Robert Bellin.
Travellers' Rest.....John Townsend.
Wheatley River.....James Power.

Monday, at 8 a.m.

Anderson's Sound.....Jacob Schurman.
Brackley Point.....James G. McCallum.
Covehead.....David Lawson.
Covehead Road.....Thomas McGrath.
Egmont Bay.....Syl. Arsnaux.
Fifteen Point.....William Hibbits.
Freetown.....Robert Auld.
Graham's Road.....E. Brenan.
Lot 67.....John Mackay.

Thursday, at 8 a.m.

Lot 7.....S. M. Beckwith.
Miminegash.....Richard Costin.
West Cape.....James Kinley.
Western Road.....James McNaught.

Tuesday and Friday, at 8 a.m.

Augustine Cove.....Jos. Stagman.
Bedeque.....William Wilson.
Bonshaw.....Donald McNiven.
Cape Traverse.....Isaac Clark.
Crapaud.....George Wigginton.
Cornwall.....William Pethick.
DeSable.....M. S. Holm.
North Bedeque.....Henry Clark.
Searletown.....William Allan.
Tryon.....William Leard.

On Tuesday, at 9 a.m.

Long Creek.....John McEwen.

EASTERN MAILS.

Monday and Thursday, at 7 p.m.

Bay Fortune.....Valentine Needham.
Fort Augustus.....Francis Kelly.
Head Gr. River (East)..G. Wise.
Lot 35.....William Small.
Rollo Bay.....James Davidson.
St. Peters.....William Sterns.
Lot 47.....Joseph McVean.
Lot 56.....William Norton.
M. Pleasant (Hillsboro').James Ross.
St. Peter's.....John Sutherland.
Souris.....Robert Boswell.
Farmington.....George Robinson.

Thursday, at 7 p.m.

Red Point, lot 46.....Samuel McDonald.

Monday, at 7 p.m.

Fairfield.....Patrick Kavanah.
Goose River.....Michael McDonald.
Lot 45.....Herman McDonald.
St. Margaret's.....James McCormick.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

Tuesday and Friday, at 8 a.m.

Belfast.....Donald Fraser.
Cherry Valley.....Angus McLellan.
Flat River.....Kenneth Morrison.
Georgetown.....Andrew W. LeBrocq.
Little Sands.....Augus Blue.
Lot 49.....James J. Gay.
Montague.....William McLaren.
Lot 64 (Murray River)..Thomas Lowe.
Monaghan.....James Wisner.
Murray Harbour Road.Angus Gillis.
Murray Harbour (south)C. Brehaut.
New Perth.....James Finlay.
Orwell.....Donald McLeod.
Southport.....Henry Beer.
Vernon River.....John Adams.
Wood Islands.....John Kennedy.
Cardigan.....W. Alley.

Friday, at 8 a.m.

Murray Harbor (north).J. Dalziel.
Sturgeon.....Duncan Fraser.

The Inland mails are due as follows:—Western, via Great Western Road, every Tuesday and Friday evening; do. via Tryon, every Wednesday and Saturday evening. Southern mails (Georgetown, &c.), every Wednesday and Saturday; Eastern (St. Peters, Souris, &c.), every Wednesday and Saturday.

The mails for the United States and the neighboring Provinces are made up twice a week, and despatched by steamer to Pictou, N. S., and Shediac, N. B., during the summer months; and by the ice-boat from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine, thrice a week, during the winter. To the United Kingdom once a fortnight during the summer, and twice every alternate week during the winter.

To Newfoundland twice every second week throughout the year, and to Bermuda and West Indies once a fortnight.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

For letters:—Half-ounce, one rate; one ounce, two rates. Half-ounces are not reckoned on any letter going by British packets after its weight reaches an ounce, but each ounce is taken as two rates.

To any place within the Island, 2d. per rate must be prepaid, or 4d. paid by receiver.

Nova Scotia, 3d. must be prepaid; or 6d. paid by receiver; New Brunswick and Canada, 3d.

Bermuda, Newfoundland, and British West Indies, 9d.—3d. of which must be prepaid.

United States, 6d. per rate.

United Kingdom, 9d. per rate must be prepaid, or 6d. fine, if unpaid.

New Zealand, Australia, or India, 1s. 4½d. must be prepaid.

California and Oregon, 9d.

FOR PRINTED MATTER.

Books.—To or from the United Kingdom—under 4 oz. 4½d.; 8 oz., 9d.; 1 lb., 1s. 6d.; and 9d. additional for each 8 oz. To the colonies, over 2 oz. one halfpenny per oz.

Advertisements, &c., 1d. per oz.

Newspapers for Newfoundland, Bermuda, West Indies, and foreign countries, 1d. stg. each must be prepaid; for Australia, India, 2d. stg. each must be prepaid.

Parcels, the weight of which shall not exceed 3 lbs. nor 1 foot in length, can be sent in the mail; under 1 lb., 1s. 3d.; 2 lbs., 2s. 6d.; 3 lbs. 3s. 9d — must be prepaid in stamps, and have the words "By Parcel Post" plainly written on it. No letters shall be enclosed. Can be registered on prepayment of 3d. additional by stamps; if name and address of sender be written on the parcel, should it fail of delivery, it will be returned to sender unopened.

COURTS—P. E. ISLAND.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Chancellor—His Excellency the lieutenant Governor.
Master of the Rolls—Hon. James H. Peters.
Masters and Examiners—William Forgan, John Longworth, and T. Heath Haviland.
Registrar—Charles DesBrisay.
Counsellors and Solicitors—The Barristers and Attorneys of the Supreme Court.
Crier and Tipstaff—John McKinnon.

TERMS OF COURTS.—Hilary term commences on the first Tuesday in February, and ends the Saturday next ensuing. Trinity Term commences on the last Tuesday in May, and ends the Saturday following. Michaelmas Term commences on the third Tuesday in November, and ends on the Saturday following.

INSTANCE COURT OF VICE ADMIRALTY.

Judge of Commissary—Hon. Robert Hodgson.
Advocate General—Hon. Edward Palmer.
Registrar—Charles DesBrisay.
Marshal—Robert Hyndman.
Crier and Doorkeeper—John McKinnon.

COURT OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

President—His Excellency the lieutenant governor.
Members—Her Majesty's Executive Council.
Solicitors and Proctors—the attorneys of the Supreme Court.

COURT OF PROBATE OF WILLS AND GRANTING LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Hon. Charles Young, LL.D., surrogate.

Proctors and Advocates—The attorneys and solicitors of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—Hon. Robert Hodgson.
Assistant Judge—Hon. James H. Peters.
Puisne Judge—John Barrow.
Attorney General—Hon. Edward Palmer.
Queen's Counsel—Hon. Charles Young, LL.D., hon. William Forgan, John Lawson, hon. Edward Palmer, hon. Joseph Hensley, and hon. John Longworth.

Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary—Dan. Hodgson.
Deputy for Queen's County—John Low.
Deputy for King's County—William Sanderson.
Deputy for Prince County—Thomas Hunt.
Sheriff of Queen's County—John C. Burns.
Sheriff of King's County—William Beairsto.
Sheriff of Prince County—Daniel Gordon.

TERMS OF SUPREME COURT.

Queen's County.—Hilary Term commences on the first Tuesday in January, and continues fourteen days. Easter Term commences on the first Tuesday in May, and continues seven days. Trinity Term commences on the last Tuesday in June, and continues fourteen days. Michaelmas Term commences on the last Tuesday in October, and continues seven days.

King's County.—At Georgetown, on the second Tuesday in March, and third Tuesday in July, and continues seven days.

Prince County.—At St. Eleanors, on the first Tuesday in June, and first Tuesday in October, and continues seven days.

COMMISSIONERS FOR AFFIDAVITS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Robert Hutchinson, T. Des Brisay, Daniel Hodgson, John McNeil, John Low	Charlottetown.
Allan McDougall	Montague.
Nicholas Conroy	Tignish.
Jeremiah Simpson	Cavendish.
John Wright	Bedeque.
Edward Thornton	Three Rivers.
Peter McCallum, J. Jardine	St. Peters.
Benjamin Beairsto	Princetown.
William Sanderson	Georgetown.
John C. Sims	New London.
John Frost	Lot 56.
William W. Irving	(Bonshaw.)
Cornelius Howatt	Tryon.
Cornelius Higgins	Covehead.
John R. Bourke	Lot 49.
Thomas Hunt	St. Eleanors.
John Macgowan	Souris.
Francis Kelly	Fort Augustus.
James Kinley	Lot 7.
William Beairsto	Lot 17.
John Woodman	Cascumpec.
Donald McLeod	Lot 57.

COMMISSIONERS FOR ISSUING TREASURY NOTES.

Daniel Hodgson, Theophilus DesBrisay, and Henry Haszard.

COMMISSIONERS UNDER THE INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S ACT.

Queen's County.—George F. C. Lowden.

King's County.—William Sanderson, Finlay McNeill, Daniel Gordon, and David Kaye.

Prince County.—Stephen Wright, Thomas Hunt, Joseph Bell, James C. Pope, and George Jones.

COMMISSIONERS FOR PRISON DISCIPLINE, AND FOR ADDING HARD LABOR TO THE SENTENCE OF IMPRISONMENT.

Queen's County.—Thos Pethick, Peter Macgowan, John Trenaman, Robert Hutchinson, James Anderson.

King's County.—Edward Thornton, William B. Aitken, William Sanderson, Andrew A. McDonald, and George Poole.

Prince County.—Archibald Campbell, Thomas Hunt, and Hugh Carr.

COMMISSIONERS FOR SMALL DEBTS.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Charlottetown—First Monday and Tuesday in each month.

Thomas Pethick, Neil Rankin, George Beer, John Morris, Thomas W. Dodd.
Clerk.—Theophilus DesBrisay.

New Glasgow.—Second Tuesday.

Charles Gregor, William Bagnall, William Brown.
Clerk.—John Darrach.

New London.—First Wednesday.

Wm. Cousins, Duncan McIntyre, George MacKay.
Clerk.—Archibald McKinnon.

Stanhope.—Second Tuesday.

John Shaw, William Auld, Charles Higgins.
Clerk.—John Leitch.

Lots 48, 49 and 50.—First Thursday.

John Roach Bourke, Alex. McRae, Thomas Beers.
Clerk.—Thomas Sheidow.

Belfast.—Second Tuesday.

Alexander McLean, Donald McLeod, Daniel Fraser.
Clerk.—William McLean.

Wood Islands.

Duncan Munn, Wellington Compon, Thos H. Munn

Crapaud.—Second Thursday.

William Inman, John Currie, William Rogerson.
Clerk.—Murdoch Holm.

KING'S COUNTY.

Georgetown.—First Tuesday.

Hon. John Goff, Finlay McNeil, James McFarlane.
Clerk.—Roderick Munro.

East Point.—First Thursday.

James McDonald, Kingsborough, James McVean, Angus Fisher.
Clerk.—Duncan Robertson.

Souris.—First Wednesday.

Alexander Leslie, Charles McEachern, William Stainforth Macgowan.
Clerk.—Robert Boswell.

Bay Fortune.—Second Thursday.

John Frost, Laughlan Mathewson, Dundas, Roderick McIntyre, Cow River, Lot 43.
Clerk.—William Norton.

St. Peters—Second Wednesday.

John Jardine, Peter McCallum, J. B. Cox.
Clerk.—Edmund Jardine.

Murray Harbor.—Second Tuesday.

Vere Beck, senior, Hen. Brehaut, Robt. Whiteway.
Clerk.—David Creighton.

PRINCE COUNTY.

Cascumpec—First Wednesday.

Jas. Forsyth, Wm. Haywood, Benjamin Rogers.
Clerk.—

Princetown Royalty.—First Thursday.

Hon. Don. Ramsay, Jas. Henderson, Peter MacNutt.
Clerk.—Neil MacKay.

Township 13.—Second Thursday,

Humphrey McLaren, Murdoch McKinnon, jr., Arch. McIntosh.
Clerk.—*D. C. Ramsay.*

St. Eleanors.—Second Wednesday.

H. Compton Green, Jas. Campbell, Wm. Beairsto.
Clerk.—Thomas Hunt.

Bedeque.—Second Tuesday.

Hon. Alex. Anderson, Stephen Wright, Philip Baker.
Clerk.—M. Wright.

Tryon.—First Tuesday.

Robert Muirhead, Thomas Ives, John Bell.
Clerk.—Craig.

Nail Pond.—Third Tuesday.

Hon. Stanislaus F. Perry, William Hubbard, Richrad Dawson.
Clerk.—John D. Hubbard.

DEPUTIES FOR GRANTING REPLEVINS.

Queen's County.—Duncan McIntyre, Campbellton; Daniel Fraser Elden, Belfast.

King's County.—Andrew Miller, Murray Harbor; W. B. Aitken, Georgetown; Donald McDonald, St. Margaret's; Murdoch Murray, St. Peter's Bay.

Prince County.—Robert Munhead, Tryon; Benjamin Rogers, Cascumpec.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING RECOGNIZANCE FOR BAIL.

Nicholas Conroy, Tignish; Joseph Murphy, Lot 11; John Woodman, Cascumpec; James Kinley, Lot 7; William Beairsto, Lot 17: John Townsend, Lot 19; Richard Hudson, Tryon; Thomas Hunt, St. Eleanor's; Allan McDougald, Montague; John R. Bourke, Lot 49; Francis Kelly, Lot 36; Charles Gregor, Brackley Point; George Bagnall, Lot 23; Donald Palmer, Crapaud; Peter McCallum, St. Peter's Bay; John Frost, Lot 56; James McLaren, Lot 52; Philip Beers, Montague; Donald McKinnon, Lot 55; Edward Thornton, Three Rivers; and John Goff, Lot 53.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING ACKNOWLEDGMENT DEEDS.

Queen's County.—Donald McLeod, Orwell; James Pidgeon, New London.

King's County.—Edward Thornton, Georgetown; John Jardine, St. Peters'; John Macgowan, Souris; John Dalziel, Murray Harbor.

Prince County.—Thomas Hunt, St. Eleanor's; Dougald S. MacNutt, Princetown; John Lord, Tryon; Alexander McDonald, Augustin Cove; Stanislaus F. Perry, Tignish; Colin McLennan, Summerside; John B. Schurman, Bedeque.

CUSTOMS OFFICES—CHARLOTTETOWN.

Comptroller and Registrar of Shipping.—Hon. Frs. Longworth.
Assistant, and Registrar of Shipping.—Jno. S. Bremner.
Broker and Registrar of Shipping.—Robt. Hyndman.

IMPOST AND EXCISE.

Collector.—Hon. Francis Longworth.
Assistant Collector.—John S. Bremner.
Broker.—Robert Hyndman.
Preventive Officers.—Geo. Munroe and Chs. J. Binns.

COLLECTORS OF EXCISE.

Charlottetown.—Hon. Francis Longworth.
Richmond Bay.—Benjamin Beairsto.
Three Rivers.—W. B. Aitken.
Colville Bay.—Philip Leslie.
St. Peters'.—John Jardine.
Bedeque.—Charles Green.
Cascumpec.—James Forsyth.
Crapaud.—Matthew Rogerson.
Orwell Bay.—C. M. Willock.
New London.—John C. Sims.
Rustico.—Thomas McNeill.
Murray Harbour.—Archibald McDonald.
Bay Fortune and Grand River.—William Norton.
Pinette.—Alexander McLean.

COLLECTORS OF LIGHT AND ANCHORAGE DUTIES.

Hon. Francis Longworth, Charlottetown; Robert Ellis, Bedeque; capt. John McDonald and William B. Aitken, Georgetown; John Jardine, St. Peters; Wm. Beairsto, Malpeque and Richmond Bay; John McKie, New London; George Anderson, St. Peter's Bay; Jas. Crawford, Crapaud; Thomas McPherson, Fort Selkirk; Edmond Wallace, Cascumpec; Philip Leslie, Colville Bay; John C. Sims, New London; James Forsyth, Cascumpec; Charles Green, Bedeque; Thos. McNeill, Rustico; Archibald McDonald. Murray Harbor; Nicholas Conroy, Tignish; C. M. Willock, Orwell Bay; William Norton, Grand River and Bay Fortune.

HARBOR AND BALLAST MASTERS.

Archibald Kennedy, Charlottetown; James Walsh, sen., Upper Bedeque; Henry Woodman, Cascumpec; Malcolm McDonald, Linette; Thomas McNeill, Rustico; John C. Sims, New London; Charles Townsend, Rollo Bay; Samuel Gregory, Souris: Daniel F. Kennedy, Georgetown; Daniel C. Campbell, Montague River; William Heron, Murray Harbor; Jno. Craig, sen., Richmond Bay; Andrew Miller, Murray Harbor, (North side); Robt. Thompson, Aitken's Shore; Wm. Beairsto, Richmond Bay; Martin McInnes, St. Peter's Bay; Wm. McEwen, Rollo Bay; Angus McRae, North side of Pinette; Jno. Duncan, Vernon River; Donald McCormack, Launching Place, Lot 55; Patrick Morrison, jun., Grand River, (South side), Lot 55; John Duffy, McConnell's Ferry, Lot 35; Peter Gordon, Brudenell River; James T. Reid, New Long River; Thos. Crawford, Crapaud.

INSPECTORS OF FISH.

Cascumpec.—Asa McCabe.
Charlottetown.— { James McLean. / Kenneth McKenzie.
Montague.—Daniel C. Campbell.
Colville Bay.—Thomas State.
Pinette.—Angus McRae.
Port Selkirk.—John Douse, sen.
Cardigan.—Angus McDonald, jun.

ASSAYERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Charlottetown.—John C. Tanton.
Georgetown.—Hugh McEachern.
Princetown.—Benjamin Beairsto.
St. Peter's.—Henry D. Anderson.
Mount Stewart.—Elisha Coffin.
Murray Harbor.—J. Roberts.
Cascumpec.—
Summerside.—Robert M. C. Stavert.
Montague River.—D. H. Campbell.
Lot 61.—George Hicken.
Lots 43, 44, 45.—Richard Hayes.
Crapaud.—Matthew Rogerson.

MEASURERS OF GRAIN, &c.

Flat River.—John Morrison, sen.
Upper Bedeque.—Arthur Craig.
Lot 59.—Daniel J. Campbell.

COMMISSIONERS FOR ESTABLISHING BOUNDARIES FOR COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

Hon. John Aldous, surveyor general; Chas. Wright, David Ross.

OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY EMPLOYED IN THE SURVEY OF THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

	Name.	Rank.	Date.
Com. the survey	John Orlebar	Captain.....	Jan. '61.
First assist'nt..			
2nd " ..	T. DesBrisay.	Master's asst.	
3rd " ..	F. Hyndman.	Clerk	June,'58.

PILOTS.

Charlottetown.—Robert Brehaut, James Taylor, jun., James Campbell, and Ronald Campbell.
Three Rivers.—Allan McDonald.
Cascumpec.—Prospiere.
New London.—George Anderson and James Bell.
Grand River.—Michael Morrison.
Orwell and Pinette.—John McLean.
Richmond Bay.—Arch. McGougan and Duncan McGougan.
Pinette Harbour.—Roderick McRae.
Nova Scotia.—Peter DeCosta.

SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Charlottetown.—W. B. Davidson, Ralph Thomson, James Kelly, Henry Kelly, Watson Duchemin, William Paul, David Chappell, Bertram Moore, Thomas Green, Edward Moore, John A. Lovyer, John A. Currie, Joseph T. Pippy, and William Gardner.
Belfast.—John McDougall.
Naufrage.—Donald McDonald.
Kildare.—Patrick Connick.
Summerside.—Patrick M. Power and John Walker.
Lot 11.—Michael Kilbride.
New Glasgow.—Richard Weeks.
Souris.—Neil McDonald and Ronald McDonald.
Orwell,—Donald McLeod.
Wood Islands.—Duncan Taylor.

LAND SURVEYORS.

Joseph Ball, Charlottetown.
George Wright, "
H. J. Cundall, "
John Ball, "
Roderick Campbell, Georgetown.
A. Anderson, Bedeque.
Francis Kelly, Fort Augustus.
Owen Curtis, Princetown road.
Fidelle J. Gaudet, lot 1.
Thomas Hickey, St. Peters.
John C. Underhay, lot 56.
James E. Kelly.

COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.

Tryon.—John Lord, and Samuel E. Dawson.
Cape Traverse.—John Muttart, John Macrae, and Isaac Clark.

COUNTY JAILS.

Jailor, N. Harvie, Queen's County, Charlottetown.
Jailor,—Harper, Prince County, St. Eleanors.
Jailor, J. Heggs, King's County, Georgetown.

MEDICAL ATTENDANTS TO JAILS.

Charlottetown.—J. MacKieson.
Georgetown.—D. Kaye.
St. Eleanors.—E. A. Vaughan.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Trustees.—Ex-officio hon. Robert Hodgson, Chief Justice; Hon. Donald Montgomery, President Legistive Council; hon. T. Heath Haviland, Speaker House of Assembly.

Other Trustees.—Hon. James C. Pope, hon. David Kaye, hon. Daniel Davies, hon. T. H. Haviland, hon. George Beer, rev. David Fitzgerald, Thomas Pethick, Theophilus DesBrisay, James Duncan, Frederick Brecken.
Medical Superintendent.—Dr. Mackieson.
Keeper.—R. M. Gidley.

BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

President.—Hon. T. H. Haviland.
Directors.—Hon. Joseph Hensley, Hon. Daniel Davies, hon. Daniel Brenan, hon. John Longworth, Richard Heratz, hon. George R. Goodman.
Cashier.—William Cundall.
Teller.—George Moore.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Haviland & Brecken.
Discount days, Mondays and Thursdays.

UNION BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Incorporated by Act of Colonial Legislature; Capital, £30,000 cy., in 3,000 shares of £10 each, payable by instalments in three years.

Provisional Managing Committee:

Charles Palmer, Chairman.
Hon. G. Beer, M.L.C.
Henry Haszard.
W. E. Dawson.
James D. Mason.
J. A. D'Arcy.
George Davis.
Hon. W. W. Lord, M.L.C.
Hon. J. Pope, M.P.P.
George F. C. Lowden.
Wm. Heard.
Thomas Dodd.
Owen Connolly.

CLERGY—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The hon. and right rev. Hibbert Binney, D.D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, exercising, by Her Majesty's Letters Patent, Episcopal jurisdiction over this Island.

Venerable archd. Reed, D.D., St. Eleanors, rector.

Rev. D. Fitzgerald, A.B., Trinity College, Dublin, Charlottetown, rector.

Rev. D. B. Parnther, assistant minister.
Rev. H. B. Swabey, B.A., Port Hill.
Rev. W. Stewart, B.A., Stratford, &c.
Rev. R. T. Rouch, A.B., Georgetown.
Rev. R. W. Dyer, Cascumpec.
Rev. L. C. Jenkins, D.C.L., retired.
Rev. J. A. Richey, New London.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The right rev. Peter McIntyre, D.D., bishop in Charlottetown; very rev. Daniel McDonald, D.D., Charlottetown; very rev. James McDonald, Indian River, Grand River and Summerside; rev. S. E. Perry, Egmont Bay; rev. Joseph Quevillon, Miscouche and Fifteen Point; rev. Andrew Roy, Cascumpec, Brae and Lot 7; rev. Dougald McDonald, East Point, St. Margarets and Souris; rev. Malachy Reynolds, De Sable and Lot 65; rev. G. A. Belcourt, Rustico; rev. Thomas Phelan, Tracadie, Fort Augustus, and Cove Head; rev. Pius McPhee, St. Andrews and St. Peters; rev. James Phelan, Vernon River, Cardigan and Montague; rev. Francis J. McDonald, Georgetown, Grand River, Mink River, and Rollo Bay; rev. Francis X. De Langie, South West, Seven Mile Bay and

Hope River; rev. Dougald McIsaac, Tignish; rev. Cajetanus Melville, Havre aux Maisons, Magdalen Islands; rev. Charles Boudreault, Havre Aubert, Etang du Nord, Magdalen Islands.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

PRESBYTERY OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.—Rev. George Sutherland; rev. Alex. J. Falconer.
Bedeque.—Rev. R. S. Patterson, A. M.
Cove Head.—Rev. James Allan.
Cavendish and New Glasgow.—Rev. Isaac Murray.
Brown's Creek and Cardigan.—Rev. Alex Munro.
East St. Peters and Bay Fortune.—Rev. H. Crawford.
Cascumpec and West Point.—Rev. Allan Fraser.
Princetown.—Rev. Robert Laird.
Woodville and Little Sands.—Rev. Donald McNeil.
New London, South.—Vacant.
New London North, and Summerfield.—Rev. Alex. Cameron.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Revds. John Geddie, J. D. Gordan, Donald Morrison, — McCallagh. Fields of Labor.—New Hebrides, in the South Pacific.

General Treasurer to the Foreign Mission of the Island.—James McCallum, Brackley Point.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Charlottetown.—Rev. Jno. Brewster and rev. H. Pope.
Cornwall and Little York.—Rev. Jeremiah V. Jost.
Pownal.—Rev. William Ryan.
Bedeque.—Rev. S. W. Sprague, rev. John B. Strong, supernumerary.
Margate.—Rev. Howard Sprague, A.B.
Souris and West Stewart.—Rev. Edwin Evans.
Murray Harbor.—Rev. John G. Bigney.
West Cape.—Rev. Richard Pratt.
Cascumpec.—
Chairman.—Rev. Samuel W. Sprague.
Financial Secretary.—Rev. J. V. Jost.

BAPTIST MINISTERS.

Rev. J. Davis, Charlottetown.
Rev. J. Shaw, Three Rivers.
Rev. Malcolm Ross, West and Clyde Rivers.
Rev. Maynard P. Freeman, Bedeque.
Rev. Samuel McLeod, Uigg.

The first Baptist Church, formed 1810.—Deacons—Duncan Kennedy, Donald McGregor, Stephen Bovyer, John McGregor, Robert Bovyer, and Robert Stewart. Stephen Bovyer, treasurer.

Three Rivers Baptist Church, formed 1811.—Deacons—Donald McDonald, George Moar, and Robert Dewar. Hon. James McLaren, treasurer and clerk.

East Point Church.—P. Stewart, Licensed Preacher. D. Anderson, P. Stewart, and J. McDonald, deacons.

New Glasgow Church.—Rev. D. Crawford, minister. Henry Simpson, and John Stevenson, jun., elders. W. Stevenson and C. Stevenson, deacons.

Summerside Church.—Rev. D. Crawford, minister. J. Crawford, elder; B. Schurman and R. Murray, deacons.

BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Charlottetown Circuit.—Cephas Barker.
Superintendent of District.—W. P. Hunt.
Vernon River.—J. J. Rice.
Murray Harbor and Three Rivers.—Isaac Ashley.
West Cape, Cascumpec and Biddeford.—J. W. Butcher; Francis Wetherall, superannuated.
Grand River.—J. T. Sencabaugh.

COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY.

Corresponding Committee.—Rev D. Fitzgerald; Messrs. Charles Palmer, George W. Deblois, Henry Cundall, William Cundall, Henry Haszard, Joseph Hensley, Thomas DesBrisay.
Treasurer.—William Cundall.
Secretary.—Rev. D. B. Parnther.
Missionaries and Catechists.—Rev. D. B. Parnther, Charlottetown; rev. R. W. Dyer, Cascumpec; Mr. Fowle, catechist and schoolmaster, New South Wiltshire; Mr. Easton, do., Georgetown; Miss Harvie, Charlottetown.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE GLEBE FUND.

Hon. James Warburton, Robert Hutchinson, and venerable archdeacon Reed, D.D.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Published in Prince Edward Island in 1864.

Where Published, and Title of Paper.	Editor.	Publisher.	Issued.	An. Sub.
CHARLOTTETOWN.				
Examiner,	Hon. Edward Whelan,	Hon. Edward Whelan,	Weekly,	$2 50
Islander,		John Ings,	Weekly,	3 00
Monitor,	J. B. Cooper,	J. B. Cooper,	Weekly,	2 00
Protestant,	David Laird,	David Laird,	Weekly,	2 00
Royal Gazette,		John Ings,	Weekly,	1 00
Ross's Weekly,		John Ross,	Weekly,	1 40
Semi-weekly Advertiser,		John Ross,	Bi-weekly,	2 00
Vindicator,	Edward Reilly,	Reilly & Doyle,	Weekly,	2 00

SURVEYORS OF HULLS OF STEAMERS.

James White and Joseph Pippy.

INSPECTOR OF STEAMERS FOR P. E. ISLAND.

William M. Smith, of St. John, N.B.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.

	When admitted.
Wm. Forgan	18th February, 1824.
John Lawson	28th June, 1825.
Robert Stewart	28th October, 1825.
Theophilus Stewart	29th June, 1826.
Henry Palmer	2nd July, 1827.
Edward Palmer	1st November, 1830.
John Clark Binns	29th February, 1832.
Charles Binns, jun	
Charles Des Brisay	11th July, 1836.
John Longworth	31st October, 1837.
Charles Young	2nd October, 1838.
Charles Stockdale	7th May 1839.
Charles Palmer	10th May, 1845.
T. Heath Haviland	1st July, 1845.
Joseph Hensley	6th January, 1847.
W. H. Pope	5th October, 1847.
Samuel Wright	28th June, 1849.
Fred. De St. Croix Brecken	1st June, 1852.
Dennis O'Meara Reddin	20th July, 1852.
Benjamin Des Brisay	30th October, 1852.
William M. Howe	4th November, 1854.
Richard Reddin	13th March, 1860.
Malcolm Macleod	16th July, 1861.
William A. Johnstone	29th October, 1861.
Edward J. Hodgson	4th November, 1861.

VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.

The Brigade consists of three Regiments. On the appointments is a representation of the three arms of which the force is composed, with the motto "Tria Juncta in Uno." The uniform of the Administrative Staff is Dark blue, scarlet facings, and silver lace.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor commander-in-chief.

Col. hon. J. H. Gray, commanding; lieut. col. P. D. Stewart, inspector general.

QUEEN'S COUNTY REGIMENT.

Lieut. col. hon. T. H. Haviland; major J. B. Pollard; adjt. Donald Currie.

Cavalry.—Volunteer Mounted Rifles—Capt. J. H. Gates; lieut. J.W. Holman; cornet John T. Rodd.

Volunteer Artillery—Charlottetown, organized May 1859, (4 brass field pieces).—Capt. T. Morris; lieuts. E. B. Love, S. Davies, Cropley; battery serjt. major, G. P. Tanton; serjts. Passmore, Reid, Richardson; corporals Duncan, Batt, McDonald, Irving; bombardiers Laird, Barnstead, Binns, and Gidley.

Prince of Wales Rifles.—Capt. R. R. Hodgson; lieut. J. Robins; ens. J. Peake.

Belfast Rifles.—Capt. D. Fraser; lieut. A. McLeod; ens. J. Campbell.

Lot 49 Rifles.—Capt. J. Smith; lieut. N. Acorn; ens. J. J. Gay.

New Glasgow Rifles.—Capt. W. McNeill; lieut. R. Bagnall; ens. R. Houston.

Dundas Rifles, Southport.—Capt. H. Beer; lieut. G. Stanley; ens. S. McRae.

Highland Rifles, Orwell.—Capt. D. McLeod; lieut. P. McDonald; ens. W. McPhail.

Wood Island Rifles.—Capt. J. McMillan; lieut. C. McNeill; ens. ———.

Springton Rifles, Lot 67.—Capt. N. E. Matheson; lieut. A. P. McKenzie; ens. A. Stewart.

Scotia Rifles, Wheatley River.—Capt. D. McRae; lieut. A. McMillan; ens. J. T. Poole.

Irish Rifles, Charlottetown.—Capt. W. O'Brien; lieut. J. Broyderick; ens. H. McIntyre.

Thistle Rifles, Dunstaffnage.—Capt. D. Ross; lieut. J. Wyat; ens. J. Robertson.

Brackley Point Road Rifles.—Capt. J. Robertson; lieut. A. Martin; ens. S. McCallum.

New London Rifles.—Capt. J. Pidgeon; lieut. J. McLeod; ens. J. D. Harding.

Brown's Creek Rifles.—Capt. E. McPhee; lieut. J. McDonald; ens. D. Nicholson.

Vernon River Rifles.—Capt. J. Duncan; lieut. W. Forbes; ens. C. Willock.

Fort Augustus Rifles.—Capt. hon. F. Kelly; lieut. F. McAree; ens. C. Kelly.

Brookfield Rifles.—Capt. T. Carson; lieut. J. Bell; ens. W. Gamester.

Royalty Rifles.—Capt. G. Wright; lieut. F. Doherty; ens. J. Walker.

Bayfield Rifles, Covehead.—Capt. D. Lawson; lieut. D. A. Darrach; ens. L. McMillan.

Little York or *Gray Riflas.*—Capt. R. Mabon; lieut. G. Deacon: ens. W. Large.

PRINCE COUNTY REGIMENT.

Lieut. col. hon. J. C. Pope; major J. H. Duvar; adjt. T. McKinlay.

Queen's Own Rifles, St. Eleanor's.—Capt. J. Haszard; lieut. J. Campbell: ens. H. Compton.

Tryon Rifles.—Capt. J. Howat; lieut. A. Irving; ens. W. Bell.

Westmoreland Rifles—Capt. T. Ives; lieut. A. Howat: ens. W. Sobey.

Cascumpec Artillery.—Capt. B. Rogers; 1st lieut. P. Gard; 2nd lieut. —— Kieffe.

Summerside Artillery.—Capt. C. McLennan; 1st lieut. D. Rogers; 2nd lieut. A. Black.

Malpeque Rifles —Capt. P. McNutt; lieut. J. H. Beairsto; ens. J. Beairsto.

Lord Clyde Rifles, Bedeque.—Capt. M. McLeod; lieut. J. Beer; ens. —— Wright.

KING'S COUNTY REGIMENT.

Major L. C. Owen; adjt. ———

Georgetown Artillery and Rifles.—Capt. C. Owen; 1st lieut. J. Wickwire; 2nd lieut. J. LeBrocq.

New Perth Rifles.—Capt. J. McDonald; lieut. D. A. W. Kennedy; ens. J. H. Mellish.

Dundas Rifles.—Capt. G. McKenzie; lieut. A. Ross; ens. R. McNeill.

Souris Rifles.—Capt. A. Leslie; lieut. J. McIsaac; ens. A. McDonald.

Duncan and Kaye Rifles, Murray Harbour.—Capt. E. Jenkins; lieut. L. C. Johnson; ens. J. McLean.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION.

The island of Newfoundland was discovered in 1497, by Sir John Cabot and his son Sebastian, under the patronage of Henry VII. of England. Three years after Cabot's voyage, the coast of Newfoundland was visited by a Portuguese explorer named Cortereal. But before this time, Bretons and Normans had already fished for cod on the Great Bank of Newfoundland. One French author has affirmed that the banks of Newfoundland were discovered by French navigators a century before Columbus reached the New World. At the time Cabot visited the place, the native Newfoundlanders called a fish found there, *bacalleos*, which is the name of the cod in the Basque idiom. The Portuguese established regular fisheries on the shores in the beginning of the 16th century; and from the year 1517, the whale and cod fisheries became prosperous branches of the industry of France.

Cartier reached the coast of Newfoundland in the spring of 1534, on his road to Canada. During the next half century, the Normans, the Basques, and the Bretons continued to fish for the cod, and capture the whales which frequented the embouchure of the St. Lawrence and neighboring waters. In 1578, the French vessels that repaired to Newfoundland numbered 150, and England and Portugal had each 50 ships engaged in the fishery.

During the reign of Elizabeth, Sir Humphrey Gilbert is said to have equipped a small squadron with which he sailed from England in 1579; but the loss of one of his vessels and other disasters obliged him to return home.

Gilbert, and his step-brother, Raleigh, subsequently fitted out new vessels with which they returned to Newfoundland in 1583. But after entering the harbor of St. John's, taking possession of the country in the Queen's name, and establishing laws regulating the fisheries, they set sail for England without having effected anything towards the exploration of the interior. During the return voyage, Sir Humphey Gilbert's vessel foundered, and he perished in the wreck. Among the subsequent attempts to colonize the island may be mentioned that of a Bristol merchant named Guy, who, in 1610, founded a colony at Musquito Cove in Conception Bay, which lasted two years. In 1615, Capt. Whitbourne, of Devon, was sent out by the Admiralty to put down the great abuses which at this time existed at the fisheries. He endeavored to establish order, and introduced some of the forms of English law. Seven or eight years after, a settlement was formed by Lord Baltimore, who built a house at Ferryland, on the southeast, and a strong fort at Isle-aux-Bois. In 1626, 150 vessels were sent out to the cod fisheries from Devonshire alone. In 1633 another settlement was formed by Lord Falkland. A code of regulations was the same year established by Charles I., and in 1635 the French received permission to cure and dry fish in Newfoundland, on condition that they should pay 5 per cent. of the produce for the privilege. Another settlement was founded in 1654 by Sir David Kertk.

The French had hitherto restricted their attention to the fisheries; but in 1660 they founded a colony in Plaisance, then the chief French factory in Newfoundland. This place was within a few years captured and plundered by buccaneers. In 1692 it was attacked and partially destroyed by an English squadron of five ships of war, under Admiral Williams. The French now formed the design to make themselves masters of the island, and thus deprive the British of their highly valuable Newfoundland trade. During the next 20 years the ports were frequently the scene of contention between the rival nations. St. John being forced to capitulate, the fortifications were demolished. At length, by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, it was provided that Newfoundland, as well as Acadia and the Hudson Bay territory, should be ceded to Britain, the right to dry fish on a part of the sea-board being reserved to the French fishermen.

In 1762, St. John's again fell into the hands of the French, but the English under Lord Colville soon after expelled them, and by the treaty of Paris in the following year, the French merely retained the right to fish in the gulf of the St. Lawrence, three leagues from its shores; the rocky islets St. Pierre and Miquelon being also assigned to them on condition that they should not be used for military purposes.

From 1759 to 1767 Capt. Cook was employed by the English government in making surveys of the coast, upon which the present maps are founded. At the beginning of the American revolution, Newfoundland suffered greatly from the non-intercourse act passed by the first congress. The inhabitants had been dependent on New England for supplies to the extent of nearly £350,000 annually. These were suddenly cut off, American privateers at the same time preying on the coast and harbors. When peace was restored in 1783, the Americans retained the right of fishing, but the processes of curing and drying the fish had to be carried on in the unsettled creeks and harbors of Nova Scotia, Magdalen islands, and Labrador.

The present form of government, similar to that of the other B. N. A. Provinces, was established in 1855. The governor acts with the assistance and advice of the executive council. There is a legislative council, the members of which are appointed by the crown, and a general assembly elected by the people. In 1785, the population was only 10,244. In 1854, a charter was granted by the colonial government to the "New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company," for the purpose of establishing a telegraphic communication between Europe and America. The land wires were subsequently completed between St. John's and the cable terminus at Cape Ray, and the "Atlantic Telegraph Company" was established in 1856 to extend the existing line to Ireland. This great enterprise was unfortunately unsuccessful; but we are happy to observe that the attempt is to be renewed in the summer of 1864, with every prospect of success.

GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE AND GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated on the northeast side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence between 46° 37′ and 51° 40′ N. latitude, and 52° 41′ and 59° 31′ W. longitude. It is triangular in form, but exceedingly irregu-

lar owing to its being indented with deep bays, the principal of which are Trinity and White Bays on the eastern, and Placentia and Fortune Bays on the southern coast. The peninsula of Avalon, on which the greater part of the population is located, is nearly separated from the rest of the island by the bays of Trinity and Placentia, there being only an isthmus about 4 miles in width between the heads of those bays. The greatest length of the island from north to south is 350 miles, and the average breadth about 130 miles; estimated area, about 40,200 square miles, equal to 25,728,000 acres, of which about 60,000 acres are under cultivation, and about 170,000 are in possession, but uncultivated. Population in 1857, 119,804. Colonization was for many years discouraged, but in 1832, legislative aid was granted to it. The government includes the island and dependencies, and the coast of Labrador, extending nearly 700 miles from Anse Sablon to the entrance of Hudson's Straits.

The commercial prosperity of the colony has steadily increased during the present century. The principal export is codfish, the chief markets for which are Spain, Portugal, Brazil, and the West India islands. The exports in 1862 were valued at £1,171,723, and the imports at £1,007,082. The number of vessels entered was 1,345; tonnage 160,075; men 9,350. Number of vessels cleared 1,159; tonnage 147,237; men 8,613.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The government of the island was in the hands of Governors appointed from England, and residing only during the fishing season, down to 1817. In 1825 Capt. Sir Thomas Cochrane, who may be considered the first civil Governor, was appointed, and an executive council was appointed to advise him in the government. His term of government extended to 8 years, and prior to its close, in 1832, a constitution, with a local legislature, was granted to the colony, the first session being opened on the 1st January 1833. The House of Assembly consisted of 15, and the Council, which was executive and legislative, of 6 members, being, with one exception, officials. During the term of the first House of Assembly legislation proceeded with tolerable harmony; but the second House came to a dead lock with the Council and Governor, and in 1842 an act was passed by the Imperial Parliament to amend the legislative constitution of Newfoundland, by providing for the appointment of 10 legislative councillors, to sit in the House of Assembly, the Executive Council ceasing to constitute a second legislative chamber. This system was continued until 1847. The legislature of two houses was restored in 1848, and after considerable agitation on the part of the Assembly, and resistance on the part of the Council, responsible government was conceded in 1855, certain conditions stipulated for by the Duke of Newcastle having been previously complied with; the principal of these being the passing of an act increasing the number of representatives to 30, with a subdivision of the larger districts, and providing retiring allowances for the officials to be displaced.

Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and Vice-Admiral,—His Excellency Sir Alexander Bannerman, knight. Private secretary,—Captain Coen, (unattached; colonial aide-de-camp,—lieut. col. Edward L. Jarvis.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Laurence O'Brien,—president in the absence of the governor.
Hon. Hugh W. Hoyles,—attorney general.
Hon. Robt. Carter, R. N.—acting colonial secretary.
Hon. Nicholas Stabb.
Hon. John Bemister,—receiver general.
Hon. Robt. Carter, R. N.,—acting clerk of the council.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Laurence O'Brien, president,	St. John's.
Hon. John Rochfort, M.D.,	do
Hon. Edward Morris,	do
Hon. Nicholas Stabb,	do
Hon. Robert J. Pinsent,	do
Hon. Robert Kent,	do
Hon. James S. Clift,	do
Hon. Richard O'Dwyer,	do
Hon. Edward White,	do
Hon. Peter G. Tessier,	do

Hon. George H. Emerson holding, by Her Majesty's patent, the rank and precedence of an Executive Councillor, master-in-chancery and clerk; William F. Rennie, usher of the black rod; J. Walsh, door keeper; J. Corcoran and A. Ronayne, assistant door keepers and messengers.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Speaker,—Frederick B. T. Carter.

District of St John's East,—John Kent, Robert John Parsons and John Kavanagh.

District of St. John's West,—John Casey, Thomas Talbot, and Henry Renouf.

District of Harbor Grace,—John Hayward, and Henry T. Moore.

District of Carbonear,—John Rorke.

District of Harbor Maine,—Patrick Nowland, and Thomas Byrne.

District of Port-de-Grave,—John Leamon.

District of Bay-de-Verds,—Hon. John Bemister.

District of Trinity,—Stephen Rendell, John Winter, and Frederick B. T. Carter.

District of Bonavista,—John H. Warren, Frederick J. Wyatt, and Stephen March.

District of Twillingate and Fogo,—W V. Whiteway, and Thomas Knight.

District of Ferryland,—Thomas Glen, and Edward D. Shea.

District of Placentia and St. Mary's,—Ambrose Shea, Richard McGrath, and Pierce M. Barron.

District of Burin,—Hon. Hugh W. Hoyles, and Edward Evans.

District of Fortune Bay,—Hon. Robert Carter, R.N.

District of Burgeo and LaPoile,—Daniel Woodley Prowse.

John Stuart, clerk; Richard Holden, clerk assistant; Thomas J. Kough, solicitor; Hugh J. Furneaux, sergeant-at-arms; Mrs. Feehan, librarian; W. Dalton, door-keeper; Edward Kennedy, messenger; P. Brown, W. Doyle, under door keepers; J. Higgins, fireman.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Hon. Robert Carter, R.N., acting colonial secretary; Joseph Crowdy, 1st clerk; M. A. Kent, 2nd clerk; J. Dunphy, office keeper and messenger.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.

John H. Warren, surveyor general; Ed. M. J. Delaney, C.E., deputy surveyor; Richard Ryan, chairman.

DEPUTY SURVEYORS IN OUTPORTS.

Northern District,—Alex. O'Donovan, Carbonear; Patrick Brine, Brigus; Benj. Sweetland, Trinity; John T. Oakley, Greenspond; Wm. Sweetland, Bonavista; Eugene Hamilton, King's Cove; G. W. Hierlihy, Harbor Grace; Wm. Swansborough, New Perlican, (Trinity Bay South); Wm. Christian, Bay-de-Verds.

Southern District, —Thos. Mockler, Bay Bulls; Michael Kelly, Ferryland; John Simms, Trepassey; John W. English, St. Mary's and Placentia; Henry Camp, Fortune Bay.

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

President—Hon. John Bemister, receiver general; hon. Laurence O'Brien, John Kent, Stephen Rendell, and hon. Nicholas Stabb.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Receiver general—Hon. John Bemister; assistant collector, John Canning; landing and tide surveyor, Jas. S. Hayward; landing waiters, Edw. L. Moore, Thos. E. Gaden; first clerk and warehouse keeper, Wm. Doutney; second clerk, Jas. Winter; third clerk, Wm. Gill; fourth clerk and locker, Wm. Reddin; locker, Jno. Hickey.

Authorized broker—Joseph R. Mullings.

OUTPORT SUB-COLLECTORS.

Twillingate, Joseph J. Pearce. Fogo, Jno. G. Lucas. Greenspond, Wm. Lang. Trinity, Robt. Bayly. Carbonear, John McCarthy. Harbor Grace, Edward E. Brown; clerk and landing waiter, Johnstone F. Burrows. Brigus, John C. Nuttall. Placentia, Wm. Bradshaw. Burin, Thos. Winter. Lamaline, Henry Benning. Harbor Briton, Thos. Birkett. Gaultois, Richd. Bradshaw. La Poile, Thos. Read.

PREVENTIVE OFFICERS.

Green Bay (North side), Patk. Power. Bonavista, Wm. Sweetland. Bay Bulls, Jno. L. McKie. Ferryland, Luke Brown. St. Mary's, Jas. Murphy. Trepassey, Jno. Devereux. Grand Bank, Josiah Blackburn. Oderin, ———. Fortune, Thos. Rogers. Burgeo, ———. La Manche, Richd. McGrath. Little Placentia, Thos. Freeman. Channel (Port-aux-Basque), Horatio H. Read. St. Lawrence, Hugh Vavasor. Belloram, ———. Bay Roberts, George W. Hierlihy. Pushthrough (Fortune Bay), Henry Camp. Hants Harbor, Jas. L. Mews.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller—Hon. J. Bemister. Surveyors of shipping—Edw. L. Moore, St. John's, Thos. Birkett, Harbor Briton.

Shipping master and emigrant agent—Jas. Finlay.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Receiver general—Hon. John Bemister; clerk, Geo. F. Hayward.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Acting financial secretary—Richard Howley.

BOARD OF WORKS.

For the management and superintendence of Government House, Colonial building, court houses, gaols, custom houses, hospitals, lunatic asylum, and all other buildings and property belonging to the colony; light houses, buoys, and beacons, erected or to be erected within the colony and its dependencies; supervision of commissioners of roads, highways, bridges, &c., &c.

Chairman—John H. Warren; John Kavanagh, T. S. Dwyer, T. Hallern, S. Rendell, J. B. Wood, and Wm. Boyd.

Secretary—John Stuart. Superintendent of public buildings, ———. Road surveyors and inspectors—T. Byrne, J. Maher, and W. Coady.

COMMERCE—NEWFOUNDLAND.

VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS 1857 TO 1862.

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Imports	£1,413,432	£1,172,862	£1,324,136	£1,254,128	£1,152,857	£1,007,082
Exports	1,651,171	1,318,836	1,357,113	1,271,712	1,092,551	1,171,723

TOTAL VALUE IN STERLING, of the imports and exports of Newfoundland, from and to each country, in the year 1862.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.	Exports thereto.
United Kingdom	£353,813	£327,019
British Colonies, viz:—		
Jersey	10,459	11,023
Canada	50,448	19,001
Nova Scotia	90,596	37,019
New Brunswick	2,351	
P. E. Island	11,720	909
B. W. Indies	24,954	67,526
Ionian Islands		1,875
Hanseatic Towns	46,352	3,936
Spain	7,672	206,204
Portugal	9,400	204,806
Italian States	77	41,501
Sicily	128	6,722
Malta	65	2,833
United States	345,797	47,729
F. W. Indies	49,727	40,845
Brazil		152,775
St. Peter's	3,423	
	£1,007,082	£1,171,723

FISHERIES.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FISH (dried) exported from Newfoundland, for the years 1840 to 1862, inclusive, with exception of the year 1846, not known, (the Customs' Book having been destroyed by Fire.)

Years.	Quintals.	Value.
1840	915,795	£576,245
1841	1,009,725	605,014
1842	1,007,980	561,950
1843	936,202	532,194
1844	852,162	482,480
1845	1,000,333	536,994
1846		
1847	837,973	489,940
1848	920,363	491,924
1849	1,175,167	588,728
1850	1,089,182	532,969
1851	1,017,674	493,014
1852	973,731	463,741
1853	922,718	561,100
1854	774,118	517,818
1855	1,107,888	680,283
1856	1,268,334	789,124
1857	1,392,322	1,006,129
1858	1,038,089	765,101

Years.	Quintals.	Value.
1859	1,105,793	894,966
1860	1,138,544	846,238
1861	1,021,720	668,263
1862	1,074,289	752,002

The census returns of 1857 give 1,552 farmers, 1,970 mechanics, and 38,578 persons engaged in catching and curing fish, showing that almost the whole population of Newfoundland are engaged in the fisheries, the produce of which exported in 1862, exclusive of about 200,000 quintals codfish exported from the Labrador coast, and a large quantity of herring and salmon, consisted of 1,080,069 quintals dry codfish, valued at £787,821; 1,135 quintals haddock, value £568; 420 quintals codfish, value £105; 34,484 barrels herring, value £17,242; 549 brls. trout, value £1,098; 4,227 tierces salmon, value £12,681; besides a small quantity of mackerel, caplin, and halibut. There were also exported 2,637 tons cod oil, valued at £98,710; 354 tons cod liver oil (refined), value £21,271; 3,406 tons seal oil, value £136,263, and 268,642 seal skins, value £40,294; the seal fishery in the spring of 1862 being reckoned half an average fishery. There were also a few tons of whale and dog oil exported.

The imports of flour, bread (biscuit), and other articles, the produce of agriculture (including live stock), were: horses, 75; oxen and cows, 2,014; sheep, 4,359; swine, 131; bacon and hams, 1,189¾ cwt.; beef, (salted) 2,321 brls.; bread, 51,053 cwt.; butter, 15,264½ cwt.; cheese, 464¾ cwt.; oats, 45,273 bushels; wheat, 16,000 bushels; barley, 3,084 bushels; oatmeal, 2,503 brls; pease, 2,842 barrels; Indian corn, 16,037 bushels; bran, 2,700 bushels; corn meal, 10,132 brls.; flour, 226,334 brls.; dried fruit, 181,203 lbs.; apples and plums, 4,121 brls.; lard, 206 cwt.; fresh meat and poultry, chiefly from Nova Scotia, to the value of £6,647; pork, 34,007 brls.; potatoes 90,571 bushels; other vegetables, 21,143 bushels.

FINANCES—NEWFOUNDLAND.

The revenue in 1862 was £116,929 17s. 1d.; expenditure £138,058 17s. 6d. The excess of expenditure over revenue was caused by a very large outlay for the relief of the poor, necessitated by the failure of the Labrador fishery, and an indifferent shore fishery.

In 1861, the revenue was.....£90,043 10s. 7d.
" " expenditure..... 126,753 5s. 9d.

COLONIZATION AND AGRICULTURE—NEWFOUNDLAND.

There is at present little cultivation in Newfoundland beyond a mile or two from the sea coast. Most of the produce consumed by the inhabitants is imported from the neighboring colonies.

In 1798, the Governor severely reprimanded the sheriff for having, during his absence the preceding winter, allowed a Mrs. Gill to put up a fence, Thomas Nevan to put up a few sheds, which were ordered to be removed; and the sheriff being also directed: "You will take good care that Jeremiah Marroty and John Fitzgerald do not erect chimneys to their sheds, or even light fires in them of any kind." During the government of Sir G. Gower (1804–7), however, the pressure for permission to occupy ground in St. John's for building purposes, and for gardens, appears to have been such, that the Governor received permission to lay out a street parallel with the harbor, 200 yards from high water mark, the ground on the upper side of which might be sold for building purposes, the water side being still reserved for fish-takes, stages, and cook rooms; and it was not until 1811, that an act of the Imperial Parliament was passed, authorizing that several ship rooms therein named, "be granted, let, and possessed as private property;" portions of the harbor at the east and west ends being still reserved "for the drying, curing, and husbanding of fish."

The prohibition of settlement outside the harbours in which the fishing rooms were situated, was not, however, so strictly enforced. In orders issued by the Government in 1776, respecting "disputes lately arisen about property in land," it is ordered: "that all lands that are not actually fenced in shall remain open, public and common, to all persons without distinction, to cut wood for the use of the fishery, fuel, &c., to turn cattle upon, and cut grass; that if any of the places now actually inclosed, and herein permitted to remain so, are ever hereafter left unfenced, during one year, such places shall revert to the public common: that if any person hereafter shall presume to fence in or inclose any lands (other than so at this day), contrary to this order, all persons are at liberty to take down such fences or enclosures." Notwithstanding the prohibition of settlement, however, parties continued to *squat* on the land along the coast, but it was not until 1817 that the Governor received instructions empowering him "in consideration of the representations which had been made from time to time, as to the distressed state of the population of Newfoundland, and of the fact, that notwithstanding the ungenial climate, the country might nevertheless be adapted to raise many articles of subsistence, especially potatoes, to take measures to ascertain those parts of the Island in which cultivation was most likely to be attended with success, and then to proceed to make grants to any individuals willing to engage in the cultivation of them, taking care always that the grants made be not beyond the means of the individual to cultivate, and that a small quit-rent per acre be reserved for the use of His Majesty." It was not until after the establishment of a local Legislature that an act was passed for the regulation and disposal of the crown lands of the Colony. Much of the land along the coast is not adapted for cultivation. The produce consists chiefly of hay, potatoes, turnips, and other green crops, there being but little grain raised. Oats, barley, and even wheat, have, however, been raised to advantage, and some hundreds of bushels are annually produced. Oats are sown in the neighborhood of St. John's to some extent, but the greater part of the crop is cut green for the winter feed of cattle. About 20 years ago an agricultural society was formed in St. John's, under the auspices of Governor Sir John Harvey, and last year another society was established at Harbor Grace. The St. John's society has done much for the improvement of the breed of cattle by importing superior animals, and has also promoted cultivation of the soil by importing seeds, and granting premiums, which are competed for at the annual agricultural exhibitions. Both societies, as well as the local legislature, are now exerting themselves to the utmost to induce greater attention to agriculture; and the government, authorized by a recent act of the legislature, have offered free grants of land to actual settlers, with assistance to erect dwellings, and have given the first year's seed. Two years ago a floral and horticultural society was formed at St. John's, from which much benefit is anticipated.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Patron—His Excellency the Governor; president—Dr. J. Winter; treasurer—Jos. Crowdy; secretary—W. F. Rennie.

EDUCATION—NEWFOUNDLAND.

Common schools, under the superintendence of Boards of education, are established in the different settlements of the island, from funds provided by the government. In St. John's, Harbor Grace, and Carbonear, classical academie are in operation, under masters of high classical and mathematical attainments. Commercial schools are also established in most of the larger settlements. All these institutions are endowed from the public revenue.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY.

Directors, Church of England Board.—Right rev. Dr. Feild, T. Bennett, hon. R. Carter, hon. H. W. Hoyles, hon. Judge Robinson. Masters—Rev. G. P. Harris, M.A.; rev. C. F. Jagg.

Roman Catholic Board.—Right rev. Dr. Mullock, John Kent, hon. John Rochford, M.D., hon. L. O'Brien, hon. Judge Little. Masters—rev. Michael Walsh, rev. R. O'Donnell, T. Talbot, M. Fenlon, P. Comerford, E. Bennett.

General Protestant Board.—Walter Grieve, John McGregor, John B. Bulley, James O'Fraser, hon. P. G. Tessier, W. Boyd. Master—Adam Scott.

ST. JOHN'S WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

Directors.—Rev. J. S. Peach, James J. Rogerson, hon. Nicholas Stabb, hon. John Bemister, Joseph Woods. Head master—Alexander Simpson Reid, M. A., Assistant teacher—J. Sprague.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

Directors.—Harbour Grace—John Munn, Thomas H. Ridley, William Donnelly, John Hayward, Hugh W. Trapnell, John Ryan, D. Greene. Master—John I. Roddick.

Carbonear.—Joseph Ryan, William W. Bemister, Richard Berny, John McCarthy, Edward T. Pike, Michael Bulger, Moses Wiltshire. Master — Alexander O'Donovan, B.A.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

Commissioners—Brigus—James N. Leamon, John C. Nuttall, Richard Mandeville, Thomas Kelly. Teacher—William Greene.

Broad Cove (Bay-de-Verds)—Rev. J. S. Peach, W. E. Shenstone, John Lewis, W. Butt, jun., Teacher—Alexander M'Kay.

Trinity—G. P. Lockyer, A. W. Bremner, Edward Egan. Teacher—Richard Ash.

Old Perlican—Rev. John Waterhouse, Jabez Tilly, and Stephen K. March. Teacher—William Christian.

Bonavista—William Sweetland, Peter Ward, James Saint, John Lawrence. Teacher—Samuel Rowsell.

King's Cove.—Rev. M. Scanlan, Michael Murphy.

Ferryland.—Rev. James Murphy, Robert Carter, Luke Brown, Michael Devereux. Teacher—Michael Kelly.

Burin.— Episcopal Branch — ——, teacher; Roman Catholic, James Harney, teacher, Wesleyan——, teacher.

Harbour Briton.—Rev. W. K. White, rev. Edward Colley, Clement Mallett, Samuel Howe. Teacher—J. J. Blackburn.

Twillingate.—Rev. Thos. Boone, Rev. James A. Duke, Edwin Duder, John W. Owens, John Roberts.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

Patron.—Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. Vice-Patrons—His Grace the archbishop of Canterbury. President—The most hon. the marquis of Cholmondeley, and 80 vice-presidents consisting of Peers of the United Kingdom, English and Colonial bishops, Colonial Governors, Members of Parliament, &c., &c.

Corresponding Committee in Newfoundland.—Hon. H. W. Hoyle, chairman; James Bayly, secretary; Dr. Winter, treasurer; Edward L. Jarvis, rev. T. M. Wood, F.B.T. Carter, J. W. Marriott, inspector and organizing master.

WESLEYAN METHODIST SCHOOL AND AGENCY SOCIETY.

Committee.—Rev. J. S. Peach, chairman and treasurer; rev. J. S. Peach, secretary; rev. W. E. Shenstone, John Munn, James J. Rogerson, John Bulley, sr., Joseph Woods, Israel McNeil.

Teachers.—St. John's,————; Carbonear, John Webb; Black Head,—Old Perlican, William Christian; Port-de-Grave, Samuel Pelley, Pouch Cove, Joseph Baggs; Cupids, Thomas Shenstone; Catalina, Benjamin Cole; Flat Island, John T. Pike; Sound Island, Charles Downs.

PRESBYTERIAN (ST. ANDREW'S) SCHOOL, ST. JOHN'S.

Committee—George G. Geddes, Gilbert Browning, John B. McLee. Teacher—Robert Stott.

Inspector of Schools under Protestant Colonial Boards.—John Haddon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

St. John's.—Orphan Asylum, (Boys). Teachers—Thomas McGrath, Francis Grace; Industrial Department, Bartholomew Connors.

St. Patrick's River Head.—Teacher—John Dalton.

Harbor Grace.— St. Patrick's Free School, (Boys). Teacher————Hamilton.

Inspector of Schools under Roman Catholic Colonial Boards—Michael J. Kelly.

PENITENTIARY, GAOLS, AND GAOLERS.

St. John's.—Keeper, R. Brace; turnkey, S. Shaw; surgeon, C. Crowdy, M.D.
Harbor Grace.—D. Rogers; surgeon, W. Dow, M.D.
Trinity.—C. Granger.
Ferryland.—F. Geary.
Placentia.—S. Collins.
Burin.—J. Murphy.
Bonavista.—M. Fennell.
Twillingate and Fogo.—J. Rice.
Harbor Briton.—J. Garvey.
Brigus and Port-de-Grave.—J. Butler.

LUNATIC ASYLUM, (ST. JOHN'S.)

Physician—H. H. Stabb, M.D.

COMMISSIONERS FOR ERECTION OF PUBLIC WHARF.

Catalina.—Alexander Bremner, Wm. Walsh, James Murphy, John Diamond, John Jeans.

COMMISSIONERS FOR ERECTION OF BREAKWATERS.

Fortune.—Geo. Lake, sen., Elias Major, John Lake, John Spence, sen., Thos. Rogers, sen., John Forsey, sen., and Edw. Bennett.

Grand Bank.—Robt. Forsey, Wm. Burfitt, Henry Hickman, Wilson Lovell, Henry Nicolle, Geo. Tibbo, Geo. Forsey.

LIGHT DUES.

1s. per ton on all vessels entering any port or harbor of the Colony, except coasting, sealing, or fishing vessels; but not to be levied more than once in any one year.—Sealing and coasting vessels: 6d. per ton on registered vessels of 40 tons and upwards; 15s. per annum on all vessels less than 40 tons.

The 19th of Victoria, cap. 5, sec. 5, enacts—"That no greater sum than £25 sterling shall be in any year levied for light dues on any steamer or vessel entering any port of this Colony; and no steamer plying between Europe and any port of North America, and entering any port of this Colony as a port of call, shall be liable to pay any light dues or other port charges, except pilotage."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Postmaster general, John Delaney; chief clerk and accountant, James Healy; second clerk, John Freeman; assorters, E. Solomon and Jas. Furlong; messenger, G. Gaden.

POSTMASTERS.

Harbor Grace, Andw. Drysdale; Carbonear, Mary Casey (postmistress); Brigus, Sarah Stentaford (post-

mistress); Trinity, Anne Cross (postmistress); Bonavista, John Lawrence; Greenspond, Wm. Lang; Fogo, Jno. Fitzgerald; Twillingate, Jos. J. Pearce; Bay Bulls, Martin Williams; Ferryland, Jno. Morry; Trepassey, Jno. Devereux; Placentia, Mary Morris (postmistress); Burin, Thos. Winter; Harbor Briton, Thos. Birkett; Burgeo, ———.

WAY OFFICERS.

Port-de-Grave, Matthew O'Rielly; Bay Roberts, Jas. Fitzgerald; Blackhead, Jno. Curtis; King's Cove, Michl. Murphy; New Perlican, Frs. Howel; Old Perlican, Wm. Christian; St. Mary's, Philip Breen; Oderin, Andw. Murphy; Salmonier, Ptk. Hurley; Little Placentia, Alex. Burke; Harbor Maine, Patk. Brick; La Poile, Horatio Read; Hermitage, Thos. Winter; Catalina, J. Jeans; Garnish, Saml. E. Bowman.

Newspapers posted in this province, when addressed to any place in Nova Scotia, Canada, P. E. Island, Bermuda, the U. S., or elsewhere, must in all cases be prepaid, by mail, otherwise they cannot be forwarded, except deposited in the government agent's bag as merchandise.

All correspondence addressed to the United States must be prepaid, or it cannot be forwarded.

Routes marked thus * are fortnightly during summer, and monthly during winter months.

INLAND POSTAGE.

For letters—Under ½ oz.				0 3d.
"	" 1 oz.			0 6
"	3d. for every additional ½ oz.			
For books—Packet not exceeding 4 oz.				0 3
"	Above 4 oz., not exceeding 8 oz.			0 6
"	" 8 "	1 lb.		1 6
"	" 1 lb., "	1½ lb.		1 6
"	" 1½ "	2 lbs.		2 0

Postage stamps may be had at the general post office every day during office hours.

Table of Single Rates of Postage on Letters posted in Newfoundland for the undermentioned countries.

Africa (West Coast of) and Australia, 11d. Bermuda, West Indies, and Cape Breton, 4d., and 3d. cy. additional when posted at the outports. Canada, 10d. China 1s. 5d. Denmark, 1s. 4½d. France, 8d. Hamburg, 1s. 2d. Halifax, N. S., 4d., and 3d. cy. additional from the outports. India, 11d. New Brunswick, 6½d. Norway, 1s. 10d. P. E. Island, 4d., and 3d. cy. additional from the outports. Prussia, and Rome, 1s. 2d. Spain, 11d. Sardinia, 10d. Sweden, 1s. 8d. United Kingdom, 6d. United States, 4d., and 3d. cy. in addition from the outports.

BANKS.

UNION BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

DIRECTORS.

Hon. L. O'Brien, Walter Grieve, Robert Grieve, Robert Alexander, Edward D. Tucker.

John W. Smith, manager; Randal Greene, accountant and teller; Charles S. Pinsent and Alfred G. Smith, clerks; hon. Hugh W. Hoyles, Q.C., solicitor.

Discount Days,—Mondays and Thursdays, from 12½ o'clock.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

DIRECTORS.

Stephen Rendell, John Bowring, Gustav Elhers, John B. McLea, Frederick J. Wyatt.

Robert Brown, manager; Peter P. LeMesurier, teller; William Walsh, clerk; William B. Dryer, clerk and messenger; F. B. T. Carter, Q.C., solicitor.

Discount days—Tuesdays and Fridays, from 12½ to 1½ o'clock.

Hours of business from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

SAVINGS BANK.

Governors—Three members of the Legislative Council, and five members of the House of Assembly, viz.: hon. Nicholas Stabb, hon. Robert Kent, and hon. Jas. S. Clift, of the Council; and the hon. the Speaker, Dr. Winter, hon. Robert Carter, R.N., Ambrose Shea, and John Leamon, of the House of Assembly.

Directors—Hon. N. Stabb, hon. the Speaker, and Dr. Winter.

Cashier—Hon. Edward Morris.

The bank is open every Monday, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, for depositors' business; and on Wednesdays for discount business, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

BRANCH BANK, HARBOR GRACE.

Cashier and Clerk—Joseph Peters.

POOR COMMISSIONERS.

Joseph Shea, M.D. (stipendiary), hon. R. Carter, and hon. John Bemister.

COMMISSIONERS FOR REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

John Kent, hon. Laurence O'Brien, and the Receiver General.

COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS.

Chairman—John B. Bulley, hon. Laurence O'Brien, hon. Nicholas Stabb, Ambrose Shea, and Robt. Grieve.

Table of Rates of Pilotage of Vessels in and out of the Harbor of St. John's.

	Currency.
Vessels under 80 tons new measurement..	£2 0 0
" from 80 to 100 tons new measurement..	2 10 0
" " 100 to 120 " " ..	2 15 0
" " 120 to 160 " " ..	3 0 0
" " 160 to 200 " " ..	3 5 0
" " 200 to 240 " " ..	3 10 0
" " 240 to 280 " " ..	3 15 0
" " 280 to 300 " " ..	4 0 0
" " 300 to 350 " " ..	5 0 0
" " 350 to 400 " " ..	6 0 0
" " 400 to 500 " " ..	7 0 0
" " 500 to 600 " " ..	8 0 0
" " 600 to 700 " " ..	9 0 0
" " 700 to 800 " " ..	10 0 0
Over that size—for every 100 tons additional	0 10 0
And on no one vessel is the pilotage to exceed	12 0 0

All coasting vessels which may take pilots to pay one half of the above rates of pilotage, in proportion to their tonnage.

The above scale of pilotage shall be payable on the register tonnage of all such vessels, as ascertained before going out of the harbor.

	Currency.
H. M. ships under sixth-rate..	£3 10 0
" of fourth, fifth, and sixth-rate...	6 10 0
" of first, second, and third-rate...	8 10 0

All merchant or mail steamers to pay 6d. for each horse power, and on no one ship to exceed twelve pounds, currency, to be ascertained either by ship's register, or if necessary, by captain's affidavit.

COMMISSIONERS OF WRECKED PROPERTY.

Placentia and St. Mary's—Roger F. Sweetman and George Simms, jr. Ferryland—Martin Williams.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Health officers—Joseph Shea, M.D., St. John's. William Dow, M.D., Harbor Grace. Richard Berny, M. D., Carbonear. Francis Moran, M.D., Burin.

MEDICAL OFFICER, PORT OF ST. JOHN'S.

William C. Simms, M. D.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Supreme Court—Chief justice—Sir Francis Brady, knight. Assistant judges—Honorables Philip Francis Little, and Bryan Robinson. Attorney General—Honorable Hugh W. Hoyles. Solicitor general—John Hayward. Queen's counsel—Hon. Hugh W. Hoyles, Hon. George H. Emerson, and Frederick B. T. Carter. Chief clerk and registrar Supreme and Central Circuit Courts—Matthew W. Walbank. Chief clerk and Registrar Northern Circuit Court—Lewis W. Emerson. Chief clerk and registrar Southern Circuit Court—George Simms. Crier of the Supreme Court and Tipstaff—William Howlin.

Barristers and Attorneys of the Supreme Court at St. John's, according to seniority, exclusive of the Attorney and Solicitor General and Queen's Counsel.—John S. Stevens, Robert R. W. Lilly, George J. Hogsett, John Little, Thomas J. Kough, Matthew W. Walbank, William V. Whiteway, hon. Robert J. Pinsent, Archibald Emerson, Charles H. Simms, Augustus O. Hayward, Daniel W. Prows, Michael Joseph O'Mara, Edmund M. Hanahan.

Attorney at Law.—Robert R. Holden.

Students admitted Members of the Law Society.—Robert Joseph Kent, William O. Wood, James M. Winter.

Barristers and Attornies, Harbor Grace—John Hayward, Richard Anderson, Henry C. Watts, Henry A. Clift.

Law Society Benchers—Frederick B. T. Carter, treasurer; hon. attorney general, solicitor general, George J. Hogsett, John Little, William V. Whiteway, Matthew W. Walbank. Secretary and treasurer—W. V. Whiteway.

Sheriffs—Central District—John V. Nugent. Northern District—Garland C. Gaden. Southern District—John Stephenson.

Masters-in-Chancery.—Hon. George H. Emerson, Charles Simms, Thomas J. Kough, hon. Robert J. Pinsent, W. V. Whiteway and Matthew W. Walbank.
Vice-Admiralty Court—Judge—The chief justice for the time being. Registrar—Peter W. Carter. Marshal—James Bayly.

TERMS OF COURT.

Supreme Court—Spring Term commences 20th May, to continue three weeks. Autumn term, 20th November, and to continue three weeks, with power to the Judges to prolong the Term from day to day, not exceeding six days in all.

Sessions after Term—The first Monday in February, March, April, and July, and to continue for a period not exceeding six days.

Central Circuit Court—Spring Term, 20th April, and to continue three weeks. Autumn Term, 20th October, and to continue three weeks, with power to the presiding Judge to prolong the Term from day to day, not exceeding six days in all.

Sessions after Term—The second Monday in February, March, and July, and to continue for a period not exceeding six days.

Two Terms of the northern and southern Circuit Courts are held towards the close of the summer, and a spring Term of the northern Circuit Court is held at Harbor Grace.

Registration divisions, fees, &c. The central, northern, and southern districts have each an office of registry, the chief clerks of the courts of those districts being also registrars of deeds. The fee for the registry of a deed or will under £100 is 10s. Over £100, one per cent. on the first £100, and one quarter per cent for all above that amount.

COMMISSIONERS FOR ISSUING MESNE AND FINAL PROCESS AND SUBPÆNAS RETURNABLE INTO THE SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS, FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS, AND RECOGNIZANCE OF BAIL IN ANY SUIT DEPENDING IN SAID COURTS.

Central District—M. W. Walbank, and Henry T. Wood, St. John's.

Northern District—John Fitzgerald, Harbor Grace. John C. Nuttall, Brigus. John Wilcox, Port-de-Grave. James L. Mews, Hunt's Harbor. William Christian, Old Perlican. Benjamin Sweetland, Trinity. John Lawrence, Bonavista. George Skelton, Greenspond. John Peyton, Twillingate.

Southern District.—Luke Brown, Ferryland; Frs. L. Bradshaw, Placentia; Thos. E. Collett, Harbor Buffett; Edw. L. Morris, Burin; Clement Benning, Lamaline; Josiah Blackburn, Grand Bank; Jas. M. Winter, Harbor Briton; Richd. Bradshaw, Burgeo; Thos. Reade, La Poile.

COMMISSIONERS FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS AND RECOGNIZANCE OF BAIL IN ANY SUIT DEPENDING IN THE SAID COURTS.

Northern District.—Lewis W. Emerson, Harbor Grace; Israel McNeil, Carbonear; Jno. Lewis, Lower Island Cove; Geo. W. R. Hierlihy, Bay Roberts; Wm. Holden, Harbor Maine; Chas. Cozens, Brigus; Geo. Garland, Port-de-Grave; Chas. Newhook, New Harbor; Thos. Hutchings, Bay-de-Verd; Jno. Curtis, Black Head; Jno. Murphy, Chapel's Cove; Wm. Turner, Job's Cove; Alex. Bremner, Catalina; Wm. Sweetland, Bonavista.

Southern District.—Jno. L. McKie, Bay Bulls; Peter Winser, Aquafort; Geo. Simms, Trepassey; Thos. Birkett, Burin; Jno. Allery, St. George's Bay.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

St. John's.—P. W. Carter and Thos. Bennett.
Conception Bay.—Jos. Peters, Harbor Grace; Israel McNeil (acting), Carbonear; (vacant), Brigus.
Trinity Bay.—Benj. Sweetman, Trinity; James L. Mews, Old Perlican.
Bonavista.—Wm. Sweetland.
Twillingate.—John Peyton.
Ferryland.—Jno. L. McKie, Bay Bulls; Edm. Hanrahan, Ferryland.
Placentia and St. Mary's.—Frs. L. Bradshaw, Placentia; Jas. Murphy, St. Mary's.
Burin.—Wm. Hooper, Burin; Josiah Blackburn, Grand Bank; Clement Benning, Lamaline.
Fortune Bay.—Thos. Birkett, Harbor Briton.

CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

St. John's (for central district)—Robt. R. W. Lilly; Harbor Grace, Jno. Fennell; Carbonear, Jno. Mackay; Brigus, Jno. C. Nuttall; Trinity, Robt. Bayly; Bonavista, Jno. Lawrence; Twillingate, Aaron A. Pearce; Burin, Patk. Morris; Harbor Briton, Saml. Howe.

CORONERS.

St. John's—Joseph Shea, M.D.; Harbor Grace, Jos. Peters; Brigus, ———; Western Bay, ———; Trinity, Benj. Sweetland; Greenspond, Dr. Skelton; Ferryland, Jno. Stephenson; Harbor Briton, ———; Bay Bulls, Martin Williams; South shore, Trinity Bay, Michl. Howley; Bonavista, Jno. Lawrence; Harbor Main, Patk. Strapp; Hermitage Bay, ———.

POLICE.

St. John's.—Inspector, Timothy Mitchell.
Harbor Grace.—High constable, Luke Fallon.
Carbonear.—High constable, Peter McKay.
Assayer of Weights and Measures.—Tim. Mitchell, St. John's.

CLERGY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Religious liberty is of recent date in Newfoundland. It was not until 1784, that the first Roman Catholic priest, consecrated bishop in 1796, was allowed to reside in the island, although about half the population appear to have been Roman Catholics from an early period. It was in 1847 that Newfoundland was erected into a diocese of the Roman Catholic church, which in 1856 was divided into the dioceses of St. John's and Harbor Grace.

There were a few clergymen of the church of England in the Island from an early period, but too few to minister to the spiritual wants of its scattered population. In 1805, on the creation of the bishopric of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland was included within the diocese, and was cared for by Dr. Inglis, the bishop; but in 1839, on the establishment of the see of Newfoundland, Dr. Spencer, the first bishop, found only 8 clergymen of the church of England in the island. In 1786, three Wesleyan missionaries were sent to the island, who labored with considerable success, and whose numbers have been gradually augmented. The Congregationalists date from 1775, when a Mr. Jones, a soldier in the garrison at St. John's, organized a church, over which he was ordained in England, on obtaining his discharge in 1779, and obtained permission from the Governor to conduct service in 1782. In 1843, a Presbyterian church was established, in connection with the church of Scotland; and in 1849, a Free church. In 1855, a second Presbyterian Free church, in connection with the Presbyterian church of the Lower Provinces, was established at Harbor Grace.

UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

The right rev. Edward Field, D.D., Lord Bishop of Newfoundland.

Deanery of Avalon.—Rev. R. Temple, Ferryland; rev. G. M. Johnson, St. John's Out Harbors; rev. B. Flete, Fox Trap; rev. J. F. Phelps, Portugal Cove; rev. G. D. Nicholas, M.A., St. John's; rev. J. Pearson, South Side; rev. T. M. Wood rural dean, St. Thomas's; rev. C. Palanet, M.A., Topsail.

Deanery of Conception Bay.—Rev. M. Blackmore (rural dean), Bay Roberts; rev. J. C. Harvey, Port-de-Grave; rev. W. J. Hoyles, Carbonear; rev. B. Jones, Harbor Grace; rev. O. Rouse, Bay de Verd; rev. R. H. Taylor, Brigus; rev. W. F. Meek, Island Cove.

Deanery of Trinity Bay.—Rev. G. Gardner, Heart's Content; rev. R. T. Dobie, New Harbor; rev. W. Kirby, King's Cove; rev. W. J. Milner, Greenspond; rev. W. Netlen, Catalina; rev. A. E. C. Bayly, Bonavista; rev. B. Smith rural dean, Trinity; rev. C. R. West, Salvage; rev. J. G. Cragg, Pinchard's Island.

Deanery of Notre Dame Bay.—Rev. T. Boone, rural dean, Twillingate; rev. J. Darrell, Herring Neck; rev. R. M. Johnson, Fogo; rev. G. Chamberlain, Moreton's Harbor.

Deanery of Placentia Bay.—Rev. W. Rozier, Burin; rev. J. Kingwell, Harbor Buffett; rev. A. E. Gabriel, Lamaline.

Deanery of Fortune Bay.—Rev. G. H. Hooper, La-Poile; rev. H. Lind, St. George's Bay; rev. E. Colley, Hermitage Bay; rev. J. Cunningham, Burgeo; rev. W. W. Le Gallais, Channel; rev. J. Marshall, Belloram; rev. W. K. White, rural dean, Harbor Briton.

Labrador.—Rev. E. Botwood, Fortran; rev. G. Hutchinson, B.A., Battle Harbor.

THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

Principal—The ven. the archdeacon: vice-principal, rev. G. D. Nicholas, M.A.; students, Jno. Noel, W. Shears, W. Oakley, Ulric Rule, E. Wilson, T. Netten.

NEWFOUNDLAND CHURCH SOCIETY.

Patron: His Excellency the Governor; *president:* the right rev. the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland; *vice-presidents:* the Rural Deans; *treasurer:* W. H. Mare; *secretary:* rev. J. Pearson. *Committee:* J. Tunbridge, F. B. T. Carter, J. C. Withers, C. Crowdy, M.D., hon. H. W. Hoyles, J. B. Wood, K. McLea, jr., J. Winter, M.D., Jno. Warren, H. K. Dickinson, T. Bennett, J.P., Geo. J. Hayward, hon. judge Robinson.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

DIOCESE OF ST. JOHN'S.

Right rev. John Thomas Mullock, D.D., O.S.F., lord bishop of St. John's; very rev. P. Cleary, dean; very rev. K. Walsh, vicar-general.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

Right rev. J. T. Mullock, D.D., rev. Jeremiah O'Donnell, rev. John Vereker.

ST. PATRICK'S, RIVER HEAD.

Rev. Wm. Walsh, C.C., rev. John Conway, C.C.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Rev. Michael Walsh, president, rev. Richard O'Donnell, rector.

Portugal Cove.—Rev. Thomas O'Connor, P.P.
Torbay.—Rev. Edward Troy, P.P.
Harbor Maine.—Very rev. Kyran Walsh, P.P., V.G.
Witless Bay.—Very rev. Dean Cleary, P.P.
Ferryland.—Rev. James Murphy, P.P.
Fermeuse.—Rev. William Forristall, P.P.
St. Mary's.—Rev. John Ryan, P.P.
Trepassey.—Rev. M. Hannebury, C.C.
Placentia.—Rev. E. Condon, P.P.
Little Placentia.—Rev. Pelagius Nowlan, P.P.
Oliver's Cove, St. Kyran's.—Rev. James Walsh, P.P.
Burin.—Rev. John Cullen, P.P., rev. M. Berny.
Harbor Breton.—Rev. R. Brennan, P.P.
St. Lawrence.—Rev. Richard Dunphy, C.C.
Brigus.—Rev. E. O'Keefe, P.P.
St. George's Bay.—Very rev. Alexander Belanger, P.P., V.G.

COLLEGE OF ST. BONAVENTURE OF ST. JOHN'S.

Rev. Michael Walsh, president and professor. Rev. Richard O'Donnell, rector; Thomas Talbot, professor of classics and belles lettres; M. Fenlon, professor of science; P. Cormerford, E. Bennett, professors of Spanish, music, and design.

CONVENTS IN THE DIOCESE OF ST. JOHN'S.

St. John's, 4; Brigus, 1; Harbor Maine, 1; St. Mary's, 1; Witless Bay, 1; Ferryland, 1; Fermeuse, 1; Burin, 1.

ST. MICHAEL'S FEMALE ORPHANAGE, ST. JOHN'S, BELVEDERE.

Nuns, 5; orphans, 61.

DIOCESE OF HARBOR GRACE.

The right rev. John Dalton, D.D., lord bishop of Harbor Grace; rev. J. Walsh, C.C.

French Shore.—Served annually by two priests from France.
Carbonear.—Rev. John O'Connor, C.C.
Northern Bay.—Very rev. Bernard Duffy, P.P., V.G.
King's Cove.—Rev. Matthew Scanlan, P.P.
Bonavista.—Rev. J. Brown, C.C.
Tilton Harbor.—Rev. Patrick Ward, P.P.
Bay-de-Verds.—(Vacant).

Presentation Convents in the Diocese of Harbor Grace, two; one at Harbor Grace and one at Carbonear.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

The rev. Donald McRae, St. Andrew's Church, St. John's.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.

The rev. Moses Harvey, St. John's.
The rev. Alexander Ross, Harbor Grace.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

The rev. J. S. Peach, chairman of the District. Rev. Jas. Dove, secretary.

St. John's.—Rev. Paul Prestwood, rev. C Ladner, rev. A. Nightingale, supernumerary.
Harbor Grace,—Rev. James Dove.
Carbonear.—Rev. J. Winterbotham, rev. J. Goodison.
Brigus.—Rev. Thomas Harris.
Port-de-Grave.—Rev. Joseph Pascoe.
Black Head.—Rev. John S. Peach.
Island Cove.—Rev. W. E. Shenstone.
Old Perlican.—Rev. John Waterhouse.
Hants Harbor.—Rev. Joseph Sutcliffe.
Trinity.—Rev. Joseph Gaetz.
Bonavista.—Rev. Charles Comben, rev. Jabez Rogers.
Twillingate.—Rev. James A. Duke.
Burin.—Rev. S. T. Teed.
Grand Bank.—Rev. John S. Phinney.

MISSIONS OF CONFERENCE.

Labrador.—Supplied in summer by rev. J. Goodison.
Petites.—Rev. John Pike.
Channel.—Rev. T. D. Hart.
Exploits, Burnt Island.—Rev. A. W. Turner.
Fogo and Change Island.—Rev. Thomas Fox.
Greenspond.—rev. J. Allen.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The rev. Charles Pedley, Queen's Road Chapel, St John's.

BAPTIST CHURCH,—(Vacant.)

LAYMEN LICENSED TO CELEBRATE MARRIAGE.

Charles Harris, Muddy Hole. George Goodridge, Labrador.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Walter Grieve, president; John Bowring, Stephen Rendell, vice-presidents; Ewen Stabb, secretary and treasurer.
Hon. P. G. Tessier, hon. Nicholas Stabb, hon. James S. Clift, Edmund Tucker, Gustave Ehlers, Henry K. Dickinson, Robert Alexander, Robert L. Muir, Frederick J. Wyatt.

QUEEN'S PRINTER.

John Collier Withers.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

St. John's—Hon. George H. Emerson, hon. Hugh W. Hoyles, Robert Prowse, George F. Bown, Frederick B. T. Carter, Robert R. W. Lilly, hon. Edward Morris, George J. Hogsett, William H. Mare, John Little, Samuel G. Archibald, Matthew W. Walbank, Thomas J. Kough, William V. Whiteway, hon. Nicholas Stabb, Matthew H. Warren, hon. Robert J. Pinsent, D. W. Prowse, Richard B. Holden.

Outports—Harbor Grace—John Hayward, Andrew Drysdale, Henry A. Clift, Lewis W. Emerson. Carbonear—Henry C. Watts. Twillingate—John Peyton. Burin—William Hooper, Francis Berteau. Brigus—William S. Mills. Bay Roberts—George W. B. Hierlihy. Lamaline—Clement Benning.

FOREIGN CONSULATES.

United States of America—Convers O. Leach, consul for Newfoundland.

Kingdom of Spain—Don Hipolito de Uriate, consul for Newfoundland; vice-consuls—Charles F. Ancell, St. John's; T. Harrison Ridley, Harbor Grace; consular agents—John Peyton, Twillingate; James L. Noonan, Greenspond; Israel McNeil, Cape Charles; Nicholas Payne, Dead Island; William Junott, Long Island; Dr. Hay Findlater, Fogo: Gilbert Humphrey Cole, Trinity.

Kingdom of Portugal—Charles F. Bennett, consul general for Newfoundland; vice-consuls—Charles T. Bennett, St. John's; John Munn, Harbor Grace: William Hooper, Burin; R. F. Sweetland, Placentia; Charles Edmonds, Twillingate.

Kingdom of Prussia—Robert Prowse, consul for St. John's; D. W. Prowse, consular agent.

Hamburgh—Robert Prowse, consul; D. W. Prowse, consular agent.

Empire of France—J. C. Toussaint, vice-consul for Newfoundland.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Commanding the troops, lieut. col. R. B. McCrea, Royal Artillery

Garrison Staff.—Acting fort adjutant, lieut. W. Gillmor.

Acting Garrison Chaplains.—Episcopalian, J. M. Wood; Roman Catholic, J. O'Donnell.

Garrison Sergt. Major and Staff Clerk.—M. Gilligan.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Lieut. col. R. B. McCrea, commanding. No. 8 battery, 10th brigade—capt. C. Wright; lieuts. D. N. Taylor, H. M. Prother; asst. surg. K. Rickards. District clerk—Serg. G. Scarlett.

DETACHMENT ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES.

Lieut. col. R. M. Moffatt, commanding. Capts. A. Gibson, A. S. Quill; lieuts, J. F. A. Dunn, W. Cavanagh, T. H. S. Donovan; ensign, C. C. Smyth; acting paymaster, W. Cavanagh; asst. surg. regimental hospital, L. O. Patterson.

MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

Assistant superintendent of stores and acting barrack master, J. Tunbridge. Established clerk, N. Hanmer. Barrack sergeants, H. Hawkins, P. O'Connor. Storehouse-man, F. Scott. Warder, W. Hammond. Wharfinger, (Queen's Wharf,) W. Francis. Office messenger, A. Devanna.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Assistant commissary general, — Moore. Temporary clerk, C. P. Withell. Assistant store-keeper and issuer, J. Devlin. Office messenger, ————.

ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Commanding Royal Engineers, capt. T. A. L. Murray. Attached to Engineer Office and Department—Clerk of works, William Pearse. Engineer clerk, (temporary) L. Hanmer. Office messenger, G. Clarke.
Morning, noon, and evening guns are fired daily from Queen's Battery, as also an alarm gun on occasion of fire in town; Fort Amherst fires fog guns every hour, when necessary, as also two guns for vessels when in distress at sea.

NEWFOUNDLAND RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Commander-in-Chief—His excellency sir A. Bannerman, knight, governor, &c., &c.

Deputy-assistant-adjutant-general—Captain W. J. Coen, unattached.

SAINT JOHN'S.

No. 1 (Prince of Wales') Vol. Rifle Company—Capt. Stephen Rendell; lieut. H. K. Dickinson; ensign, N. Mudge; surgeon, Jas. N. Fraser, M.D.

No. 2 (Queen's) Vol. Rifle Company—Capt. M. W. Walbank; lieut. T. R. Smith; ensign, J. B. McLea; surgeon, W. C. Simms, M.D.

No. 3 (Victoria) Vol. Rifle Company—Capt. W. B. Bowring; lieut. R. Dicks; ensign, C. Rankin.

No. 4 (Terra Nova) Vol. Rifle Company—Capt H. Renouf; lieut. J. T. Barron; ensign, R. J. Parsons, jun.

CONCEPTION BAY.

No. 1 (Harbor Grace) Vol. Rifle Company—Capt. J. Hayward; lieut. H. T. Moore; ensign, R. S. Munn.

NAVAL.

Commander-in-chief on the West India and North American Station. ————.

Royal Naval Dockyard, South Side, St. John's.

TARIFF OF DUTIES.

Articles.	Sterling. £ s. d.
Ale, porter, cider, and perry, viz:	
In bottles, dozen of 2 gallons	0 1 0
In casks, gallon	0 0 4
Bacon, hams, smoked beef and sausages—the cwt.	0 8 3
Beef, salted and cured—the barrel of 200 lbs. and 10 per cent. thereon.	0 2 0 }
Biscuit or bread—the cwt. and 10 per cent. thereon.	0 0 3 }
Butter—the cwt. and 10 per cent. thereon.	0 3 0 }
Cheese—the cwt.	0 5 6
Chocolate and cocoa—the lb. and 10 per cent. thereon.	0 0 1 }
Cigars—the M.	0 11 0
Coffee—the lb. and 10 per cent. thereon.	0 0 1 }
Feathers and feather beds—the lb. and 10 per cent. thereon.	0 0 1 }
Flour—the brl. and 10 per cent. thereon.	0 1 6 }
Fruits, dried—the lb.	0 0 1½
Fruits, other descriptions—the £100	11 0 0
Confectionery—the cwt.	0 13 9
Packages in which dry goods are imported, 11 per cent. ad valorem.	
Molasses—the gallon	0 0 2½
Oatmeal and India meal—the brl. and 10 per cent. thereon.	0 0 6 }
Pork—the brl of 200 lbs. and 10 per cent. thereon.	0 3 0 }
Salt—the ton	0 0 6
Shooks and staves, manufactured or dressed—the £100	11 0 0
Spirits—Brandy, gin, whiskey, or other spirits not herein defined or enumerated, and not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof—the gallon	0 5 0
Cordial, shrub and other spirits, being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid—the gallon	0 3 0
Rum not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof—the gallon	0 2 6
Sugar—Loaf and refined—the cwt. and 10 per cent. thereon.	0 12 0 }
Unrefined—the cwt.	0 8 3
Bastard—the cwt.	0 10 0
Souchong, congou and bohea tea—the lb.	0 0 4
All other teas—the lb	0 0 5
Tobacco—manufactured and leaf—the lb. and 10 per cent. thereon.	0 0 3 }
Tobacco stems—the cwt. and 10 per cent. thereon.	0 2 0 }
Vinegar—the gallon and 10 per cent. thereon.	0 0 3 }
Wines of all kinds—In bottles (except claret)—the gallon	0 6 0
Port, madeira, hock, burgundy, in wood or other vessels, not being bottles—the gallon	0 5 0
Sherry—12½ per cent. ad valorem—and the gallon	0 3 0
Claret—in wood or bottles—the gallon and 12½ per cent. ad valorem.	0 2 6 }
All other wines—the gallon and 12½ per cent. ad valorem.	0 0 6 }
Anchors, barley and oats, canvas, cordage, and cables, copper and composition, metal for ships, viz:—sheathing, bar, bolt, and nails; corks and corkwood, fishing tackle, indian corn, iron, viz;—bar, bolt, sheathing and sheet, wrought nails; medicines, oakum, pease, pitch, tar, turpentine and rosin, poultry and fresh meats the £100	5 10 0
Goods, wares and merchandise, not otherwise enumerated, described or charged with duty in this act, and not otherwise exempt—the £100	11 0 0
Fish—salted, dried or pickled, for every cwt. imported	0 5 6

LOCAL DISTILLATION.

Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof—the gallon	0 1 8
Brandy, gin, or other spirits, not herein defined or enumerated, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof—the gallon	0 2 0

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

Printing presses, printing paper, (Royal and Demy) types, and all other printing materials.
Printed books, pamphlets, maps and charts.
Coin and bullion.
Hemp, flax, tow.
Plants, trees and shrubs.
Specimens illustrative of natural history.
Works of Art:—Engravings, paintings, statuary, and all other articles imported for religious purposes, and not intended for sale.
Manures of all kinds.
Arms, clothing, and provisions for Her Majesty's land and sea forces.
Passengers' baggage, household furniture, and working tools and implements used and in the use of persons arriving in this Island.
Refuse of rice.
Seeds for Agricultural purposes.
Vegetables of all sorts.
Animals of all kinds.
Articles of every description imported for the use of the governor.
Donations of clothing specially imported for distribution gratuitously by any charitable society.
Cotton yarn, pig iron, coke.
Materials for sheathing the bottoms of vessels, such as zinc, copper and metal, together with nails, paper or felt, which may be used under the same, shall be free and exempt from duty when imported in the vessel on which it is intended to be used, and entered as ship's stores; such sheathing and materials to be so used before the ship again leaves port, or the same to be entered for duty in the ordinary way.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds.
Animals of all kinds.
Fresh, smoked, and salted meats.
Cotton wool, seeds and vegetables.
Undried fruits, dried fruits.
Fish of all kinds.
Products of fish, and all other creatures living in the water.
Poultry, eggs.

Hides, furs, skins or tails—undressed.
Stone or marble, in its crude or unwrought state; slate.
Butter, cheese, tallow, lard.
Horns, manures.
Ores of metals of all kinds; coal.
Pitch, tar, turpentine; ashes.
Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed—unmanufactured in whole or in part.
Firewood, plants, shrubs and trees.
Pelts, wool; fish oil.
Rice, broom corn and bark.
Gypsum—ground or unground.
Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones.
Dye stuffs.
Flax, hemp, tow—unmanufactured.
Unmanufactured tobacco; rags.

So long as the said treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America shall remain in force in this island.

And similar articles, being the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United Kingdom, British North American Provinces, or of the island of Prince Edward, or the Channel Islands, shall be admitted duty free, notwithstanding any law to the contrary.

All yachts sailing under warrant of the Lords of the Admiralty, or belonging to the Royal Yacht Club, shall be exempted, on view of the said warrant, from payment of all local duties whatsoever.

ABSTRACT FROM NEWFOUNDLAND CENSUS OF 1857.

Names of Districts.	Number of Inhabitants.	No. of Males.	No. of Females.	No. of various religious denominations.						
				Church of England.	Catholics.	Wesleyans.	Kirk of Scotland.	Free Kirk.	Congregationalists.	Other denominations.
St. John's, East	17,352	8,757	3,595	3,493	11,867	1,303	208	256	225	
St. John's, West	13,124	6,701	6,423	2,162	10,033	579	82	169	92	7
Harbor Maine (Conception Bay)	5,386	2,789	2,597	1,160	4,153	71	2			
Port-de-Grave, " ..	6,489	3,349	3,140	2,726	1,637	2,112	1	.....	13	
Harbor Grace, " ..	10,067	5,285	4,782	5,490	3,390	1,112	2	73		
Carbonear, " ..	5,233	2,675	2,558	791	2,582	1,859	.....	1		
Bay-de-Verds, " ..	6,221	3,274	2,947	446	1,583	4,191	.....	1		
Trinity Bay	10,736	5,618	5,118	6,016	1,253	3,460	.....	4	2	1
Bonavista	8,850	4,705	4,145	5,714	2,030	1,083	.....	9	14	
Twillingate and Fogo	9,717	5,167	4,550	6,232	1,442	2,036	.....	7		
Ferryland	5,228	2,776	2,452	127	5,093	8				
Placentia and St. Mary's	8,334	4,434	3,900	966	7,156	208	4			
Burin	5,529	3,005	2,524	1,356	2,354	1,810	1	.....	1	7
Fortune Bay	3,492	1,994	1,499	2,787	647	30	.....	.....	.....	29
Burgeo and La Poile	3,545	1,961	1,584	3,172	89	282	2			
Totals	119,304	62,490	56,814	42,638	55,309	20,144	302	520	347	44
French Shore	3,334	1,778	1,556	1,647	1,586	85	.....	16		

The census of the Labrador was cursorily taken by the late superintendent of fisheries (James L. Prendergast), in 1856 and 1857, but it is not sufficiently correct or full to form a part of the foregoing returns. The number of permanent residents, as given by that gentleman, from L'Anse Sablon to Sandwich Bay, both inclusive, including Belle Isle, is 1650, of whom 1331 are Protestants, and 319 Catholics.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

The first newspaper, the *Royal Gazette*, was commenced in 1806, on the representation of the magistrates, merchants, and principal inhabitants, that such a publication would be useful, and the offer of John Ryan to conduct it. Permission was granted by the Governor to establish a printing office, and to issue a weekly newspaper, "provided he shall give bond in the Court of Sessions for £200 stg., with good securities, that previous to the printing of each number of the said paper, he shall submit the perusal of the proposed contents thereof to the magistrates in the Court of Sessions, and not insert in the said paper any matter, which, in their opinion, or in the opinion of the Governor for the time being, may tend to disturb the peace of His Majesty's subjects."

ST. JOHN'S.

Royal Gazette.—Every Tuesday; at 20s. per annnm.
Daily News and Day Book.—Daily (except Sundays); at 20s. per annum.
Newfoundlander.—Mondays and Thursdays; at 20s. per annum.
Newfoundland Express.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; at 20s. per annum.
Public Ledger.—Tuesdays and Fridays; at 30s. per annum.
Times.—Wednesdays and Saturdays; at 20s. per ann.
Courier.—Wednesdays & Saturdays; at 20s. per ann.
Patriot.—Tuesdays; at 25s. per annum.
Record.—Saturdays; at 20s. per annum.
Telegraph.—Wednesdays; at 12s. 6d. per annum.
Commercial Journal.—Published at the departure of every Halifax mail steamer.

HARBOR GRACE.

Standard.—Wednesdays; at 20s. per annum.

MINES.

There are several parties working mines of copper and lead in the island. Enterprise is now strongly manifested in this direction; but no thorough survey of the Colony has yet been made, and until this is done it is impossible to form an opinion of its mineralogical resources. A geological and mineralogical survey will probably be commenced in the summer of 1864.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph company has its terminus at St. John's, and there are several branch lines in connection with it in the island.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

A mail steamer, under contract with the British government, runs fortnightly for 8 months, and monthly the other 4, viz: January, February, March and April, between St. John's and Halifax, to meet the Cunard line at Halifax. The steamers of the North Atlantic Royal Mail Steamship Co. also call off the harbor of St. John's, for mails and passengers. A mail coastal steamer, subsidized by the Colony, plies along the coast, and a second in Conception Bay.

CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The coins current in the Colony are British money, and American half and quarter dollars, with a small quantity of American gold coin; also, Spanish silver pieces, of 1s. 3d. and 1s. in value. An act was passed during the last session of the legislature for regulating the currency. The weights and measures are according to the standard of England, as prescribed by the Colonial act, 4th Wm. IV., cap. 7.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

No distinction is made between the members of the medical profession. The following are those now practising:

St. John's.—Drs. Rochefort, McKen, Stabb, Crowdy, Simm, Renouf, Frazer, Bunting, and Shea.

Harbor Grace.—Drs. Dow and Allan; Dr. Birni, Carbonear.

PATENTS.

Patents are granted for useful inventions, under a Colonial Act, 19th Vic., cap. 19. The fees on a patent are £7 stg.

ST. JOHN'S—NEWFOUNDLAND.

ST. JOHN'S, the capital of the island, is the only town of any considerable size. It is not incorporated. The population in 1857 was 24,851. Harbor Grace and Carbonear are the two next in size, and contained in 1857, 5,095, and 4,808 inhabitants, respectively. There are several fire companies in St. John's, and one in Harbor Grace. The bells are rung, and two guns fired from Signal Hill when a fire is perceived to have broken out. Since the introduction of water into St. John's on a large scale, and the establishment of a more efficient system of fire companies, fires of large extent have not occurred. St. John's has several times been partially destroyed by fire. The last occasion was in 1844, when the loss exceeded £1,000,000 cy. The business part of the town is now built of brick and stone, and an abundant supply of water has been provided, at a cost of £90,000. The supply is obtained from a lake 400 feet above the town, giving such a pressure as to extinguish a fire in a few minutes. Harbor Grace has also been supplied with water from a source over 200 feet above the town, at a cost of £15,000.

In the Press, and will shortly appear:

1812;

THE WAR AND ITS MORAL,

A CANADIAN CHRONICLE,

BY WILLIAM F. COFFIN, ESQ.,

Late Sheriff of the District of Montreal; Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff, Active Force, Canada.

Two Vols. Octavo,--Price $1 per vol.

MONTREAL, February, 1864. JOHN LOVELL, PUBLISHER.

CHRONICLE OF EVENTS.

1862.

January 1*st*—The Archbishop of Paris compliments the French Emperor in the name of the Clergy. Napoleon replies, that the French Clergy, so eminent for their virtue and piety, who "know that they must render unto God that which is God's, and to Cæsar that which is Cæsar's," may count upon his protection and lively sympathy.—Battle on Port Royal Island, between the Confederates and Gen. Stevens' Brigade. —Fort Pickens opened fire on the Confederate works at Pensacola. The town of Warrenton was set on fire, and kept burning all night.

2*nd*—Mason and Slidell, with their secretaries, are released from Fort Warren, and placed on board the English gunboat *Rinaldo*.

3*rd*—The Federals take possession of Big Bethel.

4*th*—False report in Montreal of the loss of the *Parana*, with British troops for Canada.—Gen. Jackson, with a force of Confederates, drives back the Federals who were guarding the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and destroys part of the track.

5*th*—Garibaldi accepts the Presidency of the Rifle Association of Genoa, and advises the members, in a letter, to hasten to prepare themselves to take up arms, for the moment was approaching when they would have to give fresh proofs of their valor.—British squadron arrives at Vera Cruz.—Guard mounts at Victoria Bridge.

6*th*—The *Parana*, with British troops on board, is reported at Sydney.

7*th*—Riot at Carbonear, Newfoundland; several persons shot.—French and Spanish squadrons arrive at Vera Cruz.—Griffintown, Montreal, partially flooded.

8*th*—The news of the surrender of Slidell and Mason reaches England.—Consols 92⅛.

9*th*—Death of Town Major Macdonald, at Montreal. —The *Cleopatra* arrives at Halifax with troops from England.—Montreal Bank stock 111¾.

10*th*—Senators Polk and Johnson are expelled the United States Senate, on the charge of treason, by constitutional vote.—Death of Samuel Colt, famous in connection with revolving fire-arms.—The allies in Mexico issue a proclamation, stating the object of the expedition, and the claims which they wished to be satisfied.—Brown convicted at Toronto of the murder of Mr. Hogan, M.P.P.

11*th*—Departure of the Burnside expedition from Fortress Monroe for North Carolina. The expedition consisted of over 100 vessels, and 15,000 troops.—Lord Lyons remonstrates with Mr. Seward respecting the Stone blockade.

13*th*—Secretary Cameron is succeeded by Mr. Stanton in the Federal war department.

14*th*—Extraordinary shove of the ice in the St. Lawrence; the Lower Lachine road was covered and many fields flooded.

16*th*—Breaking of the beam overhanging the shaft of the New Hartley Colliery, near Newcastle, England; 204 men and boys lose their lives by suffocation. £70,000 was raised within a few weeks for the relief of the survivors.—Specie payments suspended in Ohio, by Act of the Legislature.—Montreal Bank stock 110 to 110½.

17*th*—Mr. Simon Cameron, the ex-secretary of war, is confirmed by the Senate as United States Minister to Russia.—Consols 93½.

18*th*—Public meeting in Montreal to express sympathy with Her Majesty on the death of Prince Albert. —Gold at New York 102.

19*th*—Battle at Somerset, Ky. The Confederates were defeated and retired across the Cumberland River. One of their generals, Zollicoffer, was killed.

21*st*—Fire at the Toronto Jail.—Earl Russell informs a Liverpool deputation that he has protested against the Stone blockade of Charleston.

22*nd*—Second stone fleet sunk in Charleston Harbor.

23*rd*—Earl Russell replies to the despatch in which Mr. Seward announced the surrender of Slidell and Mason. His Lordship, while differing from Mr. Seward's views, says that Great Britain accepts the reparation made.

24*th*—Rev. Dr. Dwight is killed by a railway accident between Troy and Bennington.

26*th*—The Burnside expedition passed through Hatteras Inlet, N. C., after having encountered a very severe storm, during which several vessels had been wrecked and disabled.—Great fire in New York; loss half a million dollars.—Great snow storm in Lower Canada; railway lines blocked up.

27*th*—Two commissioners were appointed to visit the South and provide for the comfort of the Federal prisoners. The Confederates refused to receive them.

29*th*—Mason and Slidell arrive at Southampton, and are coldly received by the English.

30*th*—A judicial inquiry, at London, occupying about 30 days, before the Master in Lunacy, Mr. Warren, was closed, the jury finding that the party concerned, W. F. Windham, was capable of managing his own affairs.— Formation of the British American Association, at a meeting held in the city of London, England.—Ericsson's new patent gunboat (Monitor) is launched at Green Point, L. I.—The Paris Moniteur publishes M. Fould's Budget. His estimates for 1863 exceed those of 1862 by £2,800,000.

31*st*—Proclamation by the Queen against either of the American belligerents using any British seaport, especially those of the West Indies, for warlike purposes. Her Majesty also declares her determination to remain neutral in the struggle.—The Confederate Government pass an ordinance, authorizing the seizure of all saltpetre within the Confederacy, allowing the holders 40 cents per pound.

February 1*st*—Direct telegraphing established between Salt Lake City and New York.—The Paris *Moniteur* recommends a foreign Prince for Mexico.— Public announcement in Canada of the formation of a Commission on the Militia of the Province—First detachment of Grenadier Guards arrives in Montreal from Rivière du Loup.

3*rd*—The Federal Government decides that the crews of the captured privateers are to be considered prisoners of war.

4*th*—An energetic appeal to re-enlist was made by the Confederate Generals to those of their troops whose time was about to expire.—Report from Vienna that the Arch-Duke Maximilian accepts the Crown of Mexico.—Departure of the Confederate war-steamer *Nashville* from Southampton, followed next day by the Federal *Tuscarora*.—A testimonial is presented to Mr. Milner Gibson, at a breakfast in Freemason's Hall, London, by the friends of the freedom of the press, in acknowledgment of his services in promoting the repeal of the taxes on knowledge.—Troops from England continue to arrive in Montreal.

5*th*—Senator Bright, from Indiana, is expelled from the U. S. Senate, for alleged complicity with the enemies of the United States.

6*th*—The British Parliament meets.—The first detachment of Scots Fusilier Guar dsarrives in Montreal, *via* Rivière du Loup.—By published report, the number of arrests in Montreal during 1861 was 7,802.—The small Treasury note bill, for the issue of legal-tender notes not bearing interest, to the amount of $150,000,000, passes the House of Representatives, by 93 against 59.— Fort Henry, Tennessee, is captured by Flag-officer Foote's fleet of seven gunboats.

7*th*—The Confederates on Roanoke Island are attacked by the gunboats of the Burnside expedition under Flag-officer Goldsborough.—Gold at New York 103¾.— Montreal Bank stock 112½ to 112¼.

8*th*—Roanoke Island is captured by the Federals.— Gen. Hunter declares martial law over all the State of Kansas.

9*th*—Gen. Stone is arrested by order of the Provost Marshal, and sent to Fort Lafayette, for alleged treason in connection with the battle at Ball's Bluff.

10*th*—Breaking up of a gang of burglars at Montreal.

11*th*—Elizabeth City, N.C., is taken by the Federals.

12*th*—Messrs. Beaudry and Rodier are proposed as candidates for the Mayoralty, at Montreal.—The Prince of Wales visits the Emperor of Austria at Vienna.—Commencement of the contest for the possession of Fort Donelson, Tennessee, by 40,000 Federals, under Gen. Grant.—The city of Edenton, N.C., is taken by the Federals.—Annual meeting at Montreal of the Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company; receipts during the year, $213,706; expenditure $123,247.

13*th*—Attack upon Fort Donelson is commenced.—The Federals take possession of Springfield, Mo., which had been evacuated by the Confederates.

14*th*—The attack upon Fort Donelson is continued during the whole day.—The Federals occupy Bowling Green, which had been evacuated by the Confederates.

15*th*—Earl Russell writes to Lord Lyons that the blockade is effectual enough to be respected.—The outer works at Fort Donelson are stormed.

16*th*—Fort Donelson is surrendered to the Federals, part of the Confederate garrison having withdrawn during the night. Confederate loss 231 killed; 1,007 wounded, and 13,829 prisoners. Federal loss: 446 killed; 1,735 wounded, and 150 prisoners.

17*th*—The Washington Secretary of State suspends the right of American citizens to obtain passports to visit foreign countries.—Supplementary estimate of £973,000 for war expenses in the Trent affair, carried in the House of Commons.

18*th*—The first regular Congress of the Confederate States of America assembles in Richmond, Va., and commences its first Session; 13 of the Slave-holding States are represented, the other two—Maryland and Delaware—not having representatives present.—Montreal Bank stock 114.—Gold at New York 103¼.

19*th*—The Confederate congress elects Jefferson Davis as President, and Alex. H. Stephens as Vice-President.—Fifty lives lost by an explosion of gas in the Cethin coal pit, Merthyr Tydvil.

20*th*—The Railway tracks in Canada are blocked up by snow-storms.—The International Exhibition Building insured by the contractors for the sum of £400,000, at a cost of £3,300.

21*st*—William Gordon, convicted of taking negroes from the coast of Africa for the purpose of selling them into slavery, is hanged at New York. This was the first instance of capital punishment for slavetrading within 40 years.—Battle near Fort Craig, New Mexico.

22*nd*—Anniversary of the birth-day of George Washington is celebrated.—The Confederate President and Vice-President are inaugurated at Richmond.

23*rd*—Capitulation to the Greek government of the insurgents, who for some time had held possession of the citadel of Nauplia.—Mr Joseph Papin, attorney of the Corporation of Montreal, and ex-member of Parliament, dies at L'Assomption.—Nashville, the capital of Tennessee, is surrendered by the Confederates.

24*th*—In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston informed the Speaker that a breach of privilege had been committed by Mr. O'Donoghue, the member for Tipperary, who had sent a hostile message to Sir Robert Peel, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, on account of expressions made use of by Sir Robert Peel in the debate of the previous night. After some explanations had passed, the member for Tipperary gave an assurance to the House that the matter would be carried no further.—Lord Clarence Paget brought forward the Navy estimates, which amounted for the year 1862-3 to £11,794,305, the number of men and boys being 76,000. The Naval Reserve numbered 10,100. The vote for wages was £3,078,121.

February 25*th*—The whole of the line of Railway from Portland to Riviere du Loup is temporarily obstructed by violent snow storms and drifts.

26*th*—Pres. Lincoln's order took effect, by which military possession was taken of all the telegraph lines, and all intelligence of certain movements of the army was prohibited from passing over the wires. Newspapers were ordered not to publish military news unauthorized, under pain of partial suppression.

27*th*—Roads in Canada are still blocked up.—Montreal Bank stock 115½.

28*th*—Mr. J. L. Beaudry is elected Mayor of Montreal by a majority of 339 over Mr. C. S. Rodier.—In the House of Lords, Earl Russell stated that he had remonstrated against the Stone blockade, and had been assured that no more stones would be sunk.—Fast day in the Confederate States.

March 1*st*—The Earl of Elgin arrived at Calcutta to succeed Earl Canning as Governor General of India. His lordship was installed on the 12th.

2*nd*—The Federals regain the control of the coast of Georgia.

3*rd*—The Confederates evacuate Columbus, Ky.—56 deaths registered at Montreal during the preceding week.

4*th*—In the House of Commons a resolution is passed that the colonies which have the right of self-government, ought to assist in their own external defence.

5*th*—Gen. Beauregard assumes command of the Confederate army in the Valley of the Mississippi.—Explosion of a Mexican powder magazine near Orizaba.

6*th*—President Lincoln, in a message to the Federal Congress, recommends a plan for co-operation with Slave States, by means of pecuniary compensation for the gradual emancipation of slaves.—Commencement of the battle of Pea Ridge.—Sheriff Boston, of Montreal, died at Thornberry, aged 75.—Canadian Railways blocked up.

7*th*—The battle of Pea Ridge is continued all day.—The Federals occupy Leesburg, Virginia.

8*th*—Fire at Quebec at the residence of the Governor General.—The Federal army of the Potomac was by general order divided into five army corps.—The *Merrimac*, Confederate iron-clad war steamer, assisted by gunboats, attacked the Federal blockading fleet off Newport News, and disabled and sank several vessels.

9*th*—The *Monitor*, Ericsson's newly invented steam floating battery, arrived during the night, and was attacked by the *Merrimac*, but, after a severe conflict, the latter retired.

10*th*—James Brown hanged at Toronto for the murder of Sheridan Hogan, M.P.P.—Manassas evacuated by the Confederates.—In the House of Lords, Earl Russell said that the British government held the blockade of the Southern ports to be efficient, and had respected it accordingly. He owned he looked forward hopefully to the time when 4,000,000 men would obtain their freedom without injury to their masters.

11*th*—Gen. McClellan, having resigned the general control of the armies of the United States, is placed in command of the army of the Potomac.—The Federals occupy the city of St. Augustine, Fla.

12*th*—Meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce to consider the subject of Harbor defence.

13*th*—New Madrid, Mo., is evacuated by the Confederates.—Montreal Bank stock 115½.

14*th*—The city of Newbern, North Carolina, is captured by the Federals under Gen. Burnside.

15*th*—The Queen laid the first stone of a mausoleum in Frogmore Gardens, intended to receive the remains of the late Prince Consort.—Mr. A. M. Delisle is appointed Sheriff of Montreal in the room of Mr. John Boston, deceased.

16*th*—Flag-officer Foote, U. S. Navy, opens the attack upon Island No. 10, in the Mississippi river, with his fleet of gunboats and mortar-boats.—Gold at New York 101½.

17*th*—The Confederate steamer *Nashville* ran the blockade at Beaufort, N.C., and escaped.—The editor of the Washington *Chronicle* is arrested for publishing war news.

20*th*—The first session of the 7th Parliament of Canada was opened by the Governor General at Quebec. On motion of Sir E. P. Taché, seconded by Hon. Malcolm Cameron, Sir A. N. McNab was appointed Speaker of the Legislative Council; yeas 26, nays 23. Hon. Mr. Turcotte, member for Three Rivers, was appointed Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

21*st*—Garibaldi is received with enthusiasm at Milan, the city being illuminated, and the people shouting "Rome and Venice."—The new Cabinet of the Confederate States is confirmed by the Senate.

23*rd*—Battle of Winchester Heights between Gen. Shields and Gen. Jackson. Considerable loss on both sides; the Confederates retreat.

26*th*—Mr. Peabody gives £150,000 for the benefit of the London poor.

27*th*—The Prince of Wales at Cairo. (He subsequently visited Jerusalem, Hebron, the cave of Machpelah, and other places of interest in the Holy Land.)—Montreal Bank stock 116½.—Great fire at Kingston, Jamaica; 45 buildings destroyed.

29*th*—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, Patrick Lane is tried for the murder of his wife at St. Johns, C. E. The prisoner is defended by Hon. Mr. McGee, and a verdict of "not guilty" returned, Lane being insane when the act was committed.

31*st*—Union City, Tennessee, is captured by the Federals.—The Canadian Legislative Council waits upon the Governor with an address voted by the House in answer to the Speech. The debate on the address in reply to the Speech is still going on in the Assembly.

April 1*st*—The attack upon Island No. 10 is continued.—Mr. Russell, of the *London Times*, who had ob-

tained leave from Gen. McClellan to accompany his army to the Peninsula, is obliged to return ashore from the transport, in consequence of certain orders issued by Mr. Stanton. Mr. Russell soon afterwards returned to England.

2*nd*—Thomas Miles, a sailor, is found guilty at Montreal of the murder of another seaman named Allison. (The sentence of death was subsequently commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life)—Gen. McClellan arrives at Fortress Monroe, and takes command of the army of the Potomac, recently transported to the York Peninsula.—Death at Portland of Mr. Little, President of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company.

3*rd*—Ferry boats began running between Prescott and Ogdensburgh.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone made his financial statement, in which he estimated the revenue for the coming year at £70,190,000, and the expenditure at £70,040,000, and proposed to reduce the four scales on wine to two scales, to abolish the hop-duties, and to substitute for them brewing licenses. The resolutions embodying these changes were adopted by the House.—The bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia passed the United States Senate by a vote of 29 to 14.

4*th*—Address in reply to the Governor's Speech is adopted in the Canadian Assembly.

5*th*—An advance detachment of the army of the Potomac began an attack upon the Confederate works before Yorktown, Va.

6*th*—First day of the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. The Federals, under Gen. Grant, were driven back to the river with great slaughter; the fire of two gunboats saved them from total defeat.

7*th*—The battle of Shiloh was renewed, and concluded. Official report of Federal losses, during the two days, 1614 killed, 7721 wounded, and 3963 prisoners and missing; total, 13,298.—Annual meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, at which the report of the Council is read. The total imports of the Province of Canada for 1861 were $39,750,161, and the total entries at the Port of Montreal $19,595,850, or nearly half the whole imports of Canada. Duties paid on all the imports into the Province in 1861, $4,768,192, of which $2,391,819, or more than one-half the total amount, was collected at the Port of Montreal.—In the Canadian Legislative Council and Assembly, addresses of condolence with the Queen on the death of the Prince Consort, are concurred in.—Island No. 10 is surrendered by the Confederates after an attack and bombardment lasting 23 days.

8*th*—The U. S. National Tax Bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 125 to 13.

9*th*—A conference takes place between the Plenipotentiaries of England, France and Spain in Mexico. The British and Spanish Plenipotentiaries and commanders determine to withdraw from the expedition, since they see that the French intend to pursue it in a spirit opposed to the convention of London.

10*th*—The Federal batteries, under the charge of Gilmore, open the attack upon Fort Pulaski, situated at the entrance of the Savannah River, Ga.—Montreal Bank stock 118 to 119.

11*th*—Fort Pulaski is unconditionally surrendered to Gen. Hunter, after a bombardment of 30 hours.—The Confederate ram *Merrimac* again made its appearance in Hampton Roads, and captured three trading vessels.—The bill abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 93 against 39.—Huntsville, Ala., captured by the Federals.

12*th*—Gold at New York 102.

13*th*—The ice breaks up in front of Montreal.

14*th*—Commodore Foote, with his Mississippi river flotilla, opens fire upon Fort Wright, 80 miles above Memphis.

16*th*—President Lincoln signs the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

18*th*—Shove of the ice in the Richelieu river. Much damage is done to the steamers lying at Sorel.—Fredericksburg is captured by the Federals.—Attack upon Forts Jackson and St Philip commenced by the Federal fleet.

19*th*—Gen. McDowell arrives on the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg.

21*st*—Field day at Brighton; Lord Clyde reviews about 20,000 Rifle Volunteers.—The Federal troops enter Santa Fe, New Mexico. The Texans evacuated the city and moved southward.

23*rd*—Navigation opens at Montreal.—The U.S. Senate ratifies the new anti-slavery trade treaty with Great Britain.

24*th*—Hon. Mr. Galt, Finance Minister of Canada, lays his statement before Parliament; a deficit of about three million dollars in the revenue for the previous year.—The Federal fleet, under Farragut, ran the gauntlet of the forts below New Orleans.

25*th*—Fort Maçon, N. C., is bombarded, and surrenders to the Federals.—Farragut appears before the city of New Orleans, and demands its unconditional surrender.

28*th*—New Orleans, after three days' negotiation, is surrendered; the Confederate troops evacuate the city.—The Mexicans are defeated by the French troops in Mexico.

May 1*st*—Opening of the International Exhibition in London by the Duke of Cambridge and other commissioners appointed by Her Majesty.—Montreal Bank stock 119¼.

2*nd*—The Upper Canadian Attorney-General, J. A. Macdonald, moves the second reading of the Bill to reorganize the Militia.

3*rd*—The Taeping rebels in China are repulsed with great loss.

4*th*—The Confederates having evacuated Yorktown during the previous night, Gen. McClellan's army marched into the place and occupied it.—At Warsaw, numerous arrests are made among the people as they are leaving the churches.

5*th*—First day of annual Convocation at Montreal of the McGill University.—Consols 93¾ to 94.—Battle of Williamsburg.—Defeat of the French by the Mexicans near Puebla.

6*th*—Grand military entertainment in the Crystal Palace, Montreal,—first of a series of three entertainments to the troops in garrison.—Gen. McClellan took possession of Williamsburg.

7*th*—Heavy fall of snow in Lower Canada.—The Montreal Board of Trade has a meeting on the Currency question.—Gen. McClellan compels the Confederates to retire across the Chickahominy river.

8*th*—Two Federal gunboats ran past the *Merrimac*, and succeeded in ascending the James River.—Montreal Bank stock 120¼.

9*th*—Battle at Farmington, Miss.; the Federals, under Gen. Pope, retired.—Pensacola navy yard is burned by the Confederates.

10*th*.—Great fire at Troy.—The Federals, under Gen. Wool, take possession of Norfolk, Va.

11*th*—The *Merrimac* is blown up by the Confederates, in the Elizabeth River, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Federals.

12*th*—Pensacola occupied by the Federals.—Pres. Lincoln proclaims that the strict blockade maintained over the ports of New Orleans, Beaufort, N.C., and Port Royal, S.C., is to be raised after 1st June, 1862.

14*th*—In the House of Commons, the second reading of the Church Rates Abolition Bill is negatived by 287 to 286.

15*th*—Gen. Butler, at New Orleans, issues his celebrated proclamation that females insulting his troops shall be regarded and held liable to be treated as women of the town plying their vocation.

16*th*—The Confederate Conscription Act went into operation.—In the Canadian Assembly the Estimates were brought down by Hon. Mr. Galt. The amount required, exclusive of supplementary estimates, was stated to be $7,132,528.

17*th*—Repulse on the James River, of Federal gunboats attempting to pass Fort Darling.—Anniversary of the massacre of Toulouse in 1562. The Bishop of Toulouse, in an Easter Pastoral, had recommended the celebration of the day, but the French Emperor prohibited it.—Destructive fire at Quebec.

18*th*—The 1st division of Gen. McClellan's army arrives at Bottom Bridge, 15 miles from Richmond.—A Federal land and naval expedition ascends Pamunky River.

19*th*—Pres. Lincoln repudiates Gen. Hunter's emancipation proclamation, reserving such right to himself as Executive.

20*th*—Defeat of the Canadian Ministry on the Militia Bill, the motion for the second reading being lost, yeas, 54; nays, 61.—The second division of McClellan's

army arrived at New Bridge, 8 miles from Richmond, Va.

21*st*—In Canada, the Cartier (J. A.) Macdonald Ministry resign, and Hon. J. S. Macdonald, member for Cornwall, C.W., at the request of His Excellency the Governor General, undertakes to form a new Ministry.

22*nd*—Hon. Mr. Sicotte becomes the leader for Lower Canada in the new Ministry.—Gen. McClellan's army advances in force.

23*rd*—The advance of McClellan's forces occupied the segment of a circle distant at all points about 5 miles from Richmond.

24*th*—Queen Victoria's birth-day is celebrated.—The new Canadian Ministry is formed, Hon. J. S. Macdonald and Hon. Mr. Sicotte being the respective leaders for Upper and Lower Canada.—All the railroads in the Northern States were taken possession of by the President for military purposes.

25*th*—The Confederates defeat Gen. Banks' forces at Winchester.—During a debate in the House of Commons, Canada is reproached for not raising a defensive force.

26*th*—Gen. Banks retreats across the Potomac, the Confederates having continued in pursuit.

27*th*—Debate in the Canadian Parliament on the policy of the new Ministry.

29*th*—Hanover Court house captured by a Federal expedition under Gen. Porter,—Corinth, Miss., evacuated by the Confederates.—Montreal Bank stock 121.—Consols 93¼ to 93⅜.

30*th*—The Federals occupy Corinth.

31*st*—The battle of the Chickahominy, or first of the Fair Oaks, battles, is brought on by an attack of the Confederates upon the Union advance.—Little Rock occupied by the Union troops.—Gen. Banks, having been heavily reinforced, advanced again along the Shenandoah Valley.

June 1*st*—The battle of Fair Oaks, or Chickahominy, is renewed at daylight, and continued until near dark.—Federal loss 5,734 killed, wounded and missing.—Gold at New York 103½.

2*nd*—Debate in the Canadian Assembly on the Grand Trunk Reorganization Bill.

4*th*—A body of Federal troops landed on James Island, nearly opposite Charleston, S. C.

5*th*—Fort Wright, on the Mississippi, is evacuated by the Confederates.

6*th*—Surrender of Memphis to the Federals; several Confederate vessels destroyed.

7*th*—The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council confirmed the sentence of deprivation passed on the Rev. Mr. Heath for heterodox sentiments contained in his published sermons.—Extensive fire at Quebec; 120 houses destroyed.

8*th*—Battle at Cross Keys, Va., between the Federals under Gen. Fremont, and the rear of Jackson's army.—The Federal General Shields is defeated by the Confederates.

9*th*—The Parliament of Canada is prorogued.

13*th*—Federal expedition up White River, Arkansas.

14*th*—Repulse of the Federals on James Island, S. C.

16*th*—Death of Lord Canning, late Governor General of India. His remains were interred in Westminster Abbey on the 21st.

18*th*—Continued skirmishing took place before Richmond, the Confederates trying to force McClellan to give battle.

19*th*—The Bar of Upper Canada entertain Chief Justice Robinson on his retirement from the Bench.

20*th*—President Lincoln signed the Bill prohibiting slavery in the Territories.

24*th*—Gen. McClellan commenced the movement for a change of base to the banks of the James River.

25*th*—Gen. Pope takes command of the army of Virginia.—The Confederate forces under Jackson attacked M'Call's division of Union troops, and compelled the Federals to retire along the northern side of the Chickahominy.

27*th*—The Confederates renewed their attacks upon the Federal troops who were forced to recross to the southern side of the Chickahominy river, where they joined the main body of Gen. McClellan's army.

28*th*—Opening of a magnificent drinking fountain, erected in Victoria Park, in the east of London, at a cost of £5,000, by Miss Burdett Coutts.

29*th*—Battle of Peach Orchard; Federals fall back. Battle near Savage's Station: heavy loss on the part of the Federals.

30*th*—The battle of White Oak Swamp began early in the morning, and lasted nearly the whole day. The Federal forces having fallen back to James River, the gunboats opened fire on the Confederates.—The Governor General of Canada left Quebec on a tour through the Province.

July 1*st*—Lord Monck, governor general of Canada, arrived at Montreal at 3 o'clock, and was enthusiastically received.—There was a large meeting of New York Democrats at the Cooper Institute.—A call for 300,000 troops made by President Lincoln.—Stonewall Jackson reported killed.—Princess Alice of England married to Prince Louis of Hesse.—Consols 91⅝.

2*nd*—Lord Monck visited several of the public institutions of Montreal, and held a levee at the St. Lawrence Hall at two o'clock. Dined at the residence of Hon. John Rose, Q. C.—Admiral Farragut arrived before Vicksburg.

3*rd*—The garrison at Montreal reviewed by Lord Monck on Logan's farm. In the evening a dinner was given by the citizens at the St. Lawrence Hall.—Grand Duke Constantine of Russia fired at while coming out of the Warsaw theatre.—Montreal Bank stock 117.

4*th*—Lord Monck left Montreal in the evening.

5*th*—In reply to a memorial of 40 Liverpool shipowners on the subject of captures by the Federals, Lord Russell intimated that if merchants attempted to break the blockade, they must take the risk.

6*th*—Hon. W.H. Merritt, member of the Legislative Council of Canada, died. (See "Merritt" obituary notices.)

8*th*—President Lincoln visited General McClellan on James River.—Mr. Roebuck made a speech at Sheffield, England, in favor of intervention in America.

10*th*—Early in the morning, at Montreal, private John Mawn, of the 16th Regiment, shot dead serjeant Edward Quinn, of the same regiment, while the latter was in bed.—The New Brunswick and Canada Railway opened.

11*th*—Gen. Halleck appointed Commander-in-chief of the United States army.—The Coroner's jury found a verdict of guilty against private Mawn.

12*th*—The notorious Ellen McGillick arrested at Montreal on a charge of robbery.—Gold 114½.

13*th*—Murfreesboro', near Nashville, recaptured by the Confederates under Gen. Bragg.

14*th*—President Lincoln sent to congress a bill for the emancipation of the negroes, and recommended that it should be passed.—Gen. Pope addressed his army to the effect that his policy was attack, not defence; he would study the probable line of retreat of the enemy, and leave his own to take care of itself.

16*th*—Gen. Halleck, by a general order, took leave of the army of the West.

18*th*—The kingdom of Italy was recognized by Russia.—Canadian military expenditure debated in the House of Lords.—Confiscation act passed in the United States.

20*th*—Mad. Bourré, of Stanfold, cut the throats of her seven children with a razor.

22*nd*—General order from Mr. Stanton that negroes are to be employed as laborers in the Union armies.—President Lincoln wrote a letter to Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*, to the effect that he would release the slaves to preserve the Union; or would refrain from doing so to preserve the Union; the preservation of the Union being his prime duty as Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

24*th*—Requisition published, inviting Hon. L. H. Holton to allow his name to be put in nomination for Victoria Division, Canada. (Hon Mr. Holton was subsequently returned without opposition). West wing of Parliament Buildings at Toronto destroyed by fire.

25*th*—Canada reproached in the House of Commons for not raising an army to protect herself.

27*th*—The *Golden Gate* burned at sea; 180 lives lost, and more than $1,000,000.—Gold at New York 117¾. Consols 94½.

28*th*—The 290, or *Alabama*, sailed from Liverpool.—Morgan, the Guerilla Chief, returned to Livingstone from a raid in Kentucky. During a 24 days' ride with 900 men he travelled 1,000 miles, captured 17 towns, destroying the government property in them; dispersed 1,500 home guards, and paroled 1,200 regulars. He lost only 92 men.

August 1*st*—Americans opposed to the draft leave the country in considerable numbers.—Mr. Adams, American minister at London, writes to Mr. Seward that he had remonstrated with Earl Russell respecting the *Alabama*. The Earl stated that he had been unable to obtain advice owing to the illness of Sir John Harding. He was at length advised that she should be detained, but the ship was then gone.

4*th*—The Federal government call out 300,000 more men, to be drafted.—A riot occurred at Brooklyn; a factory of colored people attacked.—Gen. Butler, at New Orleans, orders an assessment on Secessionists for the relief of the poor.—Garibaldi holds a council of war at Cefala, and decides to march on Rome.

5*th*—Justice Rolland died.—Gen. Hooker moved a part of the army of the Potomac to the Malvern Hills.

6*th*—Gen. Hooker retreats from Malvern Hills.—The Confederates are repulsed at Baton Rouge.

7*th*—The Confederates drive the Federals back across the Rapidan.—The British parliament is prorogued. The Queen renewed her declaration of England's neutrality, and hoped the new treaty with the United States would put an end to the slave trade.

8*th*—Sir Allan McNab died. (*See* "McNab" *obituary notices.*)—Ratazzi announces in the Italian parliament that there had been a conflict between the royal troops and the Garibaldians.

9*th*—Battle on the Rapidan, at Cedar mountain, between Stonewall Jackson and Gen. Banks.

12*th*—The Confederates retired across the Rapidan.

14*th*—President Lincoln in a conference with a deputation of colored people, recommends them to colonize some country in which they will not be exposed to the insults of the whites.—Gen. McClellan's army breaks up from Harrison's landing.

16*th*—First stone laid of the Tail Race at the Lachine road.—Col. Corcoran, who was taken prisoner at Bull's Run, is released by the Confederates, having been detained till the men captured by the Federals on privateers should be treated as prisoners of war.—Harrison's Landing is evacuated by the Federals.

17*th*—The army of the Potomac is at Williamsburg on its return from the James River.

20*th*—Gen. Pope retreats across the Rappahannock.—Ratazzi declares in the Italian parliament that Garibaldi is in a state of rebellion.

21*st*—The Indians attack the whites in Minnesota.—A state of siege is declared in Sicily. Gen. Cugia issues a proclamation that he will put down all insurgents by force.

23*rd*—The Confederates attack Gen. Pope on the Rappahannock. Pope abandons the Rappahannock Station.

24*th*—The Confederates attack Fort Donelson.

25*th*—Garibaldi embarks at Catania, and lands at Mileto.

28*th*—Gen. McClellan takes command of the army of Virginia.

29*th*—The Federals are defeated in a second battle of Bull Run.—Garibaldi wounded and taken prisoner at Aspromonte.—Montreal Bank stock 116.

30*th*—A meeting is held at Montreal to raise a subscription for the Lancashire operatives, and $7,940 subscribed on the spot.—Second battle of Bull Run is renewed by the Confederates. After a severe contest Gen. Pope falls back to Centreville.—Gold at New York 116¼.

31*st*—Gen. Burnside evacuates Fredericksburg.

September 1*st*—Gen. Pope falls back from Centreville to the Potomac. While engaged in this movement his army is attacked in flank from Chantilly, and in opposing this attack, Generals Stevens and Kearney are killed.—The new Taxation Act in the United States comes into force.

4*th*.—Gen. McClellan takes command of the fortifications and defence of Washington.

5*th*—Gen. Pope is relieved of his command at his own request, in order that he may prefer charges against Generals Porter, Franklin and Griffin.

6*th*—The Confederates cross the Potomac into Maryland at Poolesville, and occupy Frederick.—Gold at New York 118¾.

8*th*—Meeting at Quebec to form a fund for the relief of the Lancashire operatives.

9*th*—Colonial delegates meet at Quebec on the subject of the Intercolonial railway.

10*th*—Cincinnati expects an attack by the Confederates.

11*th*—Hagerstown, Penn., occupied by the Confederates.—The mayor of Philadelphia calls for volunteers to defend the city.

12*th*—It is announced that the colonial delegates agree to accept the project of the Duke of Newcastle relative to the Intercolonial railway.

14*th*—Explosion of the Pittsburgh Arsenal; 176 persons killed.—Battle of Hagerstown heights.—Garibaldi in a letter, promises to take the first favorable opportunity to serve the cause of the North.

15*th*—Hon. C. De Bleury, advocate, Montreal, died.—Harper's Ferry surrendered to the Confederates.

16*th*—Battle of Antietam.—Harper's Ferry recovered by the Federals.

18*th*—The Confederates retreat after the battle of Antietam.

19*th*—The Confederates cross the Potomac into Virginia.

20*th*—Hon. Mr. Dorion resigns the office of Provincial Secretary in the Canadian cabinet, on account of the course determined on by the government for the furtherance of the Intercolonial railway.

21*st*—Gen. Forey arrives in Mexico, and takes command of the French army.

22*nd*—Publication of a message from President Lincoln, declaring that he will emancipate the slaves in all states that remain in rebellion on 1st January 1863.

24*th*—President Lincoln suspends by proclamation the writ of *Habeas Corpus* during the war, with respect to all persons arrested by military authority, for resisting enrolment in the army, or discouraging volunteering.—Roupell, an English ex-M.P., tried and convicted of forging his father's will.

28*th*—Baptist Church (First) at Montreal opened.

29*th*—Meeting held in London, England, to express sympathy with Garibaldi. Irish Catholics assault the speakers.—Gold at New York 122.

October 2*nd*—President Lincoln visits Gen. McClellan in camp near Harper's Ferry.

4*th*—The Federals occupy Galveston.

8*th and* 9*th*.—Battles between the Federals under Buell and the Confederates under Bragg, at Perryville. Bragg finally retreats.

10*th*—Stuart's cavalry cross the Potomac, pass through Maryland into Pennsylvania, and take possession of Chambersburgh.—The *William Molson Hall* of the McGill University, inaugurated in the afternoon, Lord Monck being present.

11*th*—Montreal Volunteer Force reviewed on Logan's farm by the governor general, Lord Monck. Presentation of colors by Lady Monck to the *Royals*, Lieut. Col. Routh.

13*th*—Great democratic election meeting at the Cooper Institute, New York. John Van Buren speaks, and reads Gen. Scott's letter to Mr. Seward, advising that the "wayward sisters" should be suffered to go in peace.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, a motion declaring the opinion of the Chamber to be in favor of recognizing the South was, after considerable discussion, withdrawn.

16*th*—The Queen and Royal Family visit Brussels.

17*th*—Mr. Peter Redpath, secretary to the Operative Relief Fund, transmits £5,000 Stg., collected in Montreal, to the lord mayor of London.

18*th*—Mr. Gladstone writes a letter stating that he is not in favor of interference in America.—Gold 130.

19*th*—King Victor Emmanuel declares an amnesty for all persons concerned in Garibaldi's last expedition.—Mr. John Hughes, of Cote des Neiges, Montreal, dies from the effects of a fly bite.

20*th*—The Montreal Corn Exchange is opened.

21*st*—Sir Hugh Brodie, the eminent physician, dies.

22*nd*—The Federals destroy the Charleston and Savannah railroad.—Rates of insurance on American bottoms are raised on account of the depredations of the *Alabama*.—Revolution in Greece. King Otho abdicates in favor of his brother.—Mr. Dillon, editor of the *Sport*, at Paris, having challenged the Marquis of Caderousse, was killed in the duel.

23*rd*—Gen. Rosencrans supersedes Gen. Buell in the command of the Federal army of the West.—Montreal Bank stock 117¼.

24*th*—Great destruction of shipping on the British coast, in consequence of violent gales.

25*th*—Battle at Pea Ridge.—French army in Mexico estimated at 20,000 men.

28*th*—Battle near Fayetteville.

30*th*—Publication of M. Drouyn de Lhuys' letter to England and Russia, proposing a joint mediation in America, from motives of humanity.—Gen. Mitchell, formerly professor of astronomy, dies of yellow fever at Port Royal.

31*st*—Private Mawn, of 16th Regt., hanged for the murder of sergeant Edward Quinn. At Port Clinton, N. Y., a hired farm servant, violates two daughters of his master; then strangles them, and hangs himself.

November 1*st*—Gold at New York rises to 130½.

3*rd*—The election in New York State results in favor of the Democrats by a large majority.

6*th*—Montreal Bank stock 117½.

7*th*—Gen. McClellan is superseded by Gen. Burnside.

9*th*—The Prince of Wales attains his majority...Gen. Meagher refuses to accept the resignations of officers who resign on account of Gen. McClellan's dismissal.

10*th*—Bayard enters Fredericksburg with his cavalry.

12*th*—Generals Halleck and Burnside determine to march on Richmond *via* Fredericksburg.

13*th*—The Federals occupy Holly Springs, Miss... Earl Russell replies to Drouyn de Lhuys, declining mediation in America...Trial of artillery at Shoeburyness, to ascertain whether the Whitworth shell, which penetrates ship armour, could be made hollow enough to hold powder sufficient for a great explosion, and whether it would penetrate at 1,000 yards. The experiment proves successful.

14*th*—Great fire at Mitchell, C.W.—The Rossin House, Toronto, destroyed by fire, and one life lost...Trial of the Iron Monitor *Passaic*. It is proved that guns can be fired in the turret.—The army of the Potomac moves from Washington in the direction of Fredericksburg. —Russia replies to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, declining intervention in America.

17*th*—The *Alabama* arrives at Martinique with the masters and crews of several captured vessels. Her crew stated that she had burned 23 vessels. The *San Jacinto* arrived the same day on the look out for the *Alabama*.

18*th*—The *Alabama* escapes from Martinique. The *San Jacinto*, which lay outside in wait for her, was not able to catch her.—Burnside's army is at Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg.

20*th*—Death of Mr. David Kinnear, senior editor and proprietor of the Montreal *Herald*. (*See* "Kinnear," *obituary notices*.)

21*st*—Gen. Burnside threatens to bombard Fredericksburg on account of shots fired thence at his troops.

22*nd*—Gen. Patterson, who commanded at Harper's Ferry at the first battle of Bull Run, is found dead in his tent.

26*th*—The Confederates attack the Federals at Newbern.

27*th*—Thanksgiving day in the United States.—Meeting of the *Great Eastern* Ship Company. The directors propose to mortgage her for £100,000.

29*th*—Consols 93⅞.

December 1*st*—Congress meets. President Lincoln recommends the abolition of slavery by the action of the several States, the Federal government to grant compensation.

3*rd*—It is announced in the *Quebec Gazette* that a member of the Church of England, in England, has given £5,000 stg. to found a Theological College in the Diocese of Huron, C. W.

4*th*—At a meeting in New York to raise money for the Lancashire Operatives, the sum of $40,000 is subscribed...Montreal Bank stock 114.

7*th*—Close of navigation on the Welland canal...A whole brigade of Federals captured by the Confederates near Nashville.—The bullet which entered Garibaldi's foot at the battle of Aspromonte is extracted by M. Nelaton, a French physician.—Mr. Vanderbilt's steamer, *Ariel*, captured by the *Alabama*; 120 marines found on board are paroled, and the ship ransomed for $228,000.—Death of Mr. Chewett President of the Bank of Toronto.

8*th*—The *Patrie*, of Paris, announces that the French government has intimated to that of England, that it would not be prepared to acquiesce in the assumption of the throne of Greece by Prince Alfred.—William and Mary Aylward executed at Belleville, C. W., for the murder of William Munro.

11*th*—The army under Gen. Burnside crosses the Rappahannock on Pontoons...The Federals unsuccessfully attempt to storm the heights in rear of Fredericksburg. They lose 10,000 in killed, wounded and missing.

12*th*—Great meeting in England of Lancashire proprietors, at which £130,000 stg. is subscribed for the relief of the distressed operatives.—The Atlantic Telegraph Company meets to consider the propriety of raising £600,000 new capital.—At Nassau the authorities forbid pilots to bring in either Federal or Confederate cruizers.

13*th*—The Canadian Custom House returns for 11 months show an increase of imports of free goods to the extent of $6,600,000. The duties collected during the first 11 months of 1862 were $80,000 less than during the first 11 months of 1861.

15*th*—The Federals evacuate Fredericksburg, and re-cross the river...Gen. Banks takes command at New Orleans in place of Gen. Butler.

17*th*—Gen. Banks recaptures Baton Rouge.

18*th*—It is resolved at a public meeting at Montreal to establish a Protestant House of Industry and Refuge for the poor of the city.

20*th*...Ministerial crisis at Washington. It ends in all the ministers retaining their places.

23*rd*—President Lincoln addresses the army of the Potomac, thanking the soldiers for their services and devotion, and stating that the attempt upon Fredericksburg heights was not an error, nor the failure anything but an accident.

27*th*—President Jeff. Davis issues a proclamation threatening retaliation upon the "abolitionists." He orders Gen. Butler to be hanged if taken prisoner, as well as all officers who shall be taken in company with negroes.

Note on the year 1862.—This year cannot be classed among the least eventful in the world's history. It presented the usual commixture of good and evil. In England, the insufficient supply of cotton, in consequence of the American civil war, threw a large portion of the industrial population out of employment, and was the cause of widely-extended distress. But other branches of commerce flourished, and the prosperity of the nation was not impeded. The great International Exhibition passed off successfully; one of England's Princesses was given in marriage, and the heir to the Throne attained his majority. In colonial affairs there is little to remark. The Bank circulation in Canada decreased, but in some respects commerce progressed satisfactorily. The year was marked by a ministerial crisis in Canada, the Macdonald (J.A.)-Cartier cabinet being replaced by the Macdonald (J.S.)-Sicotte government.—In the United States, the deplorable civil war was waged unrelentingly. The Federals in the early part of the year gained many important advantages, but when the forces of the North had assembled within sight of Richmond, and the city seemed doomed to fall, these advantages were succeeded by a series of disastrous and sanguinary defeats, which resulted in the retreat of the invading host, and an incursion of the Confederates into Maryland. The cause of liberty and humanity, however, in some respects made no inconsiderable progress. Negroes were organized, armed and incorporated in the armies of the North, and a treaty was concluded with Great Britain, permitting the search of vessels at sea, for the more effectual suppression of the slave-trade. The laws against slave traders were more rigidly enforced, and one slave captain suffered the penalty of death.—In Mexico, the Emperor of the French continued to prosecute an unprofitable and unpopular adventure.—On the continent of Europe, the course of events was not altogether peaceful. Garibaldi, the hero of Italy, was severely wounded at Aspromonte, and even subjected to the indignity of a temporary imprisonment.—The king of Prussia entered upon an obstinate course of opposition to his subjects' wishes and set aside the constitution.—Greece deposed her sovereign, and went a-begging for a king. She would fain have had an English Prince to reign over her, but the invitation was one that could not be accepted. In fine, it may be anticipated that the events of 1862 will fill a page of history neither uninteresting nor insignificant.

1863.

January 1*st*—President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation is published, liberating the whole of the slave population in eight slave States. The States

excepted are Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee and Delaware, together with Western Virginia and parts of the States of Louisiana and Eastern Virginia. The number made free was calculated at 3,124,672. Number remaining slaves 829,088.

2*nd and* 3*rd*—Engagements between the Federals and Confederates near Murfreesboro. Great slaughter on both sides.

3*rd*—Joseph Levy, gen. manager Richelieu Co., died.

6*th*—It is announced that the Emperor Napoleon has made a donation of 3000 francs to the poor Acadians of Rustico, Prince Edward Island. Part of the Acadians were transferred the previous summer to Metapedia, on the lower St. Lawrence. The Anglican Bishop of Quebec dies. (*See* "Mountain," *obituary notices.*

7*th*—Mr. Bowes elected mayor of Toronto, and Mr. H. J. Friel mayor of Ottawa.

9*th*—Gold at New York 136¼ to 137.

12*th*—The French Emperor opens the Senate and *Corps Législatif*. He said: "my policy has always been simply to increase the prosperity of France and her moral preponderance, without abusing and without weakening the power placed in my hands; to maintain abroad, within the limits of right and of treaties, the legitimate aspirations of nations towards a better position, to develop our commercial relations with the neighbouring countries."

13*th*—The civil war in New Grenada is ended.

14*th*—Pres. Jeff. Davis' message to Congress is published. He says "the anticipations which entered "into the contest have now ripened into conviction, "which is not only shared with us by the common "opinion of neutral nations, but is evidently forcing "itself upon our enemies themselves. The advent of "peace will be hailed with joy."

16*th*—Five Federal steamboats, laden with valuable commissariat stores, and a gunboat, while going up the Cumberland, are captured by Brig. Gen. Forest.

17*th*—It is reported that Federal gunboats have attacked the Fort at Arkansas Post, silenced the batteries, and captured the place.

18*th*. A budget of Southern letters intercepted, being found on Major Saunders.

20*th*—The *Alabama* arrives at Port Royal, and reports having captured and destroyed the Federal gunboat *Hatteras* off Galveston.

22*nd*—Gen. Burnside, in a general order, announces to the army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more.

23*rd*—Correspondence between the Washington Secretary of State and the Mexican *chargé d'affaires* is laid before Congress. The Mexican minister asks the Government to prevent the shipment of contraband articles purchased for the French expedition. Mr. Seward replied that it was not the intention of government to interfere with the mission of the French officers. The prohibition of the shipment of arms was general.

26*th*—General Burnside resigns the command of the army of the Potomac, and is succeeded by Gen. Joe Hooker.—Callicott elected speaker of the Albany House of Assembly.—Gold at New York 149.

28*th*—The army of the Potomac suffers from a severe storm.—The Polish insurrectionists received considerable reinforcements from the middle class of society.

31*st*—Mr. Connor is appointed Judge in Upper Canada in the room of Mr. Justice Burns, deceased—Chief Justice Robinson dies. (*See* "Robinson," *obituary notices.*)—Two iron clad gunboats go out of Charleston and attack the blockading fleet, sinking some of the vessels.—The Theatre Royal at Glasgow destroyed by fire.

February 2*nd*—A woman, named Sault, residing in Pennsylvania, murders 3 of her step children, severing their heads from the bodies, and throwing the remains into the fire.

3*rd*—The report that England had offered an asylum to the Pope is contradicted. The Pope said something jocosely to a Mr. Odo Russell about the chances of his having to apply to England for protection, and Mr. Russell replied that his holiness would be hospitably received.—The construction of the Coteau Barron tunnel at Montreal is proceeded with.—Gold at New York 155.—The levees above Vicksburg cut by the Federals.

4*th*—It is announced that the gross receipts from canals in Canada for 1862 were $514,000. Total revenue $221,159. Net revenue about $50,000.

5*th*—The Bill authorizing the Federal President to raise an army of black troops carried through the Lower House of Congress by a majority of 85 to 56.—Thermometer at Montreal at 9 A. M. 22° below zero.—An investigation instituted by the Canadian government into the charges preferred against officials in the department of the Clerk of the Peace, Montreal.—The Confederates attacked Fort Donaldson.

7*th*—A large meeting is held at Toronto in the evening for the purpose of expressing what was represented as the general opinion at Toronto, that the seat of government ought to be removed to that city. Resolutions were passed, pointing out the suitability of several public buildings for the purposes of the government.

8*th*—The Russians defeated by the Poles in some conflicts on the frontier between Poland and Prussia.

10*th*—The marriage of Gen. Tom Thumb with Miss Lavinia Warren celebrated at Grace Church, New York.—The Postmaster General of Canada invites tenders for the conveyance of mails by steamboat on Lake Huron and Lake Superior to Sault Ste. Marie and Fort William.

11*th*—Montreal Bank stock 113½. Commercial Bank, Canada 95½. City Bank, Montreal, 97 *a* 98. Banque du Peuple 110½. Molson's Bank 116. Bank of Toronto 104 *a* 105.—An attempt is made at Toronto to establish an asylum for inebriates, Dr. Bovell being the chief promoter of the undertaking.—Gen. Evans, C.B., died at Quebec, aged 87.

12*th*—The parliament of Canada meets at Quebec. Hon. A. Campbell, of Cataraqui, elected Speaker of the Legislative Council.

13*th*—Speech from the Throne, Canadian parliament.

14*th*—Fire in a building adjoining St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal. One life lost.—Gold at New York 155½.

15*th*—The British schooner *Rouser*, from St. John, N. B., for Boston, with a cargo of shingles and pickled fish, lost on Whale's Back, at the mouth of Portsmouth harbour.

17*th*—In the Canadian parliament, Mr. Sicotte explained the cause of Mr. Dorion's retirement from the ministry. He said Mr. Dorion did not consider the finances of the country would justify the prosecution of the Intercolonial Railway at the present time.

18*th*—Gen. Beauregard informs the authorities and citizens of Charleston and Savannah "that the movements of the enemy's fleets indicate an early land and naval attack upon one or both cities."

19*th*—Canadian Bank stocks; Bank of Montreal 113; Bank of Toronto 105; Ontario Bank 102½; Commercial Bank 95; City Bank 96; Bank of Upper Canada 88; Banque du Peuple 111.—In the Canadian parliament, Mr. M. C. Cameron's amendment to the third paragraph of the address in reply to the speech from the throne, affirming the principle of representation by population, is lost; yeas 42; nays 64.—Demonstration at the amphitheatre, Liverpool, in favor of Pres. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation.—Judge D. Mondelet died at Three Rivers, aged 64.

21*st*—The chamber of commerce at New York adopts a strong protest against the wrongs inflicted on American commerce by the *Alabama*.

22*nd*—Thomas Molson, Esq., of Montreal, died, aged 71 years and 5 months.

26*th*—Mr. Sicotte explains in the Canadian assembly the negotiations on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway. The arrangement had been that Canada was to pay five-twelfths of the whole cost, and that the remaining seven-twelfths should be equally divided between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The negotiation was broken off on account of the Imperial government insisting on a sinking fund.

28*th*—Mr. J. L. Beaudry re-elected mayor of Montreal; J. L. Beaudry 1529; B. Holmes 43; majority for Mr. Beaudry 1486.

March 2*nd*—Mr. De Boucherville moves in the Canadian Legislative Assembly for a select committee to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a system of landed credit (*credit foncier*) in Lower Canada, and to report thereon by bill or otherwise. The motion was carried without a division. In reply to a question of Mr. Dunkin, Hon. J. S. Macdonald stated that if the committee brought in a bill giving the Provincial guarantee, the government would oppose it.

4*th*—A meeting is held at the New York Chamber of Commerce rooms on the subject of the Atlantic Telegraph. $18,500 subscribed towards the undertaking.

5*th*—The Upper Canada School bill read a second time in the Legislative Assembly... The Rev. Dr. Williams, of Lennoxville, is elected bishop of Quebec, by the Synod of the Church of England for the Diocese of Quebec.

6*th*—Mr. Langevin, in the Canadian Legislative Assembly, moves the second reading of a bill for the purpose of preventing the execution of the sentence of death in public. Hon. J. S. Macdonald was of opinion that the ends of the law would be equally, if not better, served by executions before select witnesses. Hon. J. A. Macdonald was in favor of public executions. He said the private executions in the United States had no salutary check upon the reckless. Hon. Mr. McGee said public executions were now generally opposed by public opinion, although it was formerly the reverse. Hon. Mr. Cauchon thought that until the death penalty was abolished, executions should take place in private. The bill was referred to a special committee.—Great war meeting held at New York. Most of the speeches were made by members of the Democratic party.

8*th*—Jacques Oteronhiaere, of Caughnawaga, presents a petition to the Canadian Parliament, setting forth that he had been long engaged in piloting batteaux down the Lachine rapids; that up to a certain period steam vessels were unable to pass that place; that he had set himself to discover a practicable channel, and having done so on the 19th August 1840, took down the *Ontario* for the first time that any steamboat had been through the dangerous pass. He prayed for help, being too aged to follow his calling as pilot.

10*th*—Marriage of the Prince of Wales to the Princess Alexandria, of Denmark. The wedding day is celebrated throughout Great Britain and her dependencies. In Montreal a sham battle was fought by the active force on the mountain. In the evening there was an illumination and bonfire, &c. In London, England, seven females were suffocated or pressed to death in the crowd. The British Parliament voted the Prince £100,000 a year, and the Princess of Wales £10,000 a year for pin money, with an assignment of £30,000 a year, in case she should survive the Prince. An Act was promised by Lord Palmerston, disabling the Prince from raising money by fines.—Judge Kenney issued a writ against Mr. Brigham Young, under the Polygamy Act of Congress. The defendant personally appeared in Court.—General Langiewicz assumes the Polish Dictatorship.

11*th*—Sir James Outram, famous in connection with India, died at Paris.

12*th*—Mr. Bell (of Russell), in the Canadian Legislative Assembly, moves for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the subject of a navigable line of communication between Montreal and Lake Huron, by way of the Ottawa and Matawan rivers, Lake Nipissing and French River. He said: The Ottawa, Nipissing and French River route was better known 100 years ago than it had been recently. The bold and enterprising men who explored this part of the North American Continent, after having obtained a thorough knowledge of the lines of water communication between Quebec and the West, gave the preference to the Ottawa route, and for generations it was the great thoroughfare. Afterwards, when Upper Canada began to be filled up with settlers, who had interests and more or less connection with the country on the south side of the St. Lawrence, they settled along the banks of that river and the lakes. The land was good, and invited settlement. It was unfortunate for Canada that its populous country lay on a long frontier. We wanted a greater depth of settled country. A few years ago, the country which was now the great West amounted to nothing. It now contained a great population, and yielded an immense trade, which was at this moment seeking increased facilities of transport from that country to the ocean. It must continue to increase, and the British North-West territory would yet become the granary of a continent, and must have an immense trade with Europe. The Committee was appointed.

14*th*—The Polish insurgents said to number 50,000. Great demonstrations in favor of Poland took place at Marseilles. The Poles gain some advantages in engagements with the Russians.

16*th*—A meeting is held at Montreal to consider the practicability of establishing a Botanical Garden in the city. A committee was appointed to confer with the Governors of McGill College, and take measures for carrying out the project.

17*th*—Operations on the Mississippi by the Federals.

22*nd*—The treaty between the United States and Liberia is officially promulgated. There is to be perpetual peace and friendship, and reciprocal freedom of commerce between the parties.

23*rd*—Gold at New York 153¼. Sterling exchange 170.—Riots at Staleybridge, England.

25*th*—Two Federal gun boats attempted to pass Vicksburg on their way down the river, when the batteries opened upon them, and one boat was sunk and the other badly riddled.

27*th*—Mr. Stewart Derbishire died—(*see* "Derbishire," *obituary notices*).

28*th*—The Emancipation Society of Liverpool petition the British Legislature on the subject of allowing the *Alabama* to continue her depredations on commerce.

April 1*st*—A letter of Earl Russell to Lord Lyons is published, in which, speaking of the Emancipation Proclamation of President Lincoln, the Earl says:—"There seems to be no declaration of a principle adverse to slavery in this proclamation. It is a measure of war, and a measure of a very questionable kind. I venture to say I do not think it can or ought to satisfy the friends of abolition, who look for total and impartial freedom for the slave, and not for vengeance on the slaveowner."

4*th*—A severe storm rages on the banks of the Potomac.—Charleston falsely reported to be taken by the Federals.

9*th*—The Canadian Legislature re-assembles after the Easter recess.—The total expenditure of last year, including the payments on account for the redemption of the Public Debt, amounted to $11,395,923. The total receipts, $10,629,204. Excess of payments over gross receipts, $766,719. Net expenditure, $10,971,681; net receipts, $8,207,145; actual deficiency, $2,764,536.

10*th*—The Liverpool chamber of commerce calls upon the Government to make the Foreign Enlistment Act more stringent, to prevent the fitting out of steamers such as the *Alabama*.

16*th*—President Davis issues an address to the people of the Southern Confederacy, urging them to devote their attention to agriculture and the production of food.

17*th*—At New York, Gold advanced to 154.

18*th*—The contracts for the completion of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa are signed.—Mr. Adams, in answer to Lord Russell's letter, respecting the alleged shipment of emigrants from Queenstown to New York, for the United States army, states that the increased emigration may be explained by the demand for laborers on the railways in the Western part of the States, and the high rate of wages offered.

21*st*—Gold declined to 145 at New York.—The Militia Bill is debated in the Canadian Legislative Assembly.

23*rd*—Lord Palmerston says that the negotiations with reference to the acceptance of the throne of Greece by the Prince of Denmark, would probably result satisfactorily.

24*th*—In the Canadian Legislative Assembly it was resolved: That it is expedient that Parliament should be summoned for the dispatch of business in the last week in January or first week in February; also, that the financial year should run from 1st November in each year.

27*th*—The Canadian steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, during a dense fog at noon, strikes four miles east of Cape Race, and gets broadside to the rocks. During the time she was afloat 70 people were landed. 237 lives lost out of a total of 445.

28*th*—Judge Connor died.

29*th*—The *Times* gives a summary of a Parliamentary return respecting the Colonies of Great Britain. They extend over 3,350,000 square miles; cost £3,350,000 per annum; import £60,000,000 worth of goods yearly, and export to the value of £50,000,000; population 10,000,000, of whom 5,000,000 are whites. The whole of the North American Colonies, though inhabited by two-thirds of the entire white Colonial population of the empire,

cost only £555,000. The Ionian Islands cost £280,000; Malta, £480,000; and Gibraltar £420,000.

May 1st—In the Legislative Assembly, Canada, Hon. Attorney General Sicotte having moved: "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House to go again into committee of supply," Hon. John A. Macdonald moved in amendment thereto; "That Mr. Speaker do not now leave the Chair, but that it be resolved, that the Administration, as at present constituted, does not deserve the confidence of this House." (See *May 7th* for result.)

2nd—A deputation of the Trades Unionists presents an address to Mr. Adams, at London, sympathizing with the North, and applauding President Lincoln for his Emancipation Proclamation.

4th—The propellor *Bruno* is launched at Montreal, built by Mr. Bruno for R. & J. Allan; destined for the route from Montreal to Chicago. Length on main deck, 144 feet, 26 feet beam, 12 feet hold. Capable of carrying 20 000 bushels of wheat.

5th—General Hooker defeated and driven back across the Rappahannock.—M. Moreira, Brazilian minister to Great Britain, demands his passports, in consequence of the mode of reprisals adopted by the British Government.

7th—The House of Assembly, Canada, divides upon the Hon. John A. Macdonald's motion of want of confidence (see *May 1st*), and the Ministry are in a minority of 5. *Yeas:* Alleyn, Anderson, Baby, Beaubien, Beaudreau, Benjamin, Blanchet, Brousseau, J. H. Cameron, M. C. Cameron, Carling, Caron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Clarke, Cockburn, Crawford, Daly, Daoust, DeBoucherville, DeCazes, Denis, Desaulniers, Dostaler, Joseph Dufresne, Dunkin, Ferguson, Fournier, Galt, Gaudet, Haultain, Jackson, Jones, Knight, Langevin, LeBoutillier, J. A. Macdonald, Mongenais, Morin, Morris, Morrison, Morton, O'Connor, Painchaud, Pinsonneault, Pope, Poupore, Powell, Robinson, Robitaille, Rose, J. J. Ross, J. S. Ross, Ryerson, Scott, Sherwood, Simard, Simpson, Street, Taschereau, Tassé, Tett, and Walsh—64. *Nays:* Abbott, Archambault, Ault, R. Bell (North Lanark), Benoit, Biggar, Bourassa, Brown, Buchanan, Burwell, Cowan, Dawson, Dickson, A. A. Dorion, J. B. E. Dorion, Drummond, Alexandre Dufresne, Dunsford, Evanturel, Foley, Fortier, Gagnon, Harcourt, Hébert, Howland, Huntingdon, Huot, Jobin, Joly, Labreche-Viger, Laframboise, J. S. Macdonald, D. A. Macdonald, Mackenzie, McDougall, McGee, McKellar, McLachlan, Mowat, Munro, Notman, O'Halloran, Patrick, Prévost, Price, Remillard, Rykert, Rymal, Scatcherd, Scoble, Sicotte, Somerville, Starnes, Stirton, Sylvain, Wallbridge, White, Wilson, and Wright—59.

8th—Lord Ebury moves in the House of Lords for a Commission to alter the English Burial service, so as to relieve clergymen from expressing any opinion as to the salvation of the deceased. The motion was not carried, but was received by all with modified approbation.

10th—Gen. Stonewall Jackson died.

11th—In the Canadian Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Premier, announces that after the vote on the want of confidence motion the Government had decided that there was no alternative left but that the country should be appealed to. The Administration had therefore come to the conclusion to advise a dissolution. The intention of the Government was to proceed with the business that had arrived at a certain stage of advancement toward completion, and to prorogue the House, with a view to an early dissolution. The Lower Canadian members of the Government not being present, and an explanation not being given, Hon. Mr. Cartier moved an adjournment. Carried—yeas 55; nays 44.

12th—The Canadian Parliament is prorogued, with a view to its immediate dissolution.

14th—The Ecclesiastical Council of the Roman Catholic Bishops of Canada opens at Quebec.—The Canadian Cabinet is reconstructed, Hon. Mr. Dorion becoming the Atty. Gen. for Lower Canada, in the place of Hon. Mr. Sicotte, and Hon. Mr. Holton becoming Finance Minister.

15th—The Copper mine in Roxton, County of Shefford, said to be purchased by Lord Aylmer for an English Company, for $50,000.

16th—The New Canadian Ministry are sworn in at Quebec, and gazetted.—Hon. Mr. Wilson appointed Judge in Upper Canada in the place of Judge Connor, deceased.—The Committee appointed for the purpose of raising funds for the establishment of a Botanic Garden in Montreal, decide to recommend the formation of a Stock Company, with a capital of $25,000, in shares of $50 each.

18th—Publication of a letter from Hon. Joseph Howe, Premier of Nova Scotia, to the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., on the relations of England with her Colonies. Mr. Howe warmly advocates the maintenance of the connection of the Colonies with the mother country, and shows that the North American Provinces have not shrunk from the perils or cost of war.

20th—Inauguration of the Central Argentine Railroad, designed to join the two oceans. The portion begun is to extend from the City of Rosario to Cordoba, a distance of 276 miles.

21st—Meeting of citizens at Montreal to take measures to prevent the influx of silver from the United States. Resolutions were adopted, reducing the current value of the American silver coins, but they proved practically ineffectual.—In the Prussian Chamber, Herr Von Bismarck read a message from the King, reproving the House for supporting the unconstitutional conduct of its President, stating that "such a position for the ministers does not correspond with the dignity of the Crown," and advising the Chamber to terminate such a state of things, in order that the business of the House may continue. After the Minister had left the House it was moved that the royal message be referred to the Committee on the Address, as "the Minister had misinformed the King."

23rd—Drawing-room held by Princess of Wales is attended by 2,000 ladies, and occupies four hours.

25th—The Queen's birth day celebrated. Review on Logan's farm, Montreal, by Gen. Williams.—The *Commonwealth*, with cargo valued at $400,000, captured by the *Alabama*.

26th—The Federal gunboat *Cincinnati* is sunk during an attack upon the rebel batteries to the North of Vicksburg. Great havoc among the crew.—The *Courier du Canada* says that the direct trade between France and Canada makes considerable progress. One of the leading commercial houses of Lower Canada was this year to send ten cargoes to France and Algiers. The direct importations from France to Canada, formerly amounting to nothing, now reach $600,000.

27th—Gold at New York, 144¾.

28th—The 54th Massachusetts colored regiment is reviewed at Boston by Governor Andrews, and embarks by steamer for South Carolina.

June 1st—Nominations in Montreal of candidates to represent the city in Parliament. Messrs. Holton and Rose nominated for Montreal Centre; Messrs. McGee and Young for Montreal West; and Messrs. Cartier and Dorion for Montreal East.—A large quantity of coal oil burnt at Montreal, together with a steamboat and some barges.—Capt. J. H. Maitland died.—At Toronto, a man named Coulter is hanged for the murder of James Kenny on the 18th Nov. 1862.

2nd—Vicksburg continues to be closely besieged by the Federals.—Elections in France during 1st and 2nd. The opposition were successful in most of the large cities, especially in Paris; and in the country they cast a much stronger vote.

3rd—Great earthquake at Manilla; nearly the whole city reduced to ruins; upwards of 1000 persons reported killed, and many thousands wounded. The cathedral, royal chapel, and other churches, together with the palace, military hospital, &c., were destroyed.

4th—Elopement of Miss McTavish, of Toronto, with Captain Massey, of the 30th.—The Washington cabinet refuses to join in diplomatic action with the three great powers in favor of Poland.

6th—The acceptance of the crown of Greece, by Prince William George, of Denmark, is formally announced at Copenhagen to the Greek deputation. The new king was to remain another year in Denmark to complete his studies.

8th and 9th—Elections at Montreal. Messrs. Rose, McGee, and Cartier (Opposition) are elected to Parliament by majorities respectively of 88, 750, and 676, over Messrs. Holton, Young, and Dorion (Ministerial).

9th—The Paris *Moniteur* announces that large re-inforcements are to be added to the French expedition in Mexico.

10th—Gold at New York 140½.

11th—The new ministry of Nova Scotia are gazetted.—Montreal Bank stock 108½.

14*th*—A number of Lancashire emigrants arrive at Montreal; 137 married couples, 60 unmarried men, 32 unmarried women, and 288 young persons. They state that they prefer British North America to the antipodal Colonies: 1st. Because the cost of transportation is much less. 2nd. They hope to settle upon the lands proposed to be offered by the Canadian Government. 3rd. Because a country so long settled is calculated to absorb fresh labor with far less suffering to the emigrants than Colonies which have been recently established.—The Federals attack Port Hudson, but are repulsed.—Gen. Lee, with a large force, crosses the Rappahannock, and marches northward.

16*th*—Fifth annual meeting of the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Montreal. Sermon preached at cathedral by rev. Canon Bancroft, D.D.—The Canadian steamship *Norwegian* wrecked at seven o'clock in the morning, in a thick fog, on the centre of St. Paul's Island. The passengers and mails were saved.

17*th*—The Confederates cross the Potomac at two points, and drive the Federals from Point of Rocks.

18*th*—Gen. Lee's army occupies Thoroughfare Gap, 40 miles west of Washington.

19*th*—Mr. Thos. Ryan is returned by acclamation to represent the Victoria Division in the Legislative Council, Canada.

21*st*—Consecration at Quebec of the rev. Dr. Williams, the newly elected Bishop of the Diocese.—An insurrection breaks out in the Caucasus.

25*th*—Half of Gen. Lee's army has entered Maryland, and is advancing into Pennsylvania.

27*th*—Gen. Hooker resigns his command on the Potomac, and is succeeded by Gen. Meade, a West Point graduate, late commander of the 5th corps of the Potomac army.

July 1*st*—News reaches Europe of a revolution in Madagascar in May. King Radama was strangled, and his widow proclaimed.

3*rd*—A military mutiny breaks out at Athens. The bank was attacked by the insurgents, and fifty persons killed and wounded.—Battle of Gettysburg concluded; the Confederates are defeated. The loss of the Federals was 2,834 killed, 13,709 wounded, and 6,653 missing.

4*th*—Surrender of Vicksburg to the Federals.—Lord Brougham makes a speech recommending that defendants in criminal cases be allowed to give evidence, when they wish to be examined.—Laying of the corner stone of the new Episcopal Church of St. James the Apostle, at Montreal, by the Bishop.

8*th*—Port Hudson surrenders unconditionally to the Federals.

9*th*—Difficulty between the British and Brazilian Governments. The English minister at Rio Janeiro receives his passports.—Order is re-established at Athens.

12*th*—The Paris *Moniteur* officially announces the fall of Puebla.

13*th*—Serious conscription riots break out at New York, attended by much loss of life, and great destruction of property.

14*th*—Gen. Lee and his whole army recross the Potomac, with the exception of one brigade of 1,500 men, which was captured.

16*th*—President Lincoln orders the 2nd August to be set apart as a day of thanksgiving for victories so effective and signal as to furnish reasonable ground for augmented confidence that the Union and the Constitution will be preserved.—Reception at Montreal of the officers of the Norwegian corvette *Oernen*. Dinner at the St. Lawrence Hall in the evening.

25*th*—Disturbances are reported to have arisen in New Zealand; 5,000 natives said to have taken the field.—Sir C. B. Phipps writes a letter to the mayor of Birmingham, by the Queen's command, condemnatory of such exhibitions as that by which the female Blondin lost her life the previous week at Aston Park.

26*th*—Several small European vessels were attacked singly, and fired into by a Japanese bark and brig. A British and an American steamer proceeded to the scene of the outrage, and destroyed the forts adjacent.

18*th*—The British Parliament was prorogued by commission. In the message from the Crown it is stated that "Her Majesty has seen with deep regret the present condition of Poland. Her Majesty has been engaged, in concert with the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria, in negotiations, the object of which has been to obtain the fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815, in behalf of the Poles....The Greek nation having chosen Prince William of Denmark for their king, her Majesty is taking steps with a view to the union of the Ionian Islands to the kingdom of Greece....Several barbarous outrages committed in Japan upon British subjects, have rendered it necessary for her Majesty to demand reparation....The Emperor of Brazil has thought fit to break off his diplomatic relations with her Majesty, in consequence of her Majesty not having complied with demands which she did not deem it possible to accede to. Her Majesty has no wish that this estrangement should continue."—Mr. M. Milnes resigns his seat in the Commons on his elevation to the Peerage as Lord Houghton.

30*th*—It is officially stated that the Spanish Government has taken no diplomatic steps in reference to the recognition of the Southern States. Spain will await the course of events.

31*st*—Marshal Forey reports that he is occupied in forming a Provisional Government in Mexico, which, following out the intentions of the Emperor, will be composed of men of moderate views, belonging to all parties.—Gold at New York 128½.—Intelligence received that gold had been discovered at Fort Ellice, on the Assiniboine. It is also stated that Gov. Dallas has washed gold with his own hands at Fort Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan.

August 4*th*—Presentation of musical instruments to the Montreal Battalion of Volunteer Artillery.—Death at Montreal of Wm. Liddle, from the bite of a fly.—The *Georgia*, a new iron screw steamer wrecked on Sable Island. Crew and passengers saved.

5*th*—Arrival at Montreal of the deputations of the Western boards of trade.

11*th*—The Juarez Government said to be re-organizing their forces. Gen. Deaz appointed commander-in-chief; Gen. Doblado, minister of war; and Leodo de Tejada, secretary of state. They make preparations to renew the contest with the French.

13*th*—Opening at Quebec of the first session of the eighth Parliament of Canada. Hon. Mr. Tessier elected speaker of the Legislative Council; and hon. Mr. Wallbridge elected speaker of the Assembly; ayes 66, nays 58.

14*th*—At London, England, British Columbia Government six per cent. debentures for £50,000 were offered to public competition by the agents general for Crown Colonies, of which £41,400 were disposed of at prices varying from 104 (the minimum) to 108, the average rate on the whole £105 1s. 3d. The balance, amounting to £8,600, was withdrawn. The money raised by this loan to be applied to the opening out of roads between the capital and the gold fields.—Speech from the throne in the Canadian Legislature. It directed the special attention of the Legislature to the militia law, which required extensive amendment to make it effective. The establishment of telegraphic and postal communication between Lake Superior and the Pacific was also recommended.

15*th*—It is announced that the Canadian Government has notified the Messrs. Allan of the cancellation of their contract for ocean steamers, to take effect on 1st April 1864.

17*th*—A large steamer, with ten guns, enters Wilmington—the fourth Confederate war vessel which has run the blockade within six weeks.

18*th*—Gen. Forey is still in the City of Mexico. A French army corps is marching upon San Luis Potosi, which is held by Juarez with 15,000 men.

21*st*—The draft in New York proceeds without any indications of violence; 20,000 troops are present.

22*nd*—Gen. Beauregard officially states that Gen. Gilmore's first demand for the surrender of Fort Sumter and Morris Island was not signed, consequently it was returned unanswered; notwithstanding which, Gen. Gilmore, four hours afterwards, threw shells into the city of Charleston, in the middle of the night, whilst the inhabitants were sleeping, causing Gen. Beauregard to threaten retaliation if the act was repeated without warning.

24*th*—Gen. Gilmore reports the total destruction of Fort Sumter.

26*th*—The Federals assault Fort Wagner, but are repulsed.

28*th*—The treaty for the suppression of the Scheldt dues is published.—Hon. Mr. Sicotte's motion of want of confidence is lost in the Canadian Assembly; yeas, 60; nays, 63.

29*th*—The draft is concluded in New York.

30*th*—Gen. Rosecrans' army crosses the Tennessee river at four points, with infantry and cavalry.—Seven persons, mostly substitutes for conscripts, are shot for desertion from Gen. Meade's army.

September 1*st*—Fort Smith, in Arkansas, is captured by Gen. Blunt.—The Confederates evacuate Little Rock, and retire to Washington, 40 miles distant.—The sittings of the congress of Princes at Frankfort terminate. Six States vote against the project of reform proposed by Austria.

2*nd*—The Pope desires that special prayers should be offered up for Poland.

3*rd*—A letter from Pres. Lincoln on public affairs is read at the Springfield Union meeting. He does not believe that any compromise, embracing the maintenance of the Union, is now possible, and defends his emancipation policy.—The draft is suspended in Ohio.—Governor Douglas, C.B., opened the third Parliament of Vancouver Island.

5*th*—The troops of Honduras are, about this date, defeated by the forces of Guatemala. Gen. Medino was appointed President.—The *N. Y. Herald* thinks Pres. Lincoln's letter to the Springfield Convention proves that he regards the war as interminable.—The Governor of Kentucky, in his inaugural address, objects to arming negroes, and says that Kentucky desires to preserve the Union upon a Constitutional basis.

6*th*—The Confederates evacuate Morris Island.

7*th*—Gen. Burnside tenders his resignation of the command of the department of the Ohio.—The reported approaching departure of iron-clads from England causes considerable excitement in New York. The *N. Y. Herald* recommended war rather than submission to such hostile measures. It suggested that as soon as an Anglo-rebel steamer attacked a Northern port, an embargo be laid on British shipping to compensate for the damage, and that British property should be sequestrated until a settlement be made by England.—Secretary Chase concluded a $50,000,000 loan with the banks.—The Douglas and Breckenridge sections of the Democratic party hold a meeting at New York, at which all minor differences are satisfactorily adjusted, in order that a united Democratic opposition to Pres. Lincoln's Administration may be presented to the people during future elections.

9*th*—The Federals capture Chattanooga.

10*th*—Gen. Schenck arrests and sends into the Confederate lines the editors and proprietors of the *Baltimore Republican* for publishing a piece of poetry, entitled "The Southern Cross.—30,000 Federal troops leave New Orleans, conjectured to be for Texas.

11*th*—The American Telegraph Company announce the opening of an office at Chattanooga, and the resumption of business in that place.—The trade of New Orleans with Cairo, St Louis, and the cities and towns of the Upper Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio, is declared free from military control.—The Italian brigands taken from the steamer *Aunis* are handed over to the Italian gendarmes at Mount Cenis, on the frontier.

12*th*—The King of the Greeks signs the agreement relating to the succession to the Danish throne. By this document King George renounces his right of succession in favor of his younger brother and heirs. King George himself and his own line then become last in order of succession to the Danish Crown.—It is announced that Earl Russell had despatched orders to the Messrs. Laird to prevent the iron-clad rams, building in their yards, from leaving without ample explanation of their destination.

13*th*—The gates of Warsaw are closed for ten days; 200 of the inhabitants transported to Siberia.

14*th*—Religious festival at St. Hyacinthe, L. C., on the occasion of the opening of a new convent, called the "Monastery of the Precious Blood." The late Monseigneur Prince formed the idea of founding this convent, and when dying said: "I bequeath to my diocese the *Devotion of the Precious Blood.*" The object of the new order is quiet religious contemplation, assisted by fasts, vigils, and the mortification of the flesh.

15*th*—New ship *Princess Alexandra*, 1187 tons, foundered off the banks of Newfoundland. Crew rescued on the 18th by the *Shandon*, Capt. Munro.—It is announced that the two iron clads building at Liverpool will be detained till fresh instructions are given.

16*th*—The *Moniteur* gives to the *Florida* the character of a regular ship of war.—Rifle tournament, Montreal, commenced.

17*th*—The new King of the Greeks leaves Copenhagen for St. Petersburg.

19*th*—Gen. Rosecrans, commanding the army of the Cumberland, is attacked by the Confederates near Chattanooga.—The Paris papers announce that Yucatan has expressed adhesion to the Mexican empire.—At the sitting of the Germanic Federal Diet, the united committees upon the Holstein question report in favor of Federal execution being carried out in that province. The committees recommend taking possession of the administration of the entire Duchy, and the entry of 6,000 Hanoverian and Saxon troops, Austria and Prussia furnishing the reserve. The vote of Diet to be taken upon the report on the 1st October.

20*th*—The battle between the Confederates and Federals is renewed. The Federals are defeated; their loss in killed, wounded, and missing, is estimated at 10,000, besides 36 pieces of artillery, stands of colors, waggons loaded with ammunition and supplies, ambulances, &c.

21*st*—M. Gutierez de Estrada, president of the Mexican deputation to Prince Maximillian, arrives at Biarritz.—The newly elected king of the Greeks arrives in St. Petersburg.—As the first step towards placing the army of Denmark on a war footing, the minister of war issues an order that the regimental lists shall be filled up to war strength by the 1st Oct.

22*nd*—Mr. Mason, commissioner from the Confederate States, notifies Earl Russell that he has been instructed by the Richmond Government to withdraw from England. It is said that he will proceed to Paris.—The *Moniteur* publishes the dispatch of the Polish National Government to Prince Czartoryski.

23*rd*—The report of the Prussian ministry upon Federal reform is published. It advocates the thorough equality of Austria and Prussia in the directorate.—Steps are taken in Glasgow towards the erection of a monument to Lord Clyde.—Mr. Styles, who was prosecuted at the instance of the Russian government for enlisting recruits for the Polish cause, is tried in the central criminal court, England, and pleads guilty. The Russian government, not wishing punishment to be inflicted, and Mr. Styles having promised not to repeat the offence, he is discharged on his own recognizances.—The sum of $10,000 is voted by the Canadian Legislature for the intercolonial survey; Mr. Fleming, surveyor for Canada. In the course of the debate the Canadian Premier stated that the Province of New Brunswick would appoint a surveyor to co-operate with Mr. Fleming. There were two lines to be explored—a northern and a southern one. The surveyors would have instructions to find out the best route, even if to do so they had to survey a third line. The Government was thoroughly in earnest to push forward the survey to an early completion. The $10,000 was intended to cover the whole expense of the survey to Canada. The finance minister stated that the railway *per se* was a desirable road, and the question was merely one of cost. The survey was intended to show whether the work could be undertaken consistently with the resources of the Province. The government was in no wise pledged to the ulterior construction of the road. The hon. Mr. Macdougall (Commissioner of Crown lands) said the question, as to the construction of the road, remained for the present an open one; but as a member of the House and a Canadian, he was anxious that the survey should develop the fact that the road could be built, and the several Provinces united by its means in closer political and social bonds than they could ever be without it. Hon. Mr. McGee spoke strongly in favor of the road, urging that it would bring Canada into close communication with the 800,000 inhabitants of the sister Provinces, who would be likely to import from Canada instead of from the United States. Hon. Mr. Holton (Finance Minister) intimated that when the preliminary survey had been carried out, the Government would have a policy as to what was to be done.—*La France* states that the news of the nomination of Senor Lafuente as minister of the Juarez Government to Washington, is confirmed.—The Bishop of Marseilles orders public prayers to be offered up in all the churches in his diocese for the deliverance of Poland.

24*th*—Debate in the Legislative Council of Canada on the constitution of the Council. Hon. Mr. Moore

withdraws the bill which he had introduced to alter the constitution. Several members who had opposed the introduction of the elective principle in 1856, now express themselves in favor of continuing it. Hon. Mr. Moore, in withdrawing the bill, said it had been brought forward to elicit discussion; he had merely proposed to change the time for which the members were elected, and not to take away from the people the right of election.—Gold at New York 136¾.—*La France* announces that the Russian admiralty is making experiments with vessels specially destined, in the event of war, to be sunk in the channels of Cronstadt.

25*th*—Mr. G. H. Mingaye, Paymaster of the Great Western Railway Company, is reported to have absconded with $15,000 or $20,000.

26*th*—Rifle Tournament at Montreal is concluded.

27*th*—Fire at St. Henedine, Co. of Dorchester, L. C., eight persons burned to death.

28*th*—The Bill to consolidate the debt of the City of Hamilton passes the third reading in the Canadian Legislative Assembly, and goes to the Council.

30*th*—The item of $18,000 from the Upper Canada Building Fund, for the Toronto Jail, in the report of Committee of supply, is carried, after a long debate in the Legislative Assembly; yeas 56, nays 53.—Robert Hall, of Montreal, accidentally poisoned by drinking tincture of aconite, mistaking it for essence of ginger.

October 1st—At a meeting of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, the Committee appointed to examine the harbor defences, reported that a vessel would be exposed to a raking fire of 800 guns of the heaviest calibre in its passage into the harbour, which was said to be in a perfect state of defence.—Bank of Montreal Stock, 111 ¾.—The gross revenue of Great Britain for the year ending 30th Sept. 1863, was £70,494,382, an increase of £808,848 over that of the previous year; the result was published a few minutes after the year closed.—The French press extol Earl Russell's speech at Blairgowrie, Scotland, on the 26th Sept., in which speech his Lordship said, that since Russia had not fulfilled the conditions imposed by the treaties of 1815, her title to possess Poland could hardly any longer be vindicated.

2*nd*—Attempted launch at Montreal of a new 700 ton ship, from the ship yard at Hochelaga. The vessel was built by Janes & Co., for Scrutten, Campbell, & Co., of London, England. Dimensions: 164 ft. × 30 ft.; depth of hold, 12 ft. 11 in.; draught of water, light 5 ft. 6 in.; loaded 12 ft.; built of tamarac, copper fastened and diagonally braced; named the "Cromwell." The launch was not completed, owing to an accident.—Debate on the Colonization Grant ($25,000 to each section) in the Canadian Parliament. Hon. Mr. Evanturel moved an amendment that the House regretted that the government had not thought proper to recommend a larger grant than $25,000. This amendment was negatived by 72 to 39 on the 6th Oct. —The London *Times* commends the Canadian Finance Minister's financial statement.

3*rd*—Public meeting at Quebec, to consider the project of opening out a road to connect Quebec with the Lake St. John country. A committee was appointed to devise means for carrying out the improvement.

5*th*—Gold at New York 144.—Presentation of prizes won at the Rifle Tournament, Montreal.—The Ionian Parliament accepts the proposed annexation to Greece, and expresses its thanks to England for the proposition. Much joy is manifested by the people.

6*th*—Earthquake in England between Liverpool and Exeter; no damage done. — Archduke Maximilian makes his acceptance of the Mexican throne conditional upon the universal suffrage of the Mexicans and material guarantees by the great Powers.—The Board of Trade inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the mail steamer *Norwegian* is opened at Liverpool. The *Norwegian* was a screw steamer, built at Dumbarton in 1861; four decks and three masts; gross tonnage 2,449; length 300 feet; breadth 38 feet, and depth 24 feet.—News from New Zealand up to Aug. 25, says the war there is spreading, and the Maories are appearing in great numbers.—In the Canadian Parliament, Hon. Mr. Galt moves a resolution condemning the government for not announcing at once their scheme of financial reform and measures of taxation to meet the annual deficit in the revenue.

7*th*—The arrivals in the Harbor of Montreal, from the opening of navigation up to this date, have been 418 sea-going vessels, steam and sail. Aggregate capacity 180,712 tons. Figures for corresponding period of 1862, 448 vessels, and 222,937 tons. Clearances to date 376 vessels; tonnage 163,318. Vessels in port 42; tonnage 17,394.—The seventh annual meeting of the Social Science Association was opened at Edinburgh, by an address from the President, Lord Brougham.

8*th*—In the Canadian Legislative Assembly, Hon. Mr. Galt's motion condemning the government for the delay in the announcement of their fiscal policy, was lost, yeas 61, nays 64.—Archbishop Whately died.—The National Assembly of Greece received with enthusiasm the resolution of the Ionian Parliament in favor of union with Greece.

9*th*—The Hamilton Debt Bill is withdrawn from the Legislative Council, Canada, a motion to the effect that all creditors must consent to compromise being carried.—Celebration at Montreal of the Festival in honor of the Founder of McGill University (Hon. Mr. McGill).—The British Government formally seized the two suspected rams, built by Laird, on the Mersey.—Gold at New York 147.

10*th*—The Confederates are reported to have abandoned the line of the Rapidan, and to have fallen back in a southerly direction.

12*th*—A special meeting is held at Montreal of Shareholders of the Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company, to take into consideration an agreement between the Directors of that Company and the Grand Trunk for regulation and interchange of traffic. A resolution was adopted, consenting to the agreement, and authorizing the Directors of the M. and C. Company to carry it into effect without delay.—The Steamship *Africa* strikes on the rocks near Cape Race at ten P.M. In less than an hour the vessel floated, and the Captain next morning put in to St. John's, N. F. for repairs. It appeared that the vessel was running with a full head of steam, the lead was not used, nor was the fog whistle blown.—Gen. Meade's army falls back to the north side of the Rapidan, followed by Gen. Lee.—The official returns state the Federal loss at the battle of Chattanooga to be about 16,000. The Confederates estimated their loss at 12,000.

13*th*—The Queen re-appears in public at the inauguration of a memorial statue of the late Prince Consort at Aberdeen.

14*th*—The *Alabama* was cruising in the Bay of Bengal.—Gold at New York 153.

15*th*—The 1st Session of the 8th Parliament of Canada was closed. The Governor General's speech contained the following: "I heartily congratulate you upon the readiness with which you have responded to my appeal for such changes in the law relating to the Militia as were necessary in order to impart to that body a proper degree of efficiency. The encouragement you have given to the Volunteer organization, and the measures you have adopted for the promotion of efficient discipline in that auxiliary force, will, I trust, be successful for their intended objects.... It has been impossible to submit to you during the brief period of the present session all the measures which have been prepared for your consideration. It will, therefore, be incumbent upon me, at the ordinary period of the year for the assembling of Parliament, to recur again to your advice and co-operation. Meanwhile, in dismissing you upon this occasion, I feel assured that, on returning to your homes, you will each of you employ the influence which you possess to promote the welfare and happiness of Her Majesty's loyal Canadian subjects."

16*th*—Gen. Meade remains on the defensive near Centreville. He receives reinforcements from Washington.—Henry Ward Beecher lectured on America at the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, and was well received.

17*th*—Judge Aylwin having on the previous day declined to give evidence before the Commissioners appointed to investigate charges against the staff of the Peace Office, Montreal, on the ground that the Commission was illegal, Mr. A. M. Delisle, one of the defendants, who had called the Judge as a witness to good character, moved for a rule against him for contempt. The Commissioners reserved their decision till the 19th.—President Lincoln issues a proclamation calling for 300,000 men. In default of sufficient volunteers, a draft to take place on the 5th Jan. 1864.—Grand Trunk traffic for the week ending this day: Passengers $33,352; mails and sundries $2,800; Freight and Live Stock $58,857. Total $95,010,

Increase over corresponding week in 1862, $1,942.—Andrew McMaster, Captain of the *Norwegian*, is suspended for one year by the Court of Inquiry at Liverpool, for imprudence in going at full speed in a dense fog, in a dangerous navigation.

18*th*—Collision on Lake Erie between the propeller *Eclipse* and the schooner *Hudson*. One man killed and two injured; 180,000 bushels of wheat sunk.

19*th*—The Corporation of New York give a dinner to the Russian officers in the port.—The Clerk of the Peace Commissioners at Montreal reject Mr. A. M. Delisle's motion for a rule against Judge Aylwin (*See Oct* 17).—In the County of Megantic, C. E., an insane woman destroyed her four children with an axe, and then made an unsuccessful attempt to kill herself.—Inauguration at Quebec of a monument to commemorate the battle of St. Foy, fought upon the plains bordering the St. Foy road, on the 28th April 1760.

20*th*—Quarterly meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade. Some correspondence was laid before the Board relating to the detention at Quebec of foreign vessels bound to Montreal, from which it appeared that under existing Imperial regulations, it was necessary for foreign vessels to obtain a license from the governor general, in order to navigate the St. Lawrence above Quebec. Mr. T. Cramp, President, said that steps would be taken to remove, if possible, the necessity for such license. At the same meeting, Hon. Mr. Young called attention to the prospect of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable, and urged the importance of having a direct connection established between Newfoundland and Canada, in order that despatches might arrive at the latter province as soon as at New York. It was intimated that the Council would take the matter into consideration.—Gen. Lee retires across the Rapidan.

21*st*—Capt. Massey married to Miss McTavish in Scotland.

22*nd*—A singular establishment at Montreal, in which a number of young females were detained and kept constantly at work, is broken up by the police, and the persons confined are set at liberty.—Stocks at Montreal: Bank of B. N. A., 100; Montreal, 111; Commercial, 92; Ontario, 104½; City, 97½; Bank of U. C., 76 to 80; Banque du Peuple, 104½; Molsons, 112 to 114; Jacques Cartier, 105.—At the antimony mine, South Ham, Wolfe County, at a depth of 20 feet in the shaft, a mass of native antimony, weighing about 500 lbs., was thrown out in one blast.

23*rd*—Annual Sailors' Festival at Montreal, the Lord Bishop and Metropolitan presiding.

24*th*—Annual meeting of the Canada Life Assurance Company at Hamilton. Statement showed that it has insured lives for more than $4,000,000. During the past year 251 new policies issued, for $339,746, producing $8,393 annual premium. Claims during past year amounted to $31,300 upon 20 policies.—Designs for a drill shed and armories, to be erected on the site of the government garden, Notre Dame Street, Montreal, are advertised for.

25*th*—The State Department at Washington is notified that from 6th Sept. last, an effectual blockade was established by the French naval forces of all the ports, &c., along the coasts of Mexico, not occupied by the French troops.

27*th*—Estimate of the crops of 1863 in the Northern States, published by the Agricultural Department at Washington, shows a total of 966,712,452 bushels against 1,119 611,504 bushels in 1862

28*th*—The Iron steamer *Grecian*, belonging to the Canadian Inland Navigation Company, was launched at Cantin's ship yard, Montreal. Dimensions: Length 183 ft.; with 27 ft.; depth of hold 10 ft. Built by Mr. John Livingstone.—The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic is presented to Pres. Lincoln.

29*th*—Montreal Bank Stock 111½; Ontario Bank 104½; Bank of B. N. A. 100; Commercial Bank 92½; City Bank 97½; Molsons 112.—Half yearly meeting of the G. T. R. in London. Traffic for half year £51,347 more than corresponding period 1862. Decrease in working expenses £9,262.

30*th*—In the State elections taking place about this time, the Republicans, represented by Pres. Lincoln and his Cabinet, have been generally successful.

31*st*—One W. J. Lewis Redpath, a British subject, was kidnapped in Montreal by a man named Jones, and taken to New York, where he was set at liberty, it being said that he had been mistaken for another man concerned in the N. Y. riots.—Heavy guns are turned upon Charleston, and shells containing Greek fire are thrown into the heart of the city. Fort Sumter is also bombarded.

November 2*nd*—An action for divorce, in which a clergyman named O'Kane is plaintiff, and Lord Palmerston is co-respondent, is proceeding in England.—The use of chloride of nitrogen in warfare is proposed by an English chemist. He suggests that it should be carried up in balloons, and dropped in the midst of an army or fortress.—The London *Lancet* publishes some frightful revelations respecting the sale as food of the flesh of animals slaughtered while in a diseased state.—The Canadian Provincial Steamers "Queen Victoria" and "Napoleon III," are advertised for sale.—John Alcock, a prisoner in the London, C. W., jail, hanged himself to the grating of his cell, by a strip torn from his towel.—Special meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade to consider the subject of Ocean Mail service. Resolutions were laid before the meeting in favor of the Government guaranteeing a minimum amount, in order to secure a regular and direct service. Hon. John Young proposed amendments to the effect that large subsidies were no longer necessary to secure the satisfactory performance of the service, and recommending that all lines should be allowed to carry mail-bags (subject to certain conditions of regularity, size and power), and to receive the ocean postage thereby earned. The amendments were lost by 25 to 22, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

4th—Sir J. Wilde, the new Judge ordinary, took his seat in the English Divorce Court.—First number of the Montreal *Evening Telegraph*, successor to the Montreal *Commercial Advertiser*, appeared; E. H. Parsons & Co., proprietors.—Pres. Lincoln, by recognizing a Mexican Consul from the Juarez Government, acknowledges that Government, without respect to French intervention in Mexico.—Bombardment of Fort Sumter continued.—Pres. Davis visited James Island, and the batteries along the shore.—The Spanish Cortes was opened.—The Queen's speech announced that constitutional reform had been definitively resolved on; the position of senator in future to be hereditary.—The trial of Greenwood, at Toronto, for the murder of Catherine Walsh, results in his acquittal. The trial lasted five days.

5*th*—Launch of a propeller, named "Her Majesty," at St. Catherines. Length 185 ft.; breadth of beam 30 ft.; and depth of hold, 12ft. 6 in. Freightage capacity estimated at 6,000 brls flour.—The French Chambers are opened. The Emperor's speech was considered pacific, though as usual somewhat ambiguous. He proposed a European Congress for the settlement of the Polish and other questions.

6*th*—The new King of the Greeks has arrived at his capital, where he had an enthusiastic reception. The assembly of the Ionian islands has been prorogued for six months by the English Lord High Commissioner.

7*th*—The Federals under Gen. Sedgwick, advanced to Rappahannock station, drove the enemy to the river, took two redoubts and about 1,000 prisoners. They subsequently crossed to the south bank of the Rappahannock.—Mr. Cobden, in a letter to the Mayor of Rochdale, severely censures the destruction of the city of Kagosima, Japan, by the British fleet.—A man in London poisons his wife and two children while riding with them in a cab by the administration of prussic acid in beer. He subsequently committed suicide. Cause of the act said to be his wife's faithlessness.

8*th*—It is announced at Washington that the French Government have arrested the six iron clads building in French ports.

9*th*—The Montreal Board of Trade resumes the consideration of the Ocean service between Canada and Great Britain. A resolution was finally adopted that, in the opinion of the Board, the ocean postages alone would be sufficient consideration to offer for the establishment of such service, were a minimum amount guaranteed by the Government.

11*th*—Public thanksgiving in Canada for plentiful harvest and continuance of peace.—First snow of the season in the vicinity of Montreal.

12*th* At the Congregational nunnery, Montreal, six postulants take the veil, and 13 others receive the habit.—Miss Kate Chase and Senator Sprague are married at Washington, by Bishop Clarke, of Rhode

Island. Over 500 persons paid their respects to the bride and bridegroom.—The British Minister at Washington having received certain information from the Governor General of Canada, notifies the American Government of a plot among the southern refugees in Canada to make a raid upon the American border. Johnson's island, where a number of Southern prisoners were confined, was supposed to be the principal object of attack: the conspiracy proved abortive.

13*th*—The English journals oppose the project of a congress for the settlement of the Polish question suggested by the Emperor Napoleon.—Dean Trench is reported to be the probable successor to the Archbishopric of Dublin.

15*th*—The Federal infantry have advanced to the Rapidan. The heavy rains cause that river to rise. Lee's army is reported to have fallen back.—Hon. Mr. Giddings, American Consul General for British North America, is arrested under a *capias*, at the suit of Mr. Lewis Redpath, in an action for $25,000 damages for the share which Mr. G. was alleged to have had in Redpath's abduction.

16*th*—A letter from the Chaudière Gold mines states that while the weather continued fine, 19 diggers took out 38 pounds of gold in 5 weeks, and that several large nuggets had been found.

17*th*—Prince Gortschakoff says Russia will take part in the Congress at Paris, but not till after the pacification of Poland.—The editors of all the Paris journals are warned to be careful in their comments upon Legislative proceedings.—Prince Frederick of Augustenburg lays claim to the Dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein.

18*th*—The English mail brings particulars from Japan of the bombardment of Kagosima, the capital of the Prince of Satsuma, who refused to pay his share of the compensation exacted by England for the murder of Mr. Richardson. The attacking squadron lost 13 killed and 50 wounded. The attack began on the 15th August: the fleet retired on the 17th owing to a storm.—Russia continues to make warlike preparations, strengthens the defenses of Cronstadt, &c.—The barque *Silver Cloud* ran ashore and sank about 15 miles above Quebec.—The *Three Rivers Inquirer* states that the G. T. R. concluded a final settlement on the 16th inst. with Hon. J. E. Turcotte, contractor for the Three Rivers and Arthabaska Railway, and that the road is to be completed immediately.

19*th*—It is said that an extensive emigration is going on from the Eastern States into Canada.—A new contract is entered into between the Government and the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company; the subsidy to be £52,000 per annum, and the Company being placed under certain restrictions, for the greater safety of passengers.—Announcement of the terms of the loan obtained by the Canadian Government from the Bank of Montreal. The bank lends a million and a half dollars for 3 years, taking therefor Provincial 5 per cent. debentures at 98, without any charge for agency or management.—Rumored disaster to Gen. Burnside's command in East Tennessee. Under a writ of extent issued by the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, an inquiry is commenced at Toronto before Mr. Sheriff Jarvis and a jury, to ascertain what property is possessed by the York Roads Company, to satisfy a judgment of $400,000 obtained by the Crown against the Company, on their bond.

20*th*—The fourth annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association is held at Toronto. About 30 journals were represented.—Admiral Milne, who had been in command on the North American station, leaves for England.

21*st*—Consols, 91¼—A young man named Picard hanged himself in the Cosmopolitan hotel, Montreal. He had been 15 months in the city, and left a considerable sum of money behind him.—In the York Roads case at Toronto, the Jury find a verdict favorable to the Crown.—The Sultan expresses his intention of attending the French Emperor's Congress in person.

22*nd*—18 shells are thrown into Charleston between 12 and 2 A. M. A heavy fire is kept up on Fort Sumter.

23*rd*—Engagements near Chattanooga between a portion of Gen. Grant's army and the Confederates, under Gen. Bragg. The latter lost many prisoners and guns. —In a return to an address, the Canadian Government represent the saving effected by the dismissal of useless employees, to amount to $47,740 per annum.

24*th*—A correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* states that an extensive emigration is going on from the St. Maurice country to the States.—One Demers, who had been imprisoned in the Montreal jail in default of paying a fine for selling liquor without license, dies suddenly of disease of the heart a few minutes after his liberation.—It is decided by Mr. Justice Coursol, in the Police Court, that the keeping of a refreshment room such as that of Mr. Charles Alexander, confectioner, does not come under the statutory head "keeping a house of public entertainment."

25*th*—The moon is almost totally eclipsed from 3 to 5 o'clock in the morning. A high wind prevailed about the same time.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Victoria Skating Club is held at Montreal. Income $6,158; expenditure $3,297. Net profit $2,690, which would yield a dividend of 18 per cent. on the present stock.—The entire army of the Potomac advances across the Rapidan.

26*th*—The N. Y. *Tribune* says the Federal Government will refuse to exchange another officer or soldier till the Confederates agree to a fair exchange of colored soldiers and their white officers.

29*th*—The Confederates at Chattanooga are said to be retreating, Gen. Grant in pursuit.—The annual McGill University lecture is delivered by Principal Dawson: subject, the duties of educated young men.—An engagement takes place near Mill Grove, between a division of the army of the Potomac and the Confederates.

28*th*—The army of the Potomac advances on the Orange and Fredericksburg turn pike road, in order of battle.

30*th*—It is reported that the army of the Potomac, under Gen. Meade, has fallen back from the Rapidan to Fredericksburg, having found the enemy too strong to be attacked.—Sudden death at Toronto, of Mr. James McCutcheon, brother of the late Hon. Peter McGill.

December 1*st*—Guenther, Independent democrat, is elected mayor of New York.—The body of Mr. T. C. Panton, merchant, of Montreal, is found late at night in the French Medical school, Montreal, whence it had been conveyed from Pointe aux Trembles. The body had been first found near the latter place on the 29th. Mr. P. was supposed to have died of an attack of congestion of the brain, brought on by want of food and exposure.

2*nd*—Inauguration of Huron College, London, C.W.

3*rd*—The Bank of England advances its rate of discount to 8 per cent.—Mr. Fould's financial statement is published; he asks for a loan of £12,000,000 stg.

6*th*—General Lee is going into winter quarters in his old position on the south side of the Rapidan.—The king of Denmark announces to the people of Holstein that he will prevent insurrectionary movements by force of arms.

7*th*—Hawkins is convicted at Montreal of aiding in Redpath's abduction.—Z. Fralick, convicted of murdering Elizabeth York in the township of Richmond, on the 28th June 1863, is executed at Kingston, C.W.

7*th*—Opening of the 39th Congress of the U. S., at Washington.—The steamer *Chesapeake*, of the Cromwell line, bound from New York to Portland, on her regular trip with a large cargo valued at $180,000, is taken possession of by a party of Confederates about 16 in number, who were apparently unarmed and inoffensive passengers. The captain was put in irons, the second engineer shot dead and thrown overboard, and some other officers wounded. This took place about 21 miles N. E. of Cape Cod. The captured officers and crew, with the passengers, were landed at Partridge Island, and the steamer then went off to sea. —Pres. Jeff. Davis, in his message to the Confederate Congress, says the only hope of peace is in the vigor of resistance. He recommends increased taxation and fresh levies of troops.

8*th*—Mrs. Sophia Wright commits suicide at Toronto, C. W.

9*th*—Pres. Lincoln's annual message is transmitted to Congress. He takes a hopeful view of affairs, and thinks the rebellion is greatly restricted. Offers of pardon are held out to such as renew their allegiance to the U. S. Government, and various propositions made to the Secessionists.

10*th*—A prize fight takes place in England between Heenan, an American pugilist, and King, an Englishman; the former is beaten.

15*th*—The new hall of the Mechanics' Institute, Montreal, is inaugurated.

16*th*—Publication of prospectus of North American Steamship Co., to run between Montreal and Liverpool.

17*th*—The steamer *Chesapeake* is recaptured in British waters by a U. S. gunboat. The officers and crew all escaped except three; the vessel was taken to Halifax, N. S.

18*th*—A satisfactory arrangement is said to have been made between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward, with regard to the disposition of the steamer *Chesapeake*.

19*th*—Upon the men captured on the *Chesapeake* being landed at Halifax and released, in order that they might be re-arrested under the extradition treaty, they were hurried off in a small boat by Southern sympathizers. Much excitement created.

22*nd*—Ministerial dinner at Ottawa, C. W.—General Michael Corcoran dies from injuries occasioned by a fall from his horse.

23*rd*—Marriage at the Anglican Cathedral, Montreal, of Lord Abinger, lieut. col. Scots Fusilier Guards, to Miss Magruder, daughter of Commodore Magruder.

34*th*—The hon. Adam Ferrie, member of the Legislative Council, Canada, dies at Hamilton, at an advanced age.

26*th*—The Russian Minister at Washington, at an interview with Pres. Lincoln, conveys to the U. S. Government the thanks of his Government for the reception given to the officers of the Russian fleet.

28th—Collins and McKenna, two of the *Chesapeake's* captors are arrested and brought before the police magistrate at St. John, N. B. Examination postponed.

31*st*—The motion to quash the *capias* in the Giddings case is rejected.

Note on the year 1863.—There is little to remark in colonial affairs during the past year. The prosecution of the intercolonial railway project has again been indefinitely postponed... In Canada, the ministry formed in 1862 was defeated. A reconstruction took place; the house of assembly was dissolved, and a general election having ensued, the new house met on the 13th August. The reconstructed ministry retained their places during the session by a very small majority... The year was also marked by a bold project to release the Southern prisoners confined on Johnson's Island, by an expedition got up on Canadian territory. The design was happily frustrated by the vigilance of the authorities... In the neighboring states the close of the year has found the civil war still raging with undiminished intensity. Both sides have suffered severely, but the Federals have been upon the whole successful. The Confederates have lost Port Hudson and Vicksburg, and the extent of their territory has been seriously circumscribed. At the close of the year, the price of gold in the Northern States was 152, while in the Confederate capital it was from 12 to 1,500. Fortunately, however, the peace of Europe has not been disturbed by the conflict in America, and the departure of the *George Griswold* to Britain, laden with American donations for the relief of the suffering English operatives, was a satisfactory token of the existence of kindly feelings between the two nations... In Europe the chief interest has been concentrated upon the hopeless struggle carried on by the unhappy Poles against Russia, whose cruelties have outraged humanity. Denmark has been agitated by the Holstein difficulties, and all Europe has been disturbed by vague anticipations of coming strife... Great Britain, during the year has had to encounter some minor difficulties in New Zealand and India, and with Japan, but there has been a wonderful increase to her commerce and general prosperity.

OBITUARY NOTICES.

BANCROFT, HENRY, Advocate, was born in the city of Montreal, about the year 1818. Some of his earlier years were passed in mercantile pursuits in New York, but at a later period he came to Montreal, and entered upon the study of the law in the office of Messrs. Bethune and Dunkin. While a student, he contributed law reports for some months to the *Montreal Gazette*. Having completed the five years' term of study then required, he was admitted to the bar in August 1850. Some time after he entered into partnership with F. W. Torrance, Esq., advocate, of Montreal, and continued in business with him for nearly two years. He then became the partner of A. Cross, Esq., advocate, and this connection lasted till Mr. Bancroft was compelled by ill health to relinquish the practice of his profession. He married a daughter of Dr. Barber, professor of Oratory in McGill University. His constitution had never been very robust, and the toils of an arduous profession began to make grave inroads upon his health while yet in the prime of life. The first serious illness came upon him towards the spring of 1862, and he went to New York to obtain some relaxation from business. But there he was attacked in a more alarming manner, and his mental powers so far weakened as to preclude him from attending to any business involving thought or anxiety. Having returned to Canada, he passed the summer of 1862 at Knowlton, in the Eastern Townships, at the residence of his wife's brother-in-law, Christopher Dunkin, Esq., M.P.P. His health improved during the summer, but in the fall he had another serious attack, and the winter passed away without much change. During the summer of 1863 he had so far recovered his health that his friends entertained hopes that he might be restored to a career of usefulness, but it was ordered otherwise. On Sunday, the 27th September, he had attended divine service at Knowlton, apparently in good health, but in the afternoon he suddenly lapsed into a state of unconsciousness. During the ensuing week he sank rapidly, and on the morning of Friday, 2nd October 1863, he breathed his last at Mr. Dunkin's residence, Lakeside, Knowlton. The cause of death was ascertained to be softening of the brain. Mr. Bancroft was one of those who are sadly missed from the circle in which they have moved. His legal career was too brief to admit of his attaining an eminent position at the bar, but he was attached to the profession. In private life Mr. Bancroft was pre-eminently a gentleman of the strictest honor and integrity, and a Christian of most consistent and exemplary deportment. While at New York, he was an active Sunday School teacher, and at Montreal he was for several years the esteemed superintendent of the Sunday School connected with Trinity Church, of which his younger brother, the Rev. Canon Bancroft, D.D., is Incumbent. He also represented the Church as a lay delegate to the Diocesan Synod, and was an efficient member of the Montreal Bible Society. Kind-hearted and benevolent, frank and considerate, Mr. Bancroft attracted the warm regard of those about him. His career was suddenly cut short, but the memory of his blameless life and active benevolence, will be of much more lasting duration.

BILLAULT, Minister of State, France, died on the 13th Oct., 1863, at his country residence, near Nantes. He had been suffering for some time from a heart complaint. M. Billault was born at Vannes, in the Morbihan, in 1805. He studied law at Rennes, and on being called to the bar established himself at Nantes. In 1834 he was named member of the Council General of his Department. In 1837 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies by three colleges at the same time. On the accession of the Thiers Ministry, in March, 1840, he was appointed Under Secretary of State. This post was abolished in October following, when M. Thiers resigned office. M. Billault was soon after admitted a member of the Paris bar, and in the Chamber became one of the most persistent and acrimonious opponents of M. Guizot's Government. In 1846 he was elected for the third *arondissement* of Paris, and also for Ancenis in the Morbihan. He declined taking any active part in the organization of the Reform banquets which were the precursors of the revolution of February. Immediately after that catastrophe, M. Billault was returned to the Constituent Assembly for the Department of the Loire Inferieure, and took his place among the "Moderate Democratic"

party. After the *coup d'etat* of the 2nd December, he was named president of the new Corps Legislatif, and greatly contributed to the re-establishment of the Empire. In July 1853, he succeeded M. de Persigny, as Minister of the Interior, and was called up to the Senate in December of the same year. M. Billault was subsequently named speaking minister, and his duty was, with M. Baroche, to defend in the Chamber the acts of the Government. The labour thrown upon him by this ungrateful office—for he often had to defend measures which he did not approve—undermined his health. At the last change of Ministry he was appointed Minister of State in place of M. Walewski. He was an able and ready speaker, and an adept in the art of dressing out a bad cause in the fairest colours. He was always listened to with pleasure, even by those who differed from him. M. Billault was small in person, with regular, delicate, and expressive features. In private life he was gentle and kind in manner, without a particle of flippancy or pomposity.

BRODIE, SIR BENJAMIN, an eminent English Surgeon, died 21st October, 1862.

BROWN, PETER, was born about 1784. In his earlier years he was a merchant in Edinburgh, Scotland, and an active politician on the liberal side during the time of the borough-reform agitation. In 1838, he emigrated with his family, and resided five years at New York. While there he was for a time on the editorial staff of the New York *Albion*, and subsequently became editor of the British *Chronicle*. He also published a work called the "Fame and Glory of England vindicated," intended as a reply to a publication of Mr. C. E. Lester, styled, "The Shame and the Glory of England." In 1843, at the request of the prominent clergymen and members of the Presbyterian church of Canada, Mr. Brown removed to Toronto, where he established the Toronto *Banner*, as an independent organ of liberal Presbyterian views. This journal was edited for many years with great vigour and ability. From 1844 to 1849 Mr. Brown also contributed largely to the editorial columns of the *Globe*. For a year previous to his death, which occurred on Tuesday 30th June, 1863, he had been in feeble health, which ended in an attack of congestion of the lungs. The day previous to his death was the 79th anniversary of his birth, and the 50th of his marriage. Mr. Brown was a man of superior attainments, as a writer clear and logical, and in private life displaying qualities which gained him the esteem of a large circle of friends. He was the father of the Hon. Geo. Brown, proprietor of the Toronto *Globe*.

BURNS, THE HON. ROBERT EASTON, was born at Niagara, on the 26th December 1805. His father was the Rev. John Burns, a Presbyterian Minister, who emigrated from Scotland in 1803, and became Principal of the Niagara Grammar School. Educated by his father, young Burns commenced the study of the law, at the age of 16, in the office of the late Mr. John Breakenridge, of the town of Niagara. He was called to the bar immediately after concluding his studies, and practised for some years in Niagara, St. Catherines, and Hamilton, with considerable success. In September 1837, he was appointed Judge of the Niagara District, and in the spring of 1838 came to Toronto and entered into partnership with Att'y Gen. Hagerman. When the seat of Government was taken to Kingston the Court of Chancery followed, and Mr. Burns became a resident of that city, but removed again to Toronto on the Government becoming established in Montreal. Here Mr. Burns became a partner of Mr. Philip Vankoughnet and Mr. Oliver Mowat, but was very soon appointed to the important office of Judge of the Home District, which he held until the year 1848 or 1849, when he resigned to form a partnership with Mr. John Duggan. A very short time afterwards, however, he was appointed by the Baldwin-Lafontaine Government *puisné* Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, an office which he held until his death. A few years ago, he was appointed Chancellor of the University of Upper Canada. His last public duty was performed at the Hamilton Assizes, about two months before his death. He returned home suffering from an attack ot dropsy, accompanied by a general break-up of the constitution, and was unable afterwards to leave his house. At noon on the 12th Jan. 1863, his sufferings, which had been severe, were brought to a close, and he peacefully expired, surrounded by the members of his family. Mr. Burns married first, on the 10th Feb. 1835, Anne Flora Taylor, daughter of Mr. John Thomas Taylor. By this marriage he had four sons, three of whom survive him. His wife having died in Sept. 1850, in 1856 he married Miss Britannia Warton, of Toronto, who died in 1858. The funeral of the Judge took place from his residence, Yorkville, on Thursday the 14th January, at two o'clock, and was largely and respectably attended. Among the mourners were the Judges at present in Toronto, and a number of the leading citizens in carriages and on foot. The procession on foot was composed of the students and professors of the University in full academical costume, headed by the janitor carrying the mace covered with crape; the treasurer and members of the Law Society in their robes, and citizens walking two and two. After the reading of the burial service of the Church of England, the coffin containing the body was deposited in the vault of the St. James' Cemetery. Although Mr. Justice Burns never engaged in politics, yet as a leading member of the Chancery Bar, and the occupant of three judicial situations, he filled a prominent position in Upper Canada. He possessed a sound judgment, an accurate and retentive memory, and large experience.

CAMPBELL COLIN, FIELD MARSHALL, LORD CLYDE, was born on the 20th Oct. 1792, in or near Glasgow. His father was a Lowland mechanic; his mother a Highland lady. At an early age he was taken from Scotland, and put to school abroad and in England, and for many years he never revisited his native land. In 1808, before he was 16 years of age, an uncle procured for him an ensigncy in the 9th Regiment of Foot. His regiment marched the day after he joined it, to embark for the Peninsula. There he served a rough apprenticeship. Within three weeks from the time he left the Military school at Gosport, he saw the French infantry on the hill sides of Vimiera, and took part in the opening actions of that series of campaigns which led to the liberation of Spain from the yoke of Bonaparte. He had scarcely landed from the transport which carried him from the shores of Spain when he was ordered off to participate in the disasters of the Walcheren expedition in 1809. The fever struck into his body so keenly that, until he went to China, 30 years afterwards, "Walcheren," as he said, "was with me every season." From Walcheren he returned to Spain in 1810, where, with better fortune, he shared in the battle of Barossa in March 1811, and the defence of Tariffa on January 5, 1812; and in 1812 he was transferred to a corps of the Spanish army, with which he was actively employed against the French. In this year he also took part in the unsuccessful movement against the French at Tarragona. In 1813 he joined the Duke of Wellington's army again, and plunged into the thickest of the hard fighting which took place in that memorable year. He had in his first year's service reached the grade of lieutenant, and now, at the age of 21, he had made a name for activity, courage, and determination, which began to be heard through the army. He passed unscathed through Vittoria, but in the breach of St. Sebastian he was not so fortunate. He led a forlorn hope which rushed to the aid of the neglected stormers, and received two wounds in that desperate encounter. On the 9th of Nov. 1813, he became a Captain by brevet, and in that position the hero of St. Sebastian, who had now added to his wounds a bullet path through the thigh, received at the passage of the Bidassoa, remained for 12 long years. From France he proceeded to America, in 1814, to serve against the Federal Government. He had been transferred to the 60th Rifles, but when the brief war in America was over, he still remained a captain till he was 33 years of age, and was naturally discontented at seeing younger men with less service, but longer purses, shoved over his head. In 1823, he served as Brigade Major of the force employed in reducing the blacks in Demerara, where he revived the dormant venom of his Walcheren fever. After this time, Great Britain being at peace, he had no opportunity for distinguishing nimself till the war against China in 1842. Ten years before this he had obtained a sufficient sum to enable him to purchase his long-deferred Lieutenant Colonelcy. From China he proceeded to India, where he commanded the third division of the army of the Punjab in the Sihk war.

Here he took a conspicuous part in several engagements, and earned the name of an able general in addition to that of the thorough soldier, which he had won and enjoyed so long. He was next engaged in the war against Russia, in which he commanded the three kilted and plumed regiments of the Highland Brigade that won so much glory at Alma and Balaclava. But chagrin at seeing his juniors put over him induced him to leave the Crimea, till his services had been properly recognized. In 1856 he was made a Lieut. Gen. The able manner in which he suppressed the great Indian mutiny is too well remembered to need description, and the old general, covered with wounds and glory, was now created a Field Marshal and raised to the Peerage. The honors which he had so nobly earned were at length accorded to him, but too late for full enjoyment. Rent with shot and steel, his sturdy frame began to shew signs of giving way. A severe illness, a few months ago, which affected his heart and lungs, hastened his dissolution, and, at length, the grey haired veteran passed away, amid the tender cares and subdued sorrow of those who loved him well. In person Lord Clyde was well knit, symmetrical, and graceful; but of late years his shoulders became somewhat bowed, though he lost little of the activity which was remarkable in so old a man. To the last his teeth remained full and firm in the great square jaws, and his eye pierced the distance with all the force of his youthful vision. His crisp, grey locks still stood close and thick, curling over the head and above the wrinkled brow, and there were few external signs of the decay of nature which was no doubt going on within, accelerated by so many wounds, such fevers, such relentless, exacting service. Raised from obscurity by his own merits to the highest pinnacle of his profession, Lord Clyde is a remarkable example of what strength of mind and high character can accomplish. He leaves behind him a name as illustrious as any among the long roll of Britain's heroes.

COPLEY, JOHN SINGLETON, (LORD LYNDHURST). This distinguished lawyer and statesman, the Nestor of the House of Lords, who died at 3 A.M on the 12th October 1863, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 21st May 1772. His father, who was a painter of some eminence, settled in London, after the American Revolution. Young Copley was placed under the care of a private tutor, and subsequently proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was second wrangler in 1795. He was elected fellow of his college shortly afterwards, and about this time visited his native place and Canada. In 1795 he received the degree of M.A., and entering upon the study of the law, was called to the bar on the 8th June, 1804, being then 32 years of age. His father died on the 9th Sept. 1815, at which time his son's forensic renown was rapidly increasing. In 1818, Lord Liverpool invited him to enter the House, and he was accordingly returned for Yarmouth. The following year he became one of his Majesty's sergeants, and soon after received the appointment of Solicitor General, in which capacity he took part in conducting the prosecution of Caroline, Princess of Wales. In his youth he held liberal opinions, but on entering Parliament joined the Tory party then in power. In 1819 he received the honor of knighthood, and in 1824 became Attorney General. Two years later he was appointed Master of the Rolls, and in 1827 became Lord Chancellor. On the break-up of the Tory party, Lord Lyndhurst, it is said, was willing to continue in office under a Reform Government. He was not, however, retained as Chancellor, but Lord Grey, in 1830, appointed him Lord Chief Baron. He took a prominent part in the debates on the Reform Bill, and, in May, 1832, succeeded in beating the Government on a motion for the postponement of the disfranchising clauses. The Government at once resigned, and forthwith began the dreadful riots which marked that period. At a meeting at Brooke's Club, the present Earl of Derby jumped on the table, and, amid enthusiastic cheers, uttered the strongest and most vehement expressions of indignation against the Tory majority. The cry was raised "To stop the Duke (of Wellington); to go for gold," and in three days £1,800,000 was taken from the Bank of England. As to Lord Lyndhurst himself, his name was the signal for the fiercest execrations. Lord Grey was recalled to power, and the Reform Bill was carried. Lord Lyndhurst said: "Reform, my lords, Reform has triumphed. The barriers of the constitution have been broken down, and the waters of destruction approach the gates of the temple. Who can say where its course shall stop? Who shall stay its speed?" When Lord Grey resigned in 1834, Lord Lyndhurst was again appointed Chancellor, but retained the office of Lord Chief Baron with the Chancellorship from Nov. 21 till Dec. 23 of that year. The Ministry lasted only a few months, but during this brief period some most important measures were passed, the Ecclesiastical Commission was appointed, the alteration of the law of Dissenters' marriages was effected, and the Tithe Commutation Act removed a source of perpetual irritation and worry from the clergy. The year 1841 witnessed the overthrow of the Whigs, and Lord Lyndhurst was for the third time appointed Chancellor. He held office during Sir R. Peel's ministry, supported the grant to Maynooth, and supported the repeal of the corn laws as a matter of official duty, and finally retired from office in 1846. Lord Lyndhurst frequently addressed his peers, taking part in the discussions of all the great measures brought before Parliament. His last grand speech was noteworthy for a most remarkable scene. A handrail had been attached to the bench below his for him to grasp. With tottering gait and shrunken limbs, was it likely he could speak? Yet speak he did, and astonished the House by splendid bursts of eloquence, on the verge of ninety. His latest achievements have been his grandest. The invasion of the Principalities, the tyranny of Francis of Naples, the appropriation of Savoy—every wrong, every injustice found in the venerable old man an immediate and a stern judge. For the last 10 or 12 years he held an enviable position in the House of Lords. Though voting with the Conservatives, and occasionally assisting them with his counsel, he poured forth the wealth of his eloquence, the mellowed wisdom of his green old age, his wonderful stores of scholarship and historical illustration, his profound sagacity and the lessons of his varied experience. His first wife was the widow of Lt. Col. Chas. Thomas, who fell at Waterloo. Three years after the death of this lady, he married, at the age of 65, a young lady named Miss Georgiana Goldsmith, celebrated for her beauty, by whom he had a daughter. His death occurred without pain or illness at the mature age of 91. To the last his lordship was an indefatigable student, and it is said that no one kept pace more completely with the progress of contemporary literature. His eyes, his memory, the quickness of his apprehension, and the soundness of his judgment served him faithfully to the end of his life.

CRAMPTON, THE RIGHT HON. PHILIP CECIL, was considered one of the best Judges on the Irish Bench —a good lawyer, a sound reasoner—pains-taking, conscientious, and impartial—having in an eminent degree the judicial faculty which enabled him to seize the main points of a case—and to state his views with clearness and force. He was much respected by both branches of the legal profession, and by the public at large of all denominations. He became a Conservative in his later years, probably in consequence of the violence of agitation in Ireland, with whose baneful effects on the peace of society he had often to deal in his judicial capacity. But he was always moderate in his political sentiments. In religion he was Evangelical, but he was remarkably tolerant, always advocating the fullest freedom of conscience, and evincing a friendly spirit towards Dissenters. He was so deeply impressed with the evils of intemperance in Ireland, that he felt great satisfaction in the movement of the late Father Matthew, and was himself known for many years as a firm supporter of the temperance cause, which he commended by his own consistent example. He retained his mental faculties in full vigour to the last; and not many months before his death he published an ably written pamphlet on the subject of inspiration. He believed that inspiration had to do only with the truths, the thoughts, or ideas conveyed in the sacred Scriptures, and not with the exact words employed, which might be varied without affecting the meaning; that in fact the exact words dictated by the Author of revelation could not be known with certainty; and that if the principle were to be practically valid and available, the theory must include translations of the Scriptures, for beyond these the mass of mankind, for whom the Bible was

intended, cannot go. He died on Monday, 29th Dec. 1862, at his residence near Dublin.

CRESSWELL, SIR CRESSWELL, the distinguished Judge of the English Divorce Court, died suddenly on the evening of Wednesday, 29th July 1863. The judge was the fourth son of Francis Easterby, of Blackheath, who, on marrying an heiress of John Cresswell, of Cresswell, took the surname of that ancient Northumbrian family. The deceased was educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1819. Having won for himself the rank of King's counsel in 1834, and led the Northern Circuit with an ability which acquired him high reputation, Mr. Cresswell was, in 1837, elected to the House of Commons as member for Liverpool. He continued to represent that great commercial community till 1842, when, by the Government of Sir R. Peel, he was appointed one of the justices of the Common Pleas, and invested with the rank of knighthood. In the year 1858, after the passing of the bill abolishing the old Ecclesiastical Courts of Doctors' Commons, with regard to probate of wills, divorce, and matrimonial causes, and substituting a special and exclusive jurisdiction for those cases, Sir Cresswell Cresswell was appointed by Lord Cranworth as the most fitting person on the judicial bench to fill the office of Judge Ordinary of that court, and by a special act he took rank and precedence next to the Lord Chief Baron. The Judge met with an accident shortly before his death, but an examination of the body showed that the heart was the sole seat of disease. The cause of death was severe syncope, fatal, because occurring in a weak heart, fattily degenerated. Deceased was in his 70th year.

DE BLEURY, HON. C. C. S., was the oldest member of the Montreal Bar, having been admitted in November, 1819. He died on the 15th September 1862.

DERBISHIRE, STEWART, was born about 1798. He came to Canada in the year 1840, as an *attaché* of Lord Durham, and assisted in drawing up the report made by the earl on the state of the provinces previous to the union. In 1842, he was appointed Queen's printer by Lord Sydenham, and retained the office up to the time of his death, the business being carried on under the firm of Desbarats & Derbishire. His death occurred, after a short illness, about four o'clock on the morning of the 27th March 1863, at his residence, St. Foy road, Quebec. Mr. Derbishire was a man of cultivated taste in literature, a liberal patron of the fine arts, and of a sociable and generous disposition.

ECCLES, HENRY, Q. C., died at his residence in Toronto, on the 2nd Nov. 1863. He was born at Bath, England, in 1817. His father, Capt. Hugh Eccles of the 61st, who died a few years ago, was for a long time a resident of Canada, having settled here after the Peninsular war, in which he lost an arm. While his father was living at Niagara, Henry studied law in the office of Mr. James Boulton. He never attended any public school, but was educated entirely by his father, who was a gold medallist of Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the bar in Easter term 1842; was elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1853, and appointed Queen's Counsel in 1856. He soon attained a leading position at the bar; and for a long time was engaged, as counsel, in nearly every case of importance. He appeared to great advantage before a jury. Tall, well-proportioned and erect, his personal appearance was imposing, and his voice was musical and well-managed. He had a wonderful faculty of making a point clear to the comprehension of an average jury; and the simplicity of his style was one of the great sources of his success. Under his manipulation, the most complicated case became clear and easy of comprehension. He was also famous as a special pleader, and not less so for his power of extorting truth from a witness. His astute appreciation of evidence enabled him to seize upon the strong as well as the weak points and to make the most of both. He had been in partnership with Mr. Carroll, in Toronto, since 1854. In 1842, he married Jane, fourth daughter of Captain Francis Lelievre, A. C. G., Canada; by whom he had one son, Francis Hugh Eccles.

ELLICE, RIGHT HON. EDWARD, died suddenly, on Thursday, 24th Sept. 1863, at one of the residences on his Highland estate of Glengarry and Glenquoich. He was the son of Alexander Ellice, a wealthy London merchant; was born in 1787, and for some years carried on the same business as his father in the city. He first entered Parliament in 1818, when he was elected by the Liberals of Coventry to represent that town, and with a short interval retained his seat till his death. In 1830, during the ministry of Earl Grey, his father-in-law, he was appointed Joint Secretary of the Treasury, and afterwards Secretary of War, both of which posts he filled most creditably, the former for two years, and the latter for one year. From that time he did not take a very active part in public affairs. He was twice married—first, in 1809, to a daughter of the first Earl Grey, and widow of Capt. Bettesworth, R. N.; secondly, in 1843, to the Countess of Leicester, who died in 1844. His son is M. P. for St. Andrews. Mr. Ellice was well known in Canada, having passed some time in that country, and being the proprietor of the fine Seigniory of Beauharnois. In former days he took much interest in Canadian affairs. He predicted the struggle now going on in America. For years past, he openly stated that a political crisis was impending, which must involve an internecine war. He was at Nice when the first blood was shed, and he at once affirmed that in his opinion the contest would be one of considerable duration; that it was practically one of boundaries between the two classes of States. He believed that the success of the North against the South would be the most fatal consequence of the Civil War, and would only hasten the ultimate dissolution of the original Federal Union.

FERGUSSON, HON. ADAM, M.L.C., was born about 1783 in Scotland, and was known as the laird of "Woodhill." After a residence of many years in his native country, Mr. Fergusson came to Canada in 1831. He was noted as an agriculturist, and having purchased a property on his arrival in Canada, exerted himself to introduce into the colony the agricultural improvements which he had carried out in Scotland. Two years after his arrival, he published a work styled "Practical notes made during a tour in Canada and a portion of the United States, in 1831;" and in 1839 he wrote a letter to Sir Geo. Arthur, developing a scheme of emigration and military defence of Canada. His death occurred on the 25th September, 1862. Though not taking a leading part in the Upper House, in which he held a life seat, Mr. Fergusson has been characterized as a useful member, punctual and conscientious in the discharge of his duties.

FORBES, C. J., deputy commissary general, was born at Forton, near Gosport, in Hampshire, in 1786, and at an early age was sent by his father to the college of Altona, in Denmark, whence he travelled through Norway, Sweden, and Germany. In 1804, he was appointed to the commissariat department in Sicily, and accompanied the army from Malta to Naples. In 1807, he was dispatched with the force under Gen. Frazer to join the second expedition to Egypt, on which occasion he was taken prisoner by the Turks, and confined in the citadel at Cairo for eighteen months. After his release, he was promoted to the rank of assistant commissary general. On one of his visits to Athens, he was entrusted with the shipping of the celebrated Elgin marbles. During the following years, he was actively and honorably engaged, and several times received the thanks of the lords of the treasury for his able services. In 1824, he was ordered to Halifax, and the next year was transferred to Montreal, where he rendered valuable assistance during the cholera in 1832. Thence he was removed to Jamaica in 1833. Excessive fatigue and anxiety of mind in the performance of his trying duties brought on three attacks of yellow fever, the effects of which upon his health obliged him to return to England. He subsequently returned to Canada, and settled with his family on his property on the Ottawa. During the disturbances of 1837 and 1838, he took an active part on the loyal side, and was appointed by Lord Sydenham the first warden of the county of Two Mountains. He subsequently represented the county in the House of Assembly in 1842 and 1843, and for several years was chief commissioner of the Small Commission. His death took place in September 1862, after he had been engaged in public affairs for over half a century, with honor to himself and advantage to his country.

FREER, CORTLAND, was born in Quebec on the 31st October 1831. He was the second son of Noah Freer, for many years cashier of the Quebec Bank. He was educated at the Upper Canada College, Toronto, where he gained high honors, taking a first exhibition while under 13, and also the Wellington scholarship. He graduated at the Toronto University, and the degree of M.A. was subsequently conferred upon him at a convocation of Bishops' College, Lennoxville, C. E. It was intended that he should follow the legal profession, but his own tastes induced him to prefer civil engineering. He was actively employed during the construction of part of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and was afterwards one of the division engineers. When this line had been transferred to the Grand Trunk, he continued in connection with the latter company, and finally became superintendent of the eastern district, between Montreal, Quebec and Rivière-du-Loup. In 1856, he married a daughter of Mr. Justice Sicotte. The surviving issue is a daughter and two sons. He died after a short illness, on Friday, 18th September 1863, at his residence, Point Levi. His remains were conveyed to Montreal, accompanied by a large number of friends, on Monday the 21st September, and interred in the Mount Royal cemetery. The funeral service was performed in the Anglican Cathedral, by his Lordship the Bishop and Metropolitan, assisted by Rev. canon White and Rev. canon Bond. Mr. Freer has been described as a man active and energetic, upright and honest, high principled and courteous to all, a warm friend, charitable without ostentation, an exemplary son, and a kind and affectionate husband.

GOURLAY, ROBERT, came out to Canada in the month of July 1817. In 1822, he published a work called a "General Introduction to Statistical Account "of Upper Canada with a view to a Grand System of "Emigration." Having incurred the displeasure of the government by his political principles, he was ordered to quit the province within six months as a seditious person. This order he refused to obey, whereupon he was arrested and lodged in Niagara jail. While awaiting his trial, he continued his vehement opposition to the executive. Being at length found guilty of refusing to obey the order, he was compelled to retire to the United States, whence he soon after proceeded to England. He died at Edinburgh, on the 1st August 1863, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. The Toronto *Globe*, in announcing his decease, said: "This is the last of an able and honest man, who once "played a prominent part in Canada in defence of the "right of free speech and printing, in opposition to a "tyrannical faction."

HARWOOD, THE HON. ROBERT UNWIN, M.L.C., was born at Sheffield, England, on the 22d Jan. 1798. He came to Canada in 1821. On the 15th Dec. 1823, he married the eldest daughter of the late Hon. M. De Lotbinière, Seignior of Vaudreuil, Rigaud and Lotbinière. He was a member of the Lower Canada Legislative Council during the administration of Lord Aylmer, and a member of the Special Council under Lord Sydenham. He represented Vaudreuil in the Legislative Assembly from 1857-1860, when he resigned and was returned to the Legislative Council for Rigaud. He was a Seignior, a large mill-owner, and Lieut. Col. 1st Batt. Vaudreuil Militia. He died April 1863. His remains were conveyed from the Manor House, Vaudreuil, to the residence of his son-in-law, De Bellefeuille McDonald, Esq., at Montreal, on Wednesday the 15th April 1863. From an early hour in the forenoon the tenants of the Seigniory, and neighbors from surrounding villages, began to assemble at the Manor House, and at the hour specified for the procession to form, there could hardly have been less than a thousand persons present. The procession, headed by the pall bearers, left the Manor about 5 p. m. and struck across the Ottawa to the railway station. The scene presented was extraordinary. When the sleighs had all defiled in order on the ice, and the procession had fully uncoiled its serpentine length, it could scarcely have been less than a mile long. A hearse and carriage were in waiting at the Lachine Station, to convey the body to its temporary destination. On Thursday morning, shortly after two o'clock, the funeral procession left Mr. McDonald's house for Christ Church Cathedral. The body was met at the door of the Cathedral by the officiating clergyman, and during the passage of the procession up the aisle, the organ breathed forth the solemn strains of the Dead March in "Saul." After the usual service for the dead, the procession proceeded to Sherbrooke street, and thence to the Mount Royal Cemetery. The Hon. Robt. Harwood was much respected. Indulgent to his tenantry, of unspotted reputation, courteous and considerate to all with whom he had relations.

ISAACSON, R. P., familiarly known in Montreal as "Dolly," and proprietor of "Dolly's Chop House," was a native of Suffolk, England, where he resided for the first twenty-nine years of his life, doing a considerable business as a farmer and auctioneer. The agricultural depression of 1830 and following years induced him to emigrate to Canada in 1834. He settled in Montreal, where he was for some time engaged at Rasco's Hotel. He subsequently set up a business in St. François Xavier Street, whence he removed, about 1848, to his well-known establishment in Great St. James Street. He died about eleven o'clock, Saturday morning, 18th April 1863, at the age of 73 years and 4 months, rather from a gradual decay than from any special disorder. Well-informed, kind-hearted and charitable, Mr. Isaacson enjoyed a large share of popularity.

JEBB, SIR JOSHUA, died suddenly on the 26th June, 1863. He was born in 1793. He served in the Royal Engineers in Canada and the West Indies, and was appointed Major in 1860. Of late years he was distinguished by his labors and writings in his capacity of chairman of the directors of convict prisons.

JEFFREY, THE HON. ANDREW, M.L.C., was born at Foulden, in Scotland, on the 17th Feb. 1800. Having emigrated to Canada in 1819, he settled in Cobourg, C. W., the following year, and there resided till his death. By industry and perseverance, he established a hardware business, which gradually became large and prosperous. In 1860, he obtained a seat in the Legislative Council, at the first popular election for the Division of Newcastle. He was a man of considerable information, calm judgment, and strict integrity. His kind and unassuming manners, and consistent deportment, caused him to be widely esteemed, and his loss to be generally lamented.

KEARNES, JOHN, Lieut. Col. Served in Ireland during the rebellion of 1798. After active service in various quarters, he joined the Duke of Wellington's army in June, 1811, and was present at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajos. He received the silver war medal with five clasps. At the close of his military career, he emigrated to Canada in 1820, and settled on a government grant of land. During the rebellion of 1837 his military experience was made available by the authorities, who selected him for the performance of various and responsible duties. About the same time, he was returned as member for the county of Prescott, and sat in the Canadian Parliament for two years. He also held the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel of the local sedentary militia. He died at North Plantagenet on the 27th March, 1863, at the advanced age of 86, after a few days' illness. In accordance with the old Peninsular officer's own wish, a volunteer firing party fired three rounds of blank cartridge over the grave. During a residence of 40 years in Canada, Col. Kearnes deserved and enjoyed a large share of esteem.

KINNEAR, DAVID, late senior proprietor and editor of the Montreal *Herald*, was born in Edinburgh about the year 1807. His father, a banker, was a lineal descendant of the celebrated colonel Gardiner. Mr. K. studied for the Scotch bar, and was admitted, but did not enter upon the practice of the profession. During his residence in Edinburgh he enjoyed the society of several men of celebrity, including Sir Walter Scott, Mr. James Hogg, and professor Wilson. He was subsequently engaged in commercial pursuits in London, where he became acquainted with the leading literary characters of that time. In 1835, he emigrated to Canada, and after making a tour of the province, settled at Drummondville. When the troubles of 1837 began he was one of the first to take arms and assist in the organization of a force to put down the rebellion. He was subsquently appointed stipendiary magistrate, in

charge of the police force which was temporarily employed in restoring order. Shortlyafter the termination of this service, he became editor of the Montreal *Gazette*, then owned by Armour and Ramsay, and finally, having entered into partnership with Robert Weir, proprietor of the Montreal *Herald*, he continued to fill the post of editor to that journal till his death, on the 20th Nov. 1862, after a painful illness of four months. The following tribute to his memory, which appeared in the *Herald* the day after his death, is not too highly colored: "His writings abundantly prove, that no difference of race, creed, colour, or social position, ever operated to create a prejudice in his mind against either classes or individuals. We do not believe that during the many years that he has been chief editor of this paper, one single allusion has been made by him calculated to insult or wound a human creature on account of those accidents which are so often turned into sources of bitterness and ill-will. If he has not, at all times, completely escaped those personal collisions to which persons who take part in political warfare are unfortunately exposed, he nevertheless, considering the length of his career, had a remarkably small list of enemies. We may add that a man of more independent feeling never lived. We are confident that no one ever pretended to have influenced his opinion by an unworthy motive, nor to have even suspected him, on any grounds which he could allege, of being capable of being so influenced. Of course, like other men, he had faults; but those most noticeable were chiefly the exaggeration of firmness, in his adherence to convictions which had been formed with care: which were cherished because he believed they led to what was good as well as true; and which he had no thought of peddling away for his own interests or out of complaisance to others. His opinions were expressed and held with manly openness. He committed no errors having their origin in meanness or duplicity."

KNOWLTON, THE HON. PAUL HOWARD, M.L.C., was born in 1787; he was at one time Mayor of Knowlton, C. E., and Warden of Brome. He was Colonel Commanding Militia District No. 10. From the time of his entrance into Parliament, about 35 years ago, he continued to serve till his death. He was appointed a member of the Special Council by Sir John Colbourne, and subsequently on the 9th June 1841, a Legislative Councillor, at the time of the Union of the Provinces. He resided in the Eastern Townships, where he took a lively interest in all questions affecting the public welfare. Several memorials in his own village attest his liberality. He died in 1863 at the advanced age of 76.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM BURNS, Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, died on the 15th May 1862. He was born at Quebec, in 1796. In 1808, he became a writer in the office of his father, who in that year was appointed Clerk of the House of Assembly for Lower Canada. Soon after the establishment of the Bank of Montreal he was appointed a clerk, and eventually became teller. His father's ill health having compelled him to resign in 1829, the son was appointed clerk of the House in his place, and resigned his situation in the Bank. When the legislature of United Canada was in session at Kingston, Mr. Lindsay was appointed by Lord Sydenham clerk of the Legislative Assembly, an office which he retained till his death. He left a widow and ten children living. His eldest son succeeded to the clerkship of the Legislative Assembly. Mr. Lindsay bore the character of an efficient and impartial public officer. On the announcement of his death, eloquent tribute to his worth was paid by Hon. Mr. Cartier, then Premier, and other members. The House adjourned to testify respect to his memory, and the funeral was attended by the members in a body.

MCNAB, SIR ALLAN NAPIER, Bart., was born at Niagara in 1798. His grandfather, Major Robert McNab, of the 42nd regt., held the situation of Royal Forester in Scotland. His father, who was attached to the staff of Gen. Simcoe, during the revolutionary war, subsequently accompanied the Gen. to Canada. While Sir Allan was yet at school, the Americans having attacked Toronto, he was summoned to bear arms, and joined the army in its retreat to Kingston, after Toronto had been surrendered. After serving some time as a midshipman in the navy, he joined the 100th regt., and was present at the taking of Fort Niagara. Having received an ensigncy in the 49th, he saw considerable service during the war. At the reduction of the army, about 1816, he was placed on half pay. After these youthful exploits, he entered upon the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. He practised with success for many years at Hamilton, and is said to have received the first appointment as Queen's Counsel made in Upper Canada. He entered Parliament, for the first time, in 1829, and after serving in three parliaments became the representative of the City of Hamilton. During the insurrection of 1837-8, he took an active part in suppressing disaffection, and was knighted for his services. He was at this time speaker of the Lower House, and after the union of the Canadas, was elected Speaker of the United Assembly. He became Premier in 1854, and, on his retirement in 1856, was created a baronet. After a long political career, during which he had represented the City of Hamilton or County in nine successive parliaments, Sir Allan, in 1857, was induced to retire in consequence of ill-health. In 1859, however, Sir Allan ran for the town of Brighton, at the general election in England, but was defeated by a small majority by Admiral Pechell. Having returned to Canada in 1860, he entered the Legislative Council. He was twice married, first, in 1821, to a daughter of Lieut. D. Brooke, the issue being a son and daughter; secondly, in 1831, to a daughter of Sheriff Stuart. By this marriage there were two daughters, one of whom married Viscount Bury, eldest son of the Earl of Albemarle; and the other, a son of Sir Dominick Daly. Sir Allan died on the 8th of August, 1862. An unhappy dispute arose as to the faith in which the baronet died. On the 10th August, Rev. Mr. Geddes informed his congregation that he had been restrained in his attempts to offer spiritual consolation to deceased, in consequence of his alleged conversion to the Roman Catholic faith. The funeral was conducted according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, as directed by his executrix and sister-in-law, Mrs. McNab. Sir Allan McNab was one of the most distinguished statesmen of Canada. Of his public life he thus wrote in his farewell address to the electors of the City of Hamilton: "The best portion of my life "has been spent amongst you, and I can say with "truth, that during this long period my best energies "have been devoted to the interests of my consti- "tuents and the honour of my country. If in times of "trial and great excitement I have erred, I trust you "will kindly ascribe it to an error of the head and not "of the heart."

MAITLAND, J. H., CAPTAIN. Mr. Maitland was an old and respected citizen of Montreal, in which city he for many years represented the Liverpool and London Fire Assurance Company. His death occurred on the 1st of June 1863, after a long and painful illness.

MERRITT, HON. WM. HAMILTON, was born at Westchester, N.Y., on the 3rd July, 1793. His father, Thomas Merritt, a cornet in the "Queen's Rangers," after serving during the American Revolutionary war, emigrated to New Brunswick, and afterwards to Canada in 1796. The son was educated at Ancaster, C.W., and at Windsor College, N.S. He served in the militia during the war of 1812. In 1815 he married a daughter of Dr. Prendergast. In 1832 he was returned to the Parliament of Upper Canada for Haldimand, and in 1840 for Lincoln. In 1860 he resigned his seat, and was returned by acclamation to the Legislative Council for Niagara. He died on the 6th July, 1862. Mr. Merritt was the projector of the Welland Canal, and was also president of the Welland Railway.

MITCHELL, GEN. ORMSBY MACKNIGHT, born in Kentucky in 1810. He was a cadet at West Point from 1825 to 1829, and assistant professor of mathematics there till 1831. He then studied law, and practised for two years in Cincinnati. He became director of the Cincinnati Directory, and in 1859 was also appointed director of the Dudley Observatory at Albany, N.Y. He rendered great service to astronomy by his scientific labours and discoveries, by popular lectures throughout the country, and by the publication of two volumes "Planetary and Stellar Worlds," and "Popular Astronomy." After the war began, he became brigadier-general of volunteers on the northern side, and was carried off by yellow fever on the 30th October, 1862.

MOUNTAIN, THE RIGHT REV. G. J., D.D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Quebec, was born 27th July 1789, at Norwich, England. At an early age, he came to Canada with his father, the first Bishop of the English Church in Canada, but was sent back to be educated for the Church. He studied at Cambridge and graduated at Trinity College in 1810; was ordained Deacon in 1812; and Priest in 1813. He served after his ordination in the Cathedral at Quebec: was appointed Rector of Fredericton, New Brunswick, in 1814; and in 1817 Rector of Quebec. In 1821 he was appointed Archdeacon, and in 1825 was deputed to go to England on Church business. After his return he was made Examining Chaplain to Bishop Stewart. He again went to England on matters connected with the Clergy Reserves in 1835, and while there, on the 14th Feb. 1836, was consecrated Bishop of Montreal. His diocese at that time comprised the whole of Lower Canada, Bishop Stewart retaining only Upper Canada; and, shortly afterwards, he had for a time both Provinces under his charge, Bishop Stewart having retired. His diocese therefore stretched from Labrador to the Red River Settlement; and he had this extended charge till 1839, when the present Bishop of Toronto was appointed. His diocese continued to include the whole of Lower Canada till 1850, when the present Bishop of Montreal was appointed. He was noted for his activity and energy. In 1844, he visited the Red River Settlement. In 1849, he took an active part in assisting the fever-stricken emigrants at Grosse Isle. He visited England in 1853, for the purpose of conferring with the Bishop of Australia on the subject of Synodical action in Colonial Churches, on which occasion he received the degree of D.C.L. at Oxford. After a life spent in works of benevolence, and unflagging attention to the duties of his sacred office, he died at Quebec, on the 6th January 1863, at the age of 74. He was an able man, a ripe scholar, and an earnest Christian. As an instance of his zeal and activity, it is worthy of mention that he visited Labrador, in the discharge of his duties, at the advanced age of 72. He was the author of a volume of poems, and was also the founder of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and of the Church Society organizations. His name will deservedly live in the history of the English Church in Canada, which he did so much to strengthen and establish.

MULREADY, a distinguished painter, died at Linden Grove, Bayswater, England, on the 7th July 1863, of long continued disease of the heart. Mr. Mulready was admitted a member of the Royal academy when only 14 years of age. The Vernon Gallery, as well as the Royal collection, is rich in examples of his genius. Deceased was in his 78th year.

NAPIER, SIR T. E., K.C.B., brother of the late admiral Sir C. Napier, died on the 5th July 1863, in Polton House, Lapwade, in his 73rd year. Deceased entered the army in 1805, served with the 52nd regiment at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, in Sir John Moore's campaign in Spain, and throughout the Peninsula, where he was twice wounded, and lost his left arm. He was Colonel of the 71st Regiment.

PAPIN, JOSEPH, ADVOCATE, Attorney to the Corporation of Montreal, died at l'Assomption on the 23rd February 1862. Mr. Papin was born at l'Assomption on the 13th December 1825; elected member of the Provincial Parliament in 1854, for the county of l'Assomption. He enjoyed the esteem of a large circle of friends. His remains were transferred to the cemetery on the Cote-des-Neiges road, Montreal, where an elegant monument was erected to his memory by his friends. The monument is 23½ feet high, and stands on a base of 5 feet 2 inches. On the first pedestal is a large marble slab with an inscription. On the second pedestal is engraved a fine crown of foliage; above this is raised a column surmounted by a handsome urn.

PLIMSOLL, REGINALD JOHN, M.A., B.C.L., was born in the year 1839. He was educated at the High School, Montreal, and at McGill College, and received the degree of B.A. in 1858. He subsequently entered upon the study of the law, and, in 1861, took the first place in the graduating class of the law faculty, McGill College. He was called to the bar in August 1861. Distinguished by a steady and persevering attention to his studies, and a fondness for literary pursuits, Mr. Plimsoll's youth gave fair promise of high attainments and usefulness to society. Unhappily, however, he was attacked by congestion of the brain, and, after a few days' illness, expired on the 25th March 1863, in the 24th year of his age.

ROBINSON, SIR JOHN BEVERLEY, Bart., President of the Court of Appeals, U. C., was born at Berthier, L. C., on the 26th July 1791. His father was fourth in descent from Christopher Robinson, of Cleasby, Yorkshire, England, who came out to America in the reign of Charles the Second, as private secretary to Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, and became afterward secretary of that colony. His residence was Rappahannock, in Virginia, where he died in 1696. The second son of Christopher Robinson was John Robinson, Esq., President of the Council of Virginia, who was born in Virginia. He had several sons, from one of whom was descended Christopher Robinson, (the father of Sir John Beverley Robinson,) who was born in Middlesex County, Virginia, and was sent for his education to William and Mary College. During the American Revolution, Mr. Robinson obtained a commission as Ensign in Colonel Simcoe's Regiment of Queen's Rangers, in which corps he served until the peace of 1783, when he emigrated with many other loyalists to New Brunswick. While there he married Esther Sayer, daughter of the Rev. John Sayer. About 1788, Mr. Robinson went with his family to Lower Canada, and settled at L'Assomption, and afterwards removed to Berthier, where his second son, the late Sir John Beverley Robinson, was born. In 1791, Mr. Robinson's former commanding officer, Col. Simcoe, then a Major General, came out from England as the first Governor of Upper Canada. He induced Mr. Robinson to remove to that Province, and in 1792 he went to Kingston, where he lived for six years. He was called to the bar in Upper Canada, and was one of the first Benchers chosen by the Law Society. He was elected a member of the House of Assembly for the counties of Lennox and Addington in 1796. He continued to practise the profession of the law in Kingston until October 1798, when he removed with his family to Toronto. On the 2d of November of the same year he died after a short illness, having suffered from the gout for many years. The father of the late Rev. Archdeacon Stuart, being then about to attend the meeting of Parliament, took John Beverley with him to Kingston, and placed him under the tuition of Mr. Strachan, now Bishop of Toronto. He remained for some time in Kingston, and then removed with his preceptor to Cornwall. At the age of sixteen young Robinson commenced the study of the law under the Hon. D'Arcy Boulton, then Solicitor General and acting Attorney General. While still a student-at-law, he served one session in the House of Assembly as clerk. In 1810 Mr. Boulton sailed for England, but he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by a French privateer on the passage. When the news of this disaster reached Toronto, young Robinson found it necessary to article himself to some other lawyer in order to complete his studies. He selected Mr. McDonald who succeeded Mr. Boulton in the Attorney Generalship. But he was not long allowed to remain in quiet. In 1812 the war with the United States broke out, and faithful to the Crown, with a lieutenant's commission in a regiment of York militia, commanded by Colonel Allan, (father of the present Hon. G. W. Allan) he followed Sir Isaac Brock to the field. He shared in the glory, danger, and privations of the capture of Detroit, and took part in the fighting by which the victory at Queenston Heights was gained. At this latter place Attorney-General Macdonald, who served as *aide-de-camp* to Gen. Brock, was killed. Lieut. Robinson, more fortunate, escaped unwounded, and immediately after the action was despatched with some prisoners to Kingston. Upon his return to Toronto, he was congratulated by a number of friends on his appointment to the Attorney-Generalship of the Province. He had not then been called to the bar; but he discharged the duties which devolved upon him with great assiduity, and had the good fortune to satisfy those by whom he was employed. In 1815 however, Mr. Boulton having made his way to Canada was reinstalled in his position as Attorney-General; Mr. Robinson taking that of Solicitor-General. This arrangement lasted until 1818, when Mr. Boulton was elevated to the Bench, and Mr. Robinson again became

Attorney General. In this post he remained until 1829. In the year 1821 he entered the House of Assembly and became the leader of the Tories, and was a firm supporter of the "Family Compact." In 1829, he was appointed to the office of Chief Justice of Upper Canada, on the retirement of Sir Wm. Campbell. By virtue of his office he was Speaker of the Legislative and President of the Executive Council, and continued to take an active part in political affairs. This combination of legislative and judicial duties created much dissatisfaction, but was terminated in 1841, when the Judges were excluded from the Council. From this time his popularity increased, and the honor of a baronetcy conferred upon him in 1854 met with general approval. In 1862, he was led, by his increasing infirmities, to resign the office of Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. He died on the 31st January 1863, at the age of 71. His long experience, and the share he had taken in framing the laws of Canada, caused his decisions to be received with the greatest confidence. It is remarkable that he never appeared at the bar as the advocate of a prisoner, but always as the prosecutor for the Crown. His legal attainments were indisputably of the highest order, his judgments were always logical; his diction was clear, and his delivery fluent. Though his political principles at one time rendered him unpopular, yet the subsequent impartial and careful discharge of his judicial duties earned general respect, while his kind and benevolent disposition endeared him to a large circle of acquaintances.

SHEEPSHANKS, JOHN, owner of the famous collection of pictures, known as the Sheepshanks Gallery, which he presented to the nation during his lifetime, died on Monday, 5th Oct. 1863, aged 76. He was the son of a wealthy cloth manufacturer at Leeds, and succeeded his father in the business. He was long known as a collector of choice pictures, and in Dec. 1856, presented to the English nation the whole of his splendid collection of drawings and paintings, for the purpose of public instruction in art. The collection, valued at $300,000, was removed to South Kensington early in 1857.

SLADE, SIR FREDERICK, was on the Western Circuit, (England) between thirty and forty years. He went through the usual gradations of the profession, and became a most successful defender of prisoners. As time rolled on he emerged from the criminal into the civil court, and was then called within the bar as a Q. C. His peculiar style was that of honesty and openness, accompanied by great humour, which soon gained him considerable practice. He was a zealous and untiring advocate, and greatly incensed when he discovered anything dishonest or disreputable, sparing not the highest in his remarks in the discharge of his duties. His sincerity, good nature and jocularity, had gained for him the love and regard of his compeers, and no man stood higher at the bar in the esteem and respect of those who occupied the bench, many of whom had in their time laboured with him. He died suddenly, in 1863. He had conducted a case the previous day in the Nisi Prius Court, at Wells, with his usual vigor and ability. In the evening, he retired to his country seat at Maunsell, near Bridgewater, in apparent health, but the following day he complained of being unwell, and expired about 11 o'clock in the evening.

SUMNER, JOHN BIRD, Archbishop of Canterbury. Born 1780. Educated at Cambridge. Appointed to the archbishopric in 1848. He was the author of several theological treatises, and a firm opponent of the tractarian party. Died 6th September 1862.

TROLLOPE MRS. FRANCES, widow of Thos. A. Trollope, barrister-at law, died at Florence on the 6th Oct. 1863, aged 84. She was born at Heckfield, Hants, in 1779. Mrs. Trollope's first appearance as an authoress was in her account of America, in which her description of the social habits of the people gave great offence. The comic element of Mrs. Trollope's nature had full play in this work with the odd expressions, the absurd vulgarity and the upstart impudence of some among the lower orders. The anger of the Americans was great; one reviewer called Mrs. T. "an unsexed creature." She afterwards entered upon a long and tolerably succesful career of authorship, and her literary activity was continued down to the year 1856, when she published "Fashionable Life in Paris and London." One of her sons, Anthony Trollope, has acquired considerable fame as a novelist.

WHATELY, Dr., Archbi'p of Dublin, died Oct. 8, 1863, in the 77th year of his age. He was appointed archbishop of Dublin by Earl Grey in 1831, on the death of Archbishop Magee. For a long time the new Archbishop was an object of dislike and suspicion to the majority of his clergy on account of what they regarded as his heterodox views respecting the law of the sabbath, the inspiration of the authorized version of the Bible, the anthority of the Athanasian Creed, and other matters. But, not heeding personal attacks, he set to work with great earnestness in combating and refuting the errors that prevailed around him. He was indefatigable in his efforts to advance what he believed to be the truth, and to free the Protestant religion in Ireland from the odium brought upon it by the spirit of intolerance. Archbishop Whately was appointed one of the first Commissioners of National Education in Ireland. He was constant in his attendance at the meetings of the Board, a frequent visitor at its model schools, and an anxious observer of the system. His pen was ever ready to repel the attacks made upon it. In his addresses at public meetings, in the charges to his clergy, and in numerous pamphlets, he defended its principles, and exposed the misrepresentations of its opponents with a power of reasoning that nothing could withstand. His works on Logic, Rhetoric, and other subjects, are well known, and extensively used in schools and colleges. He also composed several manuals of instruction for the use of schools, on "Money Matters," on "Reasoning," on the "Evidences of Christianity," and on the "British Constitution," in which he displayed his extraordinary capacity for rendering profound truths intelligible to the young. His manly independence, his liberal views, and his scrupulous impartiality secured the entire confidence of the Roman Catholic members of the Board. He retired from the Board of Education soon after the appointment of Archbishop Cullen. His liberality in assisting the destitute families of clergymen, and others, especially during the tithe war and the famine years, was unexampled in Ireland, except in the case of the late Lord Primate, whose great wealth enabled him to surpass every one in princely munificence. The Archbishop of Dublin's income consisted almost entirely of the revenues of his diocese, and it may be truly said that according to his means his bounty was unparalelled, and that in his character he presented the rare combinations of great intellectual power, profound learning, and extraordinary public spirit, with an extremely kind and sympathetic heart. His generosity, however, was not impulsive, but well regulated and discriminating. He once boasted in the House of Lords that there was one thing with which he could not reproach himself, he had never relieved a mendicant in the streets. He took care so to administer relief, as not to encourage idleness and vice. When he gave away considerable sums of money to relieve deserving persons in temporary difficulties he was accustomed to get them to sign a document promising to repay the amount, whenever they were able, to persons similarly circumstanced. Among the monuments of his liberality which he left behind him is the Whately Professorship of Political Economy, which he endowed in the Dublin University. He had one son, a clergyman. His wife died 25th April 1860.

WALKER, HON. WILLIAM, M. L. C.—Mr. Walker, a leading merchant of the city of Quebec, came out to Canada in 1816. For many years he was a member of the Legislative Council, Canada, and generally respected and esteemed. He died in May 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

HER MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY (ALEXANDRINA), —VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, defender of the Faith, Her Majesty, the only daughter and heir of the late Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III. and of Victoria-Maria-Louisa (Princess Dowager of Leinengen), Duchess of Kent, and sister of the King of the Belgians. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, on the 24th May 1819; baptised on the 24th of June 1819; ascended the throne on the demise of her uncle, King William IV., 20th June 1837; proclaimed 21st June 1837, and crowned at Westminster, on the 28th June 1838. Her Majesty was married at St. James's Palace, on the 10th Feb. 1840, to his late Royal Highness Francis-Albert-Augustus-Charles-Emmanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, who died at Windsor Castle, on the 14th Dec. 1861.

ISSUE.—Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, *Princess Royal*, born 21st Nov. 1840; married 25th Jan. 1858, at the Chapel Royal, to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick-William-Nicolas-Charles of Prussia.

Albert-Edward, *Prince of Wales*, born 9th Nov. 1841; married 10th March 1863, at Windsor, to Princess Alexandra, daughter of Prince Christian, of Denmark.

Alice-Maud-Mary, born 25th April 1843; married 1st July 1862, at Osborne, to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick-William-Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt.

Alfred-Ernest-Albert, born 6th August 1844.

Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born 25th May 1846.

Louisa-Caroline-Alberta, born 18th March 1848.

Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, born 1st May 1850.

Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born 7th April 1853.

Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born 14th April 1857.

THE QUEEN'S COUSINS.

George V., King of Hanover, born 27th May 1819.

George, Duke of Cambridge, born 26th March 1819.

Princess Augusta, (Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz) born 19th July 1822.

Mary-Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Elizabeth, born 27th Nov. 1833.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain of the Household..	VISCOUNT SYDNEY.
Lord Steward of the Household.....	EARL ST. GERMANS.
Master of the Horse.	MARQUIS OF AILESBURY.
Do. Buck hounds..	EARL OF BESSBOROUGH.
Mistress of the Robes..	DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON.

BRITISH MINISTRY.

OFFICERS OF STATE, &c.

First Lord of the Treasury	VISCT. PALMERSTON, K. G.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.....	RT. HON. W. E. GLADSTONE.
Foreign Secretary....	EARL RUSSELL.
Home Secretary.....	RT. HON. SIR G. GREY.
Sec. for the Colonies..	DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.
Secretary for War..	RT. HON. EARL DE GREY AND RIPON.
Secretary for India..	RT. HON. SIR C. WOOD, BT.
First Lord of the Admiralty.....	DUKE OF SOMERSET.
Lord high Chancellor.	LORD WESTBURY.
Lord President of the Council.....	EARL GRANVILLE, K. G.
Lord Privy Seal.....	DUKE OF ARGYLE.
Postmaster General..	LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.
Pres. Board of Trade.	RT. HON. T. M. GIBSON.
Pres. Poor Law Board	RT. HON. C. P. VILLIERS.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	RT. HON. E. CARDWELL.

Not Members of the Cabinet.

Junior Lords of Treasury	SIR WILLIAM DUNBAR. E. H. KNATCHBULL HUGESSEN. COL. LUKE WHITE.
Joint Secretaries to the Treasury.....	HON. HENRY B. W. BRAND. RIGHT HON. FREDERICK PEEL.
Vice-Presid. of the Council of India..	SIR FREDERICK CURRIE.
Under Secretar. for Home Department	HENRY A. BRUCE. HORATIO WADDINGTON.
Under Secretar. for Foreign Departm.	AUSTEN LAYARD. EDMOND HAMMOND.
Under Secretar. for Colonial Departm.	CHICHESTER S. FORTECAL. SIR FREDERICK L. ROGERS.
Under Sec. for War..	EARL DE GREY AND RIPON.
Under Secretaries for India.....	THOS. GEO. BARING. HERMAN MERIVALE.
Assistant Under Secretaries for India	J. M. MELVILLE. CAPT. DOUGLAS GALTON, R.N.
Asst. Under Sec. for Foreign Affairs...	JAMES MURRAY.
Chief Sec. for Ireland	SIR ROBERT PEEL, BT.
Un. Sec. for Ireland	MAJ. GEN. SIR T. A. LARCOM, K.C.B.
Junior Lords of the Admiralty	REAR ADM. SIR F. W. GRAY. CAPT. HON. J. R. DRUMMOND. COMMANDER CHAS. EDEN, C.B. CAPT. CHARLES FREDERICK. SAMUEL WHITBREAD.
Sec. to the Admiralty.	LORD CLARENCE PAGET.
Lord Chanc. Ireland..	RIGHT HON. MAZIERE BRADY.
Lords Justices of the Court of Appeals in Chancery.....	SIR GEORGE J. TURNER. RT. HON. SIR J. L. K. BRUCE.
Vice-Chancellors...	SIR R. T. KINDERSLEY. SIR JOHN STUART. SIR W. PAGE WOOD, BART.
Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench	SIR A. J. E. COCKBURN.
Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas	SIR W. ERLE.
Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer....	SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK.
Master of the Rolls...	SIR JOHN ROMILLY.
Attorney General.....	SIR ROUNDELL PALMER.
Solicitor General.....	R. P. COLLIER.
Att. Gen. for Ireland.	THOMAS O'HAGAN.
Sol. Gen. for Ireland.	JAMES ANTHONY LAWSON.
Lord Adv. of Scotland.	RIGHT HON. J. MONCRIEFF.
Sol. Gen. for Scotland.	GEO. YOUNG.
Judge Advocate Gen..	RT. HON. THOS. E. HEADLAM.
Lord-Lieut. of Irel'd..	EARL OF CARLISLE.
Commis. of Works and Buildings....	RT. HON. W. F. COWPER.
Commiss. of Woods and Forests.....	HON. CHARLES GORE. HON. JAS. KENNETH HOWARD.
Vice-Presid. of the Board of Trade and Paymas. Gen.	RT. HON. WM. HUTT.
Master of the Mint....	T. GRAHAM.
Commander-in-Chief.	DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.
Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.....	HON. COL. ROBERT BRUCE.
Secretaries to the Poor Law Board..	C. GILPIN. W. FLEMING.
Pres. of the Board of Health.....	RT. HON. ROBERT LOWE.
Earl Marshal.....	DUKE OF NORFOLK (hereditary.)
Lord Great Chamberlain.....	LORD WILLOUGHBY D'ERESBY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

There are twenty-six English bishops, who have seats in the House of Lords. There are also four Irish bishops, who have seats by alternation, as representatives of the Irish bishops. They are as follows:

ARCHBISHOPS:

CANTERBURY, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, CHARLES THOMAS LONGLEY, D.D., Privy Councillor. Born 1794. Married a daughter of 1st Lord Congleton. Consecrated bishop of Ripon 1836; translated to Durham 1856; to York 1860, and to the Primacy 1862. Formerly of Christ Church, Oxford. Is patron of 149 livings. Annual value of See £15,000. Lambeth Palace, Addington Park, Croydon, Surrey.

YORK, Primate of England, WILLIAM THOMPSON, D.D., a Privy Councillor. Born 1819. Married a daughter of J. H. Skene, Esq. Consecrated bishop of Gloucester and Bristol 1861; translated to York 1862. Formerly fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. Is patron of 96 livings. Annual value of See £10,000. Bishopsthorpe Palace, York.

DUBLIN, Primate of Ireland, representative bishop in 1863.

BISHOPS.

BANGOR, JAMES COLQUHOUN CAMPBELL, D.D. Born 1813. Married a daughter of John Bruce Pryce, Esq. Formerly vicar of Roath; also rector of Merthyr Tydvil and archdeacon of Llandaff. Consecrated 1859; admitted to a seat in the House of Lords 1860, on ceasing to be the junior bishop. Patron of 80 livings. Annual value of See £4,000. Bangor Castle, Carnarvonshire.

BATH & WELLS, ROBERT JOHN EDEN AUCKLAND, D.D., baronet. Born 1799. Married a daughter of Edward Hurt, Esq. Visitor of Wadham College, Oxford. Formerly vicar of Battersea, and subsequently bishop of Sodor and Man. Has been chaplain to the Queen. Patron of 42 livings. Annual value of See £5000. 2 Grosvenor Crescent, S. W., Eden Lodge, Kensington; Eden Farm, Kent; Palace Wells.

CARLISLE, HON. SAMUEL WALDEGRAVE. Born 1817. Married a daughter of F. Pym, Esq. Consecrated 1860. Formerly fellow of All Souls, College, Oxford, and rector of Barford, St. Martin's, Wilts; also canon of Salisbury. Is patron of 45 livings. Annual value of See £4,500. Rose Castle, Carlisle.

CASHEL, EMLY, WATERFORD, AND LISMORE, ROBERT DALY, D.D. Formerly of Trinity College, Dublin, also dean of St. Patrick's. Consecrated 1843. Patron of 83 livings. Annual value of See £5,000. The Palace, Waterford.

CHESTER, JOHN GRAHAM, D.D., son of John Graham, Esq. of Durham. Born 1794. Married in 1833 a daughter of the Rev. Robert Porteus. Appointed prebendary of Lincoln 1834; made clerk of the Closet 1849. Formerly rector of Willingham, Cambridgeshire; also chaplain to the late Prince Consort. Patron of 47 livings. Consecrated 1848. Annual value of See £4,500. Palace, Chester.

CHICHESTER, ASHHURST TURNER GILBERT, D.D. Was principal of Brasenose College, Oxford, from 1822 to 1842, and vice-chancellor of the University, from 1836 to 1840. Consecrated 1842. Patron of 30 livings. Annual value of See £4,200. 31 Queen Anne St., W. Palace, Chichester.

DERRY AND RAPHOE, WILLIAM HIGGIN, D.D. Born 1793. Married a daughter of T. Chippendale, Esq. Formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of Trinity College, Dublin; also rector of Roscrea, vicar general of Killaloe, and dean of Limerick. Consecrated bishop of Limerick 1849; translated to this See 1853. Patron of 50 livings. Annual value of See £6,000. Palace, Derry.

DURHAM, CHARLES BARING, D.D. Born 1807. Married 1st, a daughter of Col. C. Sealy; 2ndly, a daughter of F. R. Kemp, Esq. Consecrated bishop of Gloucester and Bristol 1856; translated 1861. Commissioner of Durham University. Formerly of Christ Church, Oxford, and rector of All Souls, Marylebone. Patron of 47 livings. Annual value of See £8,000. The Castle, Bishop's Auckland, Durham.

ELY, THOMAS TURTON, D.D. Unmarried. Received degree of D.D. by royal mandate in 1827. Was appointed dean of Peterborough in 1830, dean of Westminster 1842, and translated to this See 1845. Patron of 76 livings. Annual value of See £5,500. 37 Dover Street, W. Palace, Ely.

EXETER, HENRY PHILLPOTTS, D.D. Born 1778. Married in 1804, the fifth daughter of Wm. Surtees, Esq. Consecrated 1830. Prebendary of Durham. Formerly fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. Is patron of 42 livings. Annual value of See £2,700. Athenæum Club; Palace, Exeter.

HEREFORD, RENN DICKSON HAMPDEN, D.D. Married a daughter of —— Lovell, Esq. Consecrated 1848. Educated at Oriel College, Oxford, of which he was fellow and tutor; became Regius professor of Divinity in 1836. Patron of 33 livings. Annual value of See £4,200. 107 Eaton pl., S. W.; Palace, Hereford.

LICHFIELD, JOHN LONSDALE, D.D. Was prebendary of St. Paul's; principal of King's College, London; rector of Southfleet, Kent; archdeacon of Middlesex, and many years preacher at Lincoln's Inn. Consecrated bishop of Lichfield, 1843. Is patron of 88 livings. Annual value of See £4,500. Eccleshall, Staffordshire.

LIMERICK, ARDFERT, AND AGHADOE, HENRY GRIFFIN, D.D. Born 1786. Married a daughter of E. Lysagt, Esq. (now dead). Formerly fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; also rector of Clonfeacle. Consecrated 1853. Patron of 42 livings. Annual value of See £4,973. The Palace, Limerick.

LINCOLN, JOHN JACKSON, D.D. Born 1811. Married a daughter of the late H. Browell, Esq. Formerly rector of St. James', Westminster, canon of Bristol, and chaplain to the Queen. Consecrated 1853, and became a member of the House of Lords, 1854, on ceasing to be the junior bishop. Patron of 71 livings. Annual value of See £5,000. Riseholm, near Lincoln.

LLANDAFF, ALFRED OLLIVANT, D.D. Born 1798. Married a daughter of the late Lt. Gen. W. Spencer, Formerly fellow of Trinity College, and Regius professor of Divinity at Cambridge; also vice-principal of St. David's College, Lampeter. Consecrated 1849, and admitted to the House of Lords on ceasing to be junior bishop, 1853. Patron of 6 livings. Annual value of See £4,200. Llandaff Court, Llandaff.

LONDON, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL TAIT, D.D., a Privy Councillor. Born 1811. Married a daughter of the Rev. W. Spooner, archdeacon of Coventry. Consecrated 1856. Formerly fellow of Baliol College, Oxford, head master of Rugby, and dean of Carlisle. Patron of 100 livings, dean of the Chapels Royal. Annual value of See £10,000. London House, St. James square, S. W. Fulham Palace, S. W.

MANCHESTER, JAMES PRINCE LEE, D.D. Married a daughter of G. Penrice, Esq. Formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Appointed assistant master of Rugby School, under Dr. Arnold, in 1830; and afterwards became head master of King Edward's Grammar School at Birmingham. Consecrated 1848. Annual value of See £4,200. 55 Jermyn street W.; Mandreth Hall, Manchester.

NORWICH, HON. JOHN THOMAS PELHAM, D.D. Son of the 2nd Earl of Chichester. Born 1811. Married a daughter of the late Thos. Wm. Patton, Esq. Formerly rector of Marylebone, and chaplain to the Queen. Consecrated 1857. Annual value of See £4,500. Palace, Norwich.

OXFORD, SAMUEL WILBERFORCE, D.D. Born 1805. Married a daughter of the Rev. John Sargent. Formerly of Oriel College, Oxford, where he was much distinguished. Has been successively rector of Brighstone, archdeacon of Surrey, rector of Alverstoke, canon of Winchester, chaplain to the late Prince Consort, sub-almoner to the Queen, and dean of Westminster. Consecrated 1845. Appointed lord high almoner to the Queen, Nov. 1847. Patron of 2 livings, and of 60 as bishop. Annual value of See £5,000. 26 Pall-Mall; Cuddesden Palace, Oxford.

PETERBOROUGH, GEORGE DAVYS, D.D. Born 1780. Married a daughter of the Rev. E. Mapletoft. Consecrated 1839. Formerly fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge. Late preceptor to Her Majesty, and dean of Chester. Is patron of 15 livings. Annual value of See £4,500. Palace, Peterborough.

RIPON, ROBERT BICKERSTETH, D.D. Born 1816. Married a daughter of Joseph Garde, Esq. Formerly incumbent of St. John's, Clapham Rise, and rector of St. Giles, also canon of Salisbury. Consecrated 1856, and admitted to the House of Lords 1857, on ceasing to be junior bishop. Annual value of See £4,500. Palace, Ripon.

ROCHESTER, JOSEPH COTTON WIGRAM, D.D. Born 1798. Married a daughter of P. Arkwright, Esq. Consecrated 1860. Formerly archdeacon of Winchester. Is patron of 22 livings. Annual value of See £5,000. 5 Montagne st. Russell sq., W. C. Danbury Palace, Chelmsford.

ST. ASAPH, THOMAS VOWLER SHORT, D.D. Born 1790. Married a daughter of Charles Davies, Esq. Consecrated bishop of Sodor and Man, 1841. Translated to his See 1846. Patron of 113 livings. Annual value of See £4,200. Palace, St. Asaph.

ST. DAVIDS, CONNOP THIRLWALL, D.D. Son of Rev. T. Thirlwall. Born 1797. Formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Consecrated 1860. Patron of 99 livings. Annual value of See £4,500. Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen.

SALISBURY, WALTER KERR HAMILTON, D.D. Born 1808. Married a daughter of archdeacon Lear. Provincial precentor of Canterbury. Formerly fellow of Merton College, Oxford. Consecrated 1854, and admitted to the House of Lords same year, on ceasing to be junior bishop. Is patron of 53 livings. Annual value of See £5,000. Palace, Salisbury.

WINCHESTER, CHARLES RICHARD SUMNER, D. D. Born 1790. Married a daughter of J. P. Mannoir, Esq. (dead). Prelate of the order of the Garter. Provincial sub-dean of Canterbury. Consecrated bishop of Llandaff 1826; translated 1827. Patron of 90 livings. Annual value of See £10,417. Formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge. Winchester House, 19 St. James sq. S. W.; Farnham Castle, Farnham, Surrey.

WORCESTER, HENRY PHILPOTT, D.D. Born 1807. Married a daughter of Nicolo, marchese of Spinetto. Formerly fellow of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. Patron of 55 livings. Consecrated 1860. Annual value of See £5,000. Hartlebury Castle, Stourport, Worcestershire.

DISTINGUISHED PERSONAGES.

Among the Lords temporal we may note the following:—

BROUGHAM AND VAUX, HENRY BROUGHAM. Born 1778. Married a daughter of T. Eden, Esq. President of University College, London, and chancellor of the University of Edinburgh. Has been lord chancellor. Has a pension of £5,000 a year.

CAMBRIDGE, DUKE OF, FIRST COUSIN TO THE QUEEN. Born 1819. Field marshal in the army and colonel of Grenadier Guards. Was in command of a division of the forces for a short time in the Crimea, 1854. Appointed commander-in-chief July 1856. Salary £3,460.

CARDIGAN, EARL OF. Born 1797. Major general in the army, and colonel of the 11th Hussars. Served with distinction at Balaclava, &c. Is inspector general of cavalry.

DERBY, EARL OF, EDWARD GEOFFRY SMITH STANLEY. Born 1799. Has been chief secretary for Ireland, secretary of state for the colonies, and twice first lord of the treasury. Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

LUCAN, EARL OF. Born 1800. Married a daughter of 6th Earl of Cardigan. Lieutenant general in the army, and colonel of 8th Light Dragoons. Was wounded before Sebastopol 1854.

LYNDHURST BARON, JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY, D.C.L. Born 1772. High steward of the University of Cambridge. Has been solicitor general, attorney general, master of the rolls, three times lord chancellor, and once lord chief baron of the court of exchequer.

NEWCASTLE, DUKE OF. Born 1811. Has been a lord of the Treasury, first commissioner of woods and forests, chief secretary for Ireland, secretary of state for war, and secretary of state for the colonies; re-appointed to the last office, June 1859. Salary £5,000.

ROSSE, (3RD EARL OF) WILLIAM PARSONS, D.C.L. Born 1800. Chancellor of the University of Dublin. Has devoted much time to the study of the physical sciences, especially optics and astronomy.

RUSSELL, (1ST EARL OF) JOHN RUSSELL. Born 1792. Has been successively paymaster of the forces, secretary of state for the home department, for the colonies, and for foreign affairs. First lord of the treasury, and president of the council. Re-appointed secretary of state for foreign affairs, June 1859. Salary £5,000. Raised to the peerage 1861.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Among the men of note sitting in this house, are the following:

ATHERTON, SIR WILLIAM. Member for Durham city. Born in Glasgow 1806. Son of the late Rev. Wm. Atherton, Wesleyan minister. Was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1839. Was judge advocate of the fleet, and counsel to the admiralty from 1855 till Dec. 1859; solicitor general from the latter date till June 1861, when he was appointed attorney general; resigned the latter office in 1863.

BLACK, ADAM, member for Edinburgh. Born in Edinburgh 1784. Bookseller and publisher in Edinburgh.

BRIGHT, JOHN. Member for Birmingham. Born 1811. Is a cotton-spinner and manufacturer. Was an active member of the anti-corn-law league.

BURY, RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT. Member for Wick. Born in London 1832. Educated at Eton. Married the second daughter of Sir Allan McNab. Was appointed treasurer of the Queen's household, June 1859.

COBDEN, RICHARD. Member for Rochdale. Born at Dunford 1804. Was a cotton-printer in Lancashire. A leading member of the anti-corn-law league. Was presented with the freedom of the city of London, 1862.

DISRAELI, RIGHT HON. BENJAMIN. Member for Bucks. Eldest son of I. Disraeli, D.C.L., author of "Curiosities of Literature." Born Dec. 1805. Was chancellor of the exchequer from March till Dec. 1852, and from March 1858 till June 1859. Author of "Coningsby."

GIBSON, RIGHT HON. THOMAS MILNER. Member for Ashton-under-Line. Born at Trinidad 1807. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took a wrangler's degree 1830.

GLADSTONE, RIGHT HON. WM. EWART. Member for Oxford University. Born at Liverpool 1809. Was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a double first class degree. Was re-appointed chancellor of the exchequer June 1859. Salary £5,000.

GREY, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE, BART. Member for Morpeth. Born at Gibraltar 1799. Was first class in classics at Oriel College, Oxford. Re-appointed secretary of state for the home department July 1861. Salary £5,000.

HALIBURTON, THOMAS CHANDLER. Member for Launceston. Son of late Hon. Mr. Justice Haliburton, of Nova Scotia. Born at Windsor, Nova Scotia, 1796. Educated at King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia. Appointed chief justice of the Common Pleas in Nova Scotia 1829.

KINGLAKE, ALEXANDER WILLIAM. Member for Bridgewater. Born at Taunton Called to the bar in 1837. Ceased to practise 1856. Author of "Eothen" and "Invasion of the Crimea."

LAYARD, AUSTEN HENRY. Member for Southwark. Born at Paris 1817. Author of "Nineveh and its Remains," "Monuments of Nineveh," &c. Re-appointed under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, July 1861. Salary £1,500.

LYTTON, RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD GEORGE EARLE LYTTON BULWER. Member for Herts. Born 1805. Married 1827. Educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Was secretary of state for the colonies from June 1858 till June 1859. Well known as a novelist, dramatist and poet.

PALMER, SIR ROUNDELL. Member for Richmond. Second son of Rev. W. J. Palmer, by the youngest daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Roundell. Born at Mixbury 1812. Married in 1848 Lady Laura, second daughter of the Earl of Walgrave. Was first class in classics. Called to the bar 1837. Appointed solicitor general July 1861. Published a collection of hymns. Became attorney general in 1863, on the resignation of attorney general Atherton.

PALMERSTON, RIGHT HON. VISCT. Member for Tiverton. Born 1784. Married 1839. Educated at Harrow, at the University of Edinburgh, and at St. John's College, Cambridge. Has held a number of offices. Re-appointed first lord of the treasury, June 1859. Salary £5,000.

ROEBUCK, JOHN ARTHUR. Member for Sheffield. Born at Madras 1801. Called to the bar 1831. Some time agent in England for the house of assembly of Lower Canada.

ENGLISH COURTS OF LAW.

CHANCERY.

Lord High Chancellor.—Lord Westbury.
Chief Secretary.—P. H. Pepys.
Secretary Presentations.—C. F. Trower.
Secretary Com. Peace.—Hon. H. G. Campbell.
Registrar in Lunacy.—C. N. Wilde.

Master of the Rolls.—Sir John Romilly.
Chief Secretary.—W. G. Brett.
Under Secretary.—A. Cox.
Accountant General.—Wm. Russell.
Lords Justices of Appeal.—Sir James L. K. Bruce; secretary, L. K. Bruce. Sir George J. Turner; secretary, E. R. Turner.
Vice-Chancellors.—Sir R. T. Kindersley; secretary, H. T. Erskine. Sir John Stuart; secretary, D. Stuart. Sir Wm. Page Wood; secretary, G. Whitbread.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice.—Sir A. F. E. Cockburn, bart.
Judges.—Sir Wm. Wightman, sir Chas. Crompton, sir Colin Blackburn sir John Mellor.
Associate to Chief Justice.—Hon. H. G. Campbell.

COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice.—Sir William Erle.
Judges.—Sir Ed. V. Williams, sir James S. Willes, sir J. B. Byles, sir H. S. Keating.
Associate to Chief Justice.—T. W. Erle.

EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron.—Sir Frederick Pollock.
Barons.—Sir Samuel Martin, sir Geo. W. Bramwell, sir W. F. Channell.
Associate Chief Baron.—H. Pollock.

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCER'S OFFICE.

Queen's Rem.—W. H. Walton.
First Clerk.—C. Panton.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Chancellor.—Right hon. E. Cardwell.
Attorney General.—H. W. West.
Receiver General.—Lieut. gen. C. R. Fox.
Clerk of Council.—J. H. Gooch.

COUNTY PALATINE OF LANCASTER.

Chancellor.—Right hon. E. Cardwell.
Vice-Chancellor.—W. M. James.
Attorney General.—H. Bliss.
Secretary.—J. H. Gooch.

COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

Chancellor.—C. Temple.
Attorney General.—W. M. Hindmarch.
Solicitor General.—J. A. Russell.
Registrar.—J. Tiplady.

ADMIRALTY COURT.

Judge.—Right hon. S. Lushington, D.C.L.
Queen's Advocate.—Sir R. J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Administrar Advocate.—T. Twiss, D.C.L.
Registrar.—H. C. Rothery.

COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

Judge Ordinary.—Sir James P. Wilde.
Registrars.—A. F. Bayford, C. J. Middleton, D.C.L., E. F. Jenner, H. L. Strong.
Secretary.—J. H. Patteson.

COURT OF ARCHES.

Principal.—Right hon. S. Lushington, D.C.L.
Registrars.—J. Shepherd.

CONSISTORY COURT.

Judge.—T. Twiss, D.C.L.
Registrar.—J. Shephard; J. B. Lee.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Vicar-General.—Travers Twiss, D.C.L.
Registrar.—F. H. Dyke.

FACULTY OFFICE.

Master.—Right hon. S. Lushington, D.C.L.
Registrar.—Hon. J. Manners Sutton.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Commissioners.—J. S. M. Fonblanque, R.G.C. Fane, E. Holroyd; sergeant E. Goulburn.
Chief Registrar.—W. H. Whitehead.

UNIVERSITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

University.	*Chancellors, &c.*
Oxford	Earl of Derby.
Cambridge	Duke of Devonshire.
London	Earl Granville.
Durham	Bish. of Durham, (*visit.*)
University College, (*London*)	Lord Brougham, (*pres't*).
King's College, (*London*)	Rev. Dr. Jelf, (*p'cipal*).
New College, (*London*)	Rev. Dr. Halley, (*p'pal*).
St. Andrews	Duke of Argyle.
Glasgow	Duke of Montrose.
Aberdeen	Duke of Richmond.
Edinburgh	Lord Brougham.
Trinity College, (*Dublin*)	Earl of Rosse.
Maynooth College	Rev. Dr. Russell, (*pres't*).

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND SINCE THE CONQUEST.

Name.	*Began to Reign.*	*Name.*	*Began to Reign.*
William I.	1066, Dec. 25	Elizabeth	1558, Nov. 17
William II.	1087, Sept. 26	James I.	1603, Mar. 24
Henry I.	1100, Aug. 5	Charles I.	1625, Mar. 27
Stephen	1135. Dec. 26	(Commonwealth from execution of Charles I, Jan. 30, 1649, to restoration of Charles II).	
Henry II.	1154, Dec. 19		
Richard I.	1189, Sept. 3		
John	1199, May 27	Charles II (restored)	1660, [May 29
Henry III.	1216, Oct. 28	James II.	1685, Feb. 6
Edward I.	1272, Nov. 20	William III, and Mary II	[1689, Feb. 13
Edward II.	1307, July 8	William III alone	1694, [Dec. 28
Edward III.	1327, Jan. 25	Anne	1702, Mar. 8
Richard II.	1377, June 22	George I.	1714, Aug. 1
Henry IV.	1399, Sept. 30	George II.	1727, June 11
Henry V.	1413, Mar. 21	George III.	1760, Oct. 25
Henry VI.	1422, Sept. 1	George IV.	1820, Jan. 29
Edward IV.	1461, Mar. 4	William IV.	1830, June 26
Edward V.	1483, Apr. 9	Victoria	1837, June 20
Richard III.	1483, June 26		
Henry VII.	1485, Aug. 22		
Henry VIII.	1509, Apr. 22		
Edward VI.	1547, Jan. 28		
Mary I.	1553, July 6		

LIST OF BRITISH COLONIAL GOVERNORS, WITH THEIR SALARIES.

Colony.	Office.	Name.	Salary.
North America.			
Canada	Capt.-gen. and gov.-in-chief	Viscount Monck	£7,000 stg
Nova Scotia	Lieutenant-governor	Gen. Doyle, (administrator)	3,000 "
New Brunswick	" "	Hon. Arthur H. Gordon, C.M.G.	3,000 "
Prince Edward Island	" "	Geo. Dundas	1.500 "
Newfoundland	Gov. and com.-in chief	Sir A. Bannerman, Kt.	2,000 "
Bermuda	" "	Lt.-Col. H. St. George, Ord. R.E.	2,746 "
Vancouver Island, British Columbia	" "	James Douglas, C.B.	1,800 "
West Indies.			
Jamaica	Capt.-gen. and gov.-in-chief	E. Eyre	5,000 "
Turks and Caicos Islands	Pres. of Council of gov.	Alex. W. Moir	800 "
Honduras	Lieutenant-governor	Frederick Seymour	1,800 "
Bahamas	Gov. and com.-in-chief	Charles John Bailey	2,000 "
Barbadoes	" "	James Walker, C.B.	4,000 "
St. Vincent	Lieutenant-governor	Anthony Musgrave	1,300 "
Grenada	" "	C. H. Kortwright	1,300 "
Tobago	" "	James V. Drysdale	1,300 "
St. Lucia	Administrator of gov.	James M. Grant	700 "
Antigua	Gov. and com.-in-chief.	Colonel S. J. Hill, C.B.	3,000 "
Montserrat	Senior member of council.	W. Robinson	500 "
St. Christopher	Lieutenant-governor	Sir Benj. G. C. Pine	1,300 "
Nevis	Senior member of council.	G. Webb	500 "
Virgin Islands	" "	J. R. Langden	800 "
Dominica	Lieutenant-governor	Thomas Price	1,300 "
British Guiana	Gov. and com.-in-chief	Francis Hincks	4,000 "
Trinidad	" "	Robert W. Keate	3,500 "
Mediterranean and African Possessions.			
Gibraltar	Gov. and com.-in-chief	Lt.-gen. Sir W. J. Codrington, K.C.B.	5,000 "
Malta	" "	Lt.-gen. Sir J. G. Le Marchant, G.C., M.G.	4,500 "
Ionian Islands	Lord high commissioner	Sir H. K. Storkes, K.C.B.	4,500 "
Cape of Good Hope	Gov. and com.-in-chief.	P. E. Wodehouse, C.B.	5,000 "
	Lieutenant-governor	Lt.-gen. right hon. —Wynyard, C.B.	1,000 "
Natal	" "	John Scott	1 200 "
St. Helena	Governor	Admiral Sir C. Elliot, K.C.B.	2,000 "
Sierra Leone	Capt.-gen. and gov.-in-chief	Major Blackwall	2,000 "
Gambia	Gov. and com.-in-chief.	Col. G. A. K. D'Arcy	1,000 "
Gold Coast		R. Pine	1,200 "
Lagos	" "	H. S. Freeman	500 "
Australasian Colonies.			
New South Wales	Capt.-gen. and gov.-in-chief	Rt. hn. Sir J. Young, Bt., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	7,000 "
Queensland (late Morton Bay)	" "	Sir George F. Bowen, K.G.M.G.	2,500 "
Tasmania	" "	Col. Thos. Gore Brown, C.B.	4,000 "
South Australia	" "	Sir Dominic Daly, Kt.	4,000 "
Victoria	" "	Sir Charles Darling, K.C.B.	10,000 "
Western Australia	Gov. and com.-in-chief.	John S. Hampton	1,800 "
New Zealand	" "	Sir G. Grey, K.C.B.	3,500 "
Other Colonies.			
Mauritius	Gov. and com.-in-chief.	Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B.	6,000 "
Ceylon	" "	Sir C. J. M'Carty, Kt.	7,000 "
Hong-Kong and Cowlson	" "	Sir H. G. R. Robinson, Kt.	5,000 "
Labuan	" "	T. F. Callaghan	800 "
Falkland Islands	" "	J. G. Mackenzie	800 "
Heligoland	Lieutenant-governor	Major Maxse	500 "

COLONIAL BISHOPS.

Names.	See.	Date of Appt.
G. E. L. Cotton, D.D.	Calcutta	1858
J. Harding, D.D.	Bombay	1851
F. Gell, D.D.	Madras	1861
Piers Claughton, DD.	Colombo	1862
V. W. Ryan, D.D.	Mauritius	1854
F. Barker, D.D.	Sydney, Metropolitan	1854
F. R. Nixon, D.D.	Tasmania	1842*
William Tyrrell, D.D.	Newcastle	1847*
Aug. Short, D.D.	Adelaide	1847*
Charles Perry, D.D.	Melbourne	1847*
M. B. Hale, D.D.	Perth, W. Australia	1856*
Edw. W. Tuffnell, M.A.	Brisbane, Moretown Bay.	1859*
G. A. Selwyn, D.D.	New Zealand	1841*
H. J. C. Harper. D.D.	Christchurch, N.Z.	1856*
Ed. Hobhouse, D.D.	Nelson, N. Z.	1858*
Chs. J. Abraham, B.D.	Wellington	1858*
Wm. Williams, D.C.L.	Waiapu, N. Z.	1858*
A. Geo. Spencer, D.D.	Jamaica, &c.	1843
R. Courtney	Kingston, Jamaica	1856*
Thomas Parry, D.D.	Barbadoes & Leeward Isles.	1842
W. W. Jackson, D.D.	Antigua	1859
(Vacant.)	Nassau, W. Indies	
W. P. Austin, D.D.	Guiana	1842*
J. W. Williams, D.D.	Quebec	1863
Francis Fulford, D.D.	Montreal	1850*
John Strachan, D.D.	Toronto	1839*
Benj. Cronyn, D.D.	Huron	1857*
J. Travers Lewis, D.D.	Ontario	1861*
Hibbert Binney, D.D.	Nova Scotia	1857
John Medley, D.D.	Fredericton	1845*
Edw. Field, D.D.	Newfoundland	1844
Geo. Hills, M.A.	British Columbia	1858*
David Anderson, D.D.	Prince Rupert's Land	1849*
Geo. Tomlinson, D.D.	Gibraltar	1842*
Robert Gray, D.D.	Cape Town	1847*
J. W. Colenso, D.D.	Natal	1853*
T. E. Welby, D.D.	St. Helena, (Cape)	1861
Henry Cotterill, D.D.	Graham's Town	1856
George Smith, D.D.	Victoria, (Hong Kong)	1849*
E. H. Beckles, D.D.	Sierra Leone	1859
F. D. McDougall, DCL	Labuan	1855*

* This was the year in which the see was created.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

NAME OF COUNTRY.	SOVEREIGN.	BORN.	ASCENDED THE THRONE.	MARRIED.
Anhalt-Dessau-Coethen,	Duke Leopold-Frederick,	Oct. 1, 1794	Aug. 9, 1817	April 18, 1818.
*Anhalt Bernburg,	Duke Alexander,	March 2, 1805	March 24, 1834	October 30, 1834.
Austria,	Emperor Francis-Joseph I.,	Aug. 18, 1830	Dec. 2, 1848	April 24, 1854.
Baden,	Grand Duke Frederick,	Sept. 9, 1826	April 24, 1852	September 20, 1856.
Bavaria,	King Maximilian II,	Nov. 28, 1811	March 20, 1848	October 12, 1842.
Belgium,	King Leopold I.,	Dec. 16, 1790	July 21, 1831	May 2, 1816; 2d Mar., Aug. 9, 1832.
Brunswick,	Duke William,	April 25, 1806	April 25, 1831	
Denmark,	King Christian,	.....	Nov. 15, 1863	
France,	Emperor Napoleon III,	April 20, 1808	Dec. 2, 1852	January 29, 1853.
GREAT BRITAIN,	QUEEN VICTORIA,	May 24, 1819	June 20, 1837	February 10, 1840.
Greece,	King George I.,	Dec. 24, 1845	June 6, 1863	
Hanover,	King George V.,	May 27, 1819	Nov. 18, 1851	February 18, 1843.
Hesse, (Electoral)	Elector Frederick-William I.,	Aug. 20, 1802	Nov. 20, 1847	
Hesse, (Grand Ducal)	Grand Duke Louis III.,	June 9, 1806	June 16, 1848	December 26, 1833.
Hesse-Homburg,	Landgrave Ferdinand,	April 26, 1783	Sept. 8, 1848	
Italy, (including Sardinia)	King Victor Emmanuel II,	March 14, 1820	Sard. Mar. 23, '49, I'y Mar. '61	April 12, 1842.
Liechtenstein,	Prince John,	Oct. 5, 1840	Nov. 12, 1858	
Lippe,	Prince Leopold,	Sept. 1, 1821	Jan. 1, 1851	April 17, 1852.
Low Countries,	King William III,	Feb. 19, 1817	March 17, 1849	June 18, 1839.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin,	Grand Duke Frederick-Francis,	Feb. 28, 1823	March 7, 1842	November 3, 1849.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz,	Grand Duke Frederick-William,	Oct. 17, 1819	Sept. 6, 1860	June 28, 1843.
Monaco,	Prince Charles III,	Dec. 8, 1818	June 20, 1856	September 28, 1846.
Nassau,	Duke Adolphus,	July 24, 1817	Aug. 20, 1839	Jan. 31, 1844; 2d Mar., Ap. 23, 1851.
Oldenburg,	Grand Duke Nicholas-Frederick-Peter,	July 8, 1827	Feb. 27, 1853	February 10, 1852.
Papal dominions,	Pope Pius IX,	May 13, 1792	June 16, 1846	
Portugal,	King Louis I,	Oct. 31, 1838	Nov. 11, 1861	October 6, 1862.
Prussia,	King William I,	March 22, 1797	Jan. 2, 1861	June 11, 1829.
Reuss Greiz,	Prince Henry XXII,	March 28, 1846	Nov. 8, 1859	
Reuss Schleiz,	Prince Henry LXVII,	Oct. 20, 1789	June 19, 1854	April 18, 1820.
Russia,	Emperor Alexander II,	April 29, 1818	March 2, 1855	April 16, 1841.
Saxe-Weimar,	Grand Duke Charles-Alexander,	June 24, 1818	July 8, 1853	October 8, 1842.
Saxe-Meiningen,	Duke Bernard,	Dec. 17, 1800	Dec. 24, 1803	March 23, 1825.
Saxe-Altenburg,	Duke Ernest,	Sept. 16, 1826	Aug. 3, 1853	April 28, 1853.
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha,	Duke Ernest II,	June 21, 1818	Jan. 29, 1844	May 3, 1842.
Saxony, (Royal House)	King John,	Dec. 12, 1801	Aug. 9, 1854	November 21, 1822.
Schaumburg-Lippe,	Prince Adolphus,	Aug. 1, 1817	Nov. 21, 1860	October 25, 1844. [24, 1861.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt,	Prince Frederick Gonthier,	Nov. 6, 1793	April 28, 1807	April 15, 1816; Aug. 7, 1855; Sept.
Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen,	Prince Gonthier Frederick-Charles,	Sept. 24, 1801	Aug. 19, 1835	March 12, 1827; May 29, 1835.
Sicily,	Francis II,		May 22, 1859	(Not in possession of his State.)
Spain,	Queen Isabella II,	Oct. 10, 1830	Sept. 29, 1833	October 10, 1846.
Sweden and Norway,	King Charles XV,	May 3, 1826	July 8, 1859	June 19, 1850.
Turkey,	Sultan Abdul Aziz,	Feb. 9, 1830	June 25, 1861	
Waldeck,	Prince George V,	Jan. 14, 1831	May 15, 1845	September 26, 1853.
Wurtemberg,	King William I,	Sept. 27, 1781	Oct. 30, 1816	January 24, 1816; April 15, 1820.

* Died 22nd Sept. 1863. By his death the dynasty became extinct, and the duchy reverted to the elder branch of Anhalt-Dessau.

IRISH ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

See.	Date of Appt.
Archbishop.	
M. G. Beresford, D.D. Armagh and Cloghier	1862
Primate of all Ireland.	
Dublin and Kildare. R. C. Trench, D.D.	1863
Bishops.	
J. H. Singer, D.D. Meath	1852
W. Fitzgerald, D.D. Killaloe, Kilfenora, &c.	1862
Lord Plunket, D.D. Tuam, Killala, &c.	1839
Jas. T. O'Brien, D.D. Ossory, Ferns, &c.	1842
Robert Daly, D.D. Cashel, Emly, &c.	1842
R. Knox, D.D. Down, Connor, &c.	1848
Wm. Higgin, D.D. Derry and Raphoe	1853
Henry Griffin, A.M. Limerick, &c.	1853
H. Verschoyle Kilmore, &c.	1862
John Gregg, D.D. Cork, &c.	1862

N.B.—The Bishop of Meath takes precedence of all other bishops, and is a privy councillor in right of his see; the rest take precedence according to priority of consecration. The representative bishops for 1863 were the archbishop of Dublin, the bishops of Cashel, Derry, and Limerick.

ARMY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

FIELD MARSHALS.

King of the Belgians, K. G., G.C.B.
Stapleton, Viscount Combermere, G.C.B.
John Lord Seaton, G.C.B.
Rt. Hon. Sir Edw. Blakeney, G.C.B.
Hugh, Viscount Gough, G.C.B.
George, Duke of Cambridge, K.G.

ROYAL NAVY.

Admiral of the Fleet.—Sir Wm. Hall Gage, G.C.B.
Admiral of Fleet, and Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom.—Sir G. B. Hamond, Bart., G.C.B.
Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom.—Sir F. W. Austen, G.C.B.

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MONTREAL, *December*, 1863.

From the Montreal Gazette of October 23, 1863.

Mr. Lovell's School Books.

We find in the Halifax *Morning Journal* of October 12th the short article which we subjoin. We are glad to notice the statements contained in it. They prove that the labors of our enterprising Montreal publisher are appreciated as they deserve to be in the Sister Provinces:

"On Thursday last, Mr. McGRATH, the intelligent Agent "of Lovell, the great publisher of Montreal, Canada, ap- "peared before the Provincial Teachers' Association, then in "session at Windsor, for the purpose of explaining the ad- "vantages possessed by the series of Lovell's School Books "over those now in use in the Provinces; which he did in so "clear, concise, and able a manner, that a vote of thanks to "him was proposed and passed by the assembled Teachers. "A Committee has been appointed to prepare a list of school "books for general use, to be submitted to Rev. Dr. Forrester, "Superintendent of Education, for approval; to be again "approved of by the Legislature; and from a cursory "examination of Lovell's Series, we hope to see a large portion "of it officially authorized for general use in the schools of "our Province."

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LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY has met with entire success, having been already introduced into almost every School throughout British North America. The General Geography, however, being considered too far advanced for *young beginners*, a new and elementary work has been prepared, entitled, EASY LESSONS IN GENERAL GEOGRAPHY. This book is intended as introductory to the General Geography; and a reference to the accompanying "Opinions" will show how fully it meets the object aimed at.

He takes great pleasure in calling attention to the following list of the SCHOOL BOOKS already issued by him; and to which he will add, from time to time, such new works as may be of use to the youth of the Provinces.

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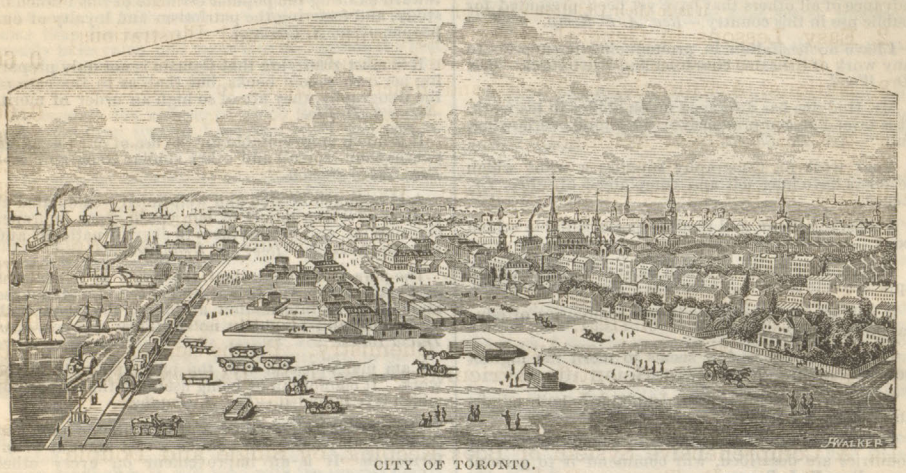
In Press, and will shortly be published:

32. **A School History of Canada, and of the other British Provinces,** with Illustrations. By J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B., F.R.G.S.

Montreal, *December*, 1863. JOHN LOVELL, *Printer and Publisher.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

BY J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B., F.R.G.S.



CITY OF TORONTO.

Extracts from Opinions on Lovell's General Geography.

I consider the plan excellent, the matter judiciously selected, and, for a text-book, surprisingly full and complete.—*Bishop of Toronto.*

I am impressed with the belief that it is calculated to be eminently useful in the schools of the province.—*Bishop of Quebec.*

C'est un travail précieux qui fera honneur à votre presse, et rendra un vrai service à l'éducation primaire de nos enfants.—*Bishop of Montreal.*

J'ai parcouru cet ouvrage avec un véritable intérêt. Il remplit bien son titre.—*Bishop of Tloa.*

Elle m'a paru pleine de connaissances variées, intéressantes, et très utiles à la jeunesse pour laquelle elle a été faite.—*Bishop of Ottawa.*

I have carefully perused it, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a most useful improvement on the Geographies now used.—*Bishop of Ontario.*

I think Mr. Hodgins will be admitted to have executed his part with much judgment and ability, and that the work will give general satisfaction.—*Chief Justice Robinson.*

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The book is one which is worthy of Canada, and, both as a scientific production as well as a work of art, is deserving of all praise.—*Judge Aylwin.*

I am persuaded it will be found to be extremely useful, not only to our youth, but to ourselves, children of larger growth.—*Judge Badgley.*

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I sincerely hope that it may meet with general adoption in schools and private families.—*Archdeacon Gibson.*

We are conscious that we shall be consulting the best interests of the schools of the Society by endeavouring to introduce the book into every part of our charge.—*General Superintendent in B. N. A. of the Colonial Church and School Society; and the Superintendent for the Diocese of Montreal.*

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Such portions as I have paid particular attention to appear to me to be very accurate.—*Rev. W. Snodgrass.*

It will become a necessity in our seminaries of education.—*Rev. Dr. Bancroft.*

The work under review seems to merit the highest commendation.—*Rev. J. Ellegood.*

The plan and manner of execution are both admirable.—*Rev. W. Scott.*

The fairness and impartiality with which the different countries are described, will commend it to general use.—*Rev. E. J. Rogers.*

It seems to me just what is needed, suited to the requirements of the country in its matter, form, and price.—*Rev. J. B. Bonar.*

I think the publication of the work ought to be regarded as a matter of sincere congratulation to the country at large.—*Rev. W. S. Darling.*

Where all is excellent it is difficult to particularize, but I may state that I consider the introductory part deserving of especial commendation.—*Rev. Dr. Brooke.*

The classification appears to be faultless, the definitions concise and lucid, and the information given in regard to the derivation and pronunciation of proper names is very valuable. It is indeed *multum in parvo*, and will doubtless become the standard Geography of our schools.—*Rev. I. B. Howard.*

I am really delighted that at last a School Geography, almost perfect, is provided for the youth of the British North American provinces.—*Rev. John Carry.*

Your Geography is all that can be desired, and after a thorough examination, I am convinced that, from its merits, it will *at once* be adopted in all our schools. It is a marvel of cheapness, admirable in plan, and a fine specimen of what can be done by an enterprising and liberal publisher. We shall at once introduce it into our school, as its want has been long felt.—*Rev. H. J. Borthwick, Principal of the County of Carleton Senior Grammar School.*

The plan of your school Geography is excellent.—*Rev. Dr. Leitch, Principal of Queen's College.*

So far as I can judge, "Lovell's General Geography" is well adapted to our Canadian Schools.—*Rev. A. J. Parker.*

I hail it as the best Geography extant for our Canadian schools. I can give no better proof of my appreciation of its merits, than by introducing it immediately as the standard text-book in our Academy.—*J. Douglass Borthwick, Principal of Huntingdon Academy.*

It is my intention to adopt at once this Geography as a text-book in the Grammar School department of this Institution.—*Rev. S. S. Nelles, President of Victoria College.*

When it comes to be known by the public, I should think it must command a very extensive, if not universal, circulation in the schools of British North America. —*Rev. John Cordner.*

No existing work can be held to excel it.—*Rev. A. de Sola.*

This Geography—without controversy the best yet given to the British American public—will do much toward exalting the popular estimate of this branch of study, and fostering the patriotism and loyalty of our people.—*Rev. A. Carman.*

It is most gratifying that Canada is not only preparing her own school books, but that, as in the case of the Geography, they are of so high an order of merit. —*Rev. S. D. Rice.*

It is much more suitable for the use of our Canadian youths than Morse's and other similar Geographies.— *Rev. Henry Patton.*

A boon much needed and well-timed,—calculated at once to save the minds of our youth from improper associations, and to lead them to cherish national and patriotic feelings.—*Rev. Dr. Urquhart.*

The plan is most excellent, inasmuch as it contains *multum in parvo*, and brings into one view an immense mass of useful information, abridging the labors both of teacher and taught in no ordinary degree.—*Rev. David Black.*

I am much pleased with the plan and style of the work. It cannot fail of being useful in the schools for which it is intended.—*Rev. J. Goadby.*

The work is well planned and executed, comprising in remarkably moderate bounds a vast amount of information. It is an improvement on every other school Geography I am acquainted with, and is likely to take a chief place in Canadian schools.—*Rev. Dr. Willis.*

It is certainly the best and most impartial Geography for the use of schools which, to my knowledge, has issued from the press on the North American continent, and will, I trust, receive from the public all the encouragement it so eminently deserves.—*Rev. Dr. Adamson.*

The work is well adapted to meet the requirements of the schools in our own province, and will do good service should it find a place in the schools of other lands.—*Rev. William Ormiston, D.D.*

It will, no doubt, become a valuable national work, and take its place as a standard book in our schools.— *Mrs. Susanna Moodie.*

I am very much pleased with it, especially with the portion relating to Canada.—*Miss Lyman.*

The plan is excellent, and answers all the requirements of an intelligent work on the subject.—*Mrs. Simpson, Principal of Ladies' Academy, 4 Inkerman Terrace, Montreal.*

In issuing your new work you have supplied the schools with a valuable auxiliary for conducting the education of our youth.—*Mrs. E. H. Lay, Principal of Young Ladies' Institute, Beaver Hall, Montreal.*

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I have never seen one arranged upon a better system, or more profusely and judiciously illustrated.—*Thos. C. Keefer.*

Its complete description of the British colonies fills a vacuum not supplied heretofore by either foreign or British Geographies; while the style in which it is got up, and its low price, cannot fail to recommend it for general purposes.—*Hon. A. A. Dorion, M.P.P.*

Not only to the Canadian student will it prove a boon, but it will be found useful and entertaining everywhere.—*Wolfred Nelson, M.D.*

It is a work well calculated to attain the end which you have in view, and will undoubtedly prove invaluable as a text-book in the hands of our Canadian youth. —*J.B. Meilleur, M.D., LL.D., Ex-Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada.*

I have much pleasure in saying that I conceive it to be compiled with much care and judgment; at the same time the admirable engravings and maps add greatly to its value, and make it in my opinion the best school Geography I have ever met with.—*T. Sterry Hunt, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.*

As regards the manner in which the different subjects have been treated, I consider it all that can be desired.—*Archibald Hall, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.*

The editorial department has been carried out with a talent and perseverance worthy of the highest encomiums, and has left nothing to be desired. As an educational book of the first class, I feel confident that it will supersede any work on the same subject at present in use.—*Charles Smallwood, M.D., LL.D.*

I believe that the Geography will prove a boon to the country, and will have a most happy effect in training the youth of the British provinces to right views of the great extent of their country, and of the variety of its resources, and will largely contribute to the development of a national sentiment.—*Alexander Morris, M.P.P.*

I trust that the enterprise and zeal which you have shown in thus providing a work more particularly adapted to the Canadian stand-point, though by no means confined to it, will meet with the success that it merits.—*Colonel Wilmot.*

Mr. Hodgins and you have, in this volume, made a very valuable addition to our series of school books, and I have no doubt that your enterprise will be appreciated by every friend of education.—*Benjamin Workman, M.D.*

A mon avis il devra surpasser l'attente tant dans son ensemble que dans ses détails, de ceux qui désiraient voir remplir la lacune qui existait pour la langue anglaise au moins, dans les livres à l'usage des écoles.— *Etienne Parent, Assistant Provincial Secretary East.*

J'y ai admiré l'ordre et l'arrangement des matières comme de leurs lucides et classiques dispositions, qui accusent de savantes recherches et d'heureuses combinaisons.—*Joseph G. Barthe.*

Je ne hasarde rien, en disant qu'il n'y a pas, en géographie de volume qui pour un prix aussi modique, offre la réunion d'un aussi grand nombre de actions pratiques.—*P. R. Lafrenaye.*

I think your Geography better adapted for schools than any one I have seen used in the province, and trust you may succeed in getting it generally introduced.—*Andrew Robertson.*

The sections relating to the North American provinces are peculiarly valuable, on account of their furnishing, in a condensed form, authentic particulars hitherto not to be found in any school Geography.— *Alpheus Todd, Librarian to the Legislative Assembly.*

I cannot wish you better success than your excellent work so richly merits; and I trust the people of Canada, at least, will show their appreciation of it by its general adoption.—*Dunbar Ross.*

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It is just what I have been hoping to see in Canada for many years; and I hope its general adoption in the schools of both sections of the province will remunerate you for your outlay in getting it up.—*John S. Sanborn.*

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Such a work has long been needed in this country.— *Professor Hicks, McGill Normal School.*

It is an excellent work, and I have no doubt will soon supersede all other Geographies in the schools of Canada.—*Charles Nichols, L.R.C.P., Principal of Collegiate School.*

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Having looked over the American part of Lovell's General Geography, I consider it better adapted for our colonial schools than any Geography now in use. —*John Connor, Principal Niagara Common School.*

I am delighted to find that such a work is in an advanced state, and, to show my entire approbation of the work, I shall be ready on its publication, if authorized by the Board of Council of Education, to take at least 30 copies, thus supplying each boy in the Grammar School under my charge with a copy.—*H. N. Phillips, Principal, Niagara Senior County Grammar School.*

I feel sure its use in our schools will be acceptable to the teachers, and beneficial to the pupils.—*John Simpson, M.P.P.*

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The whole work is marked by learning, ability, and taste.—*Archibald Macallum, Principal of the Hamilton Central School.*

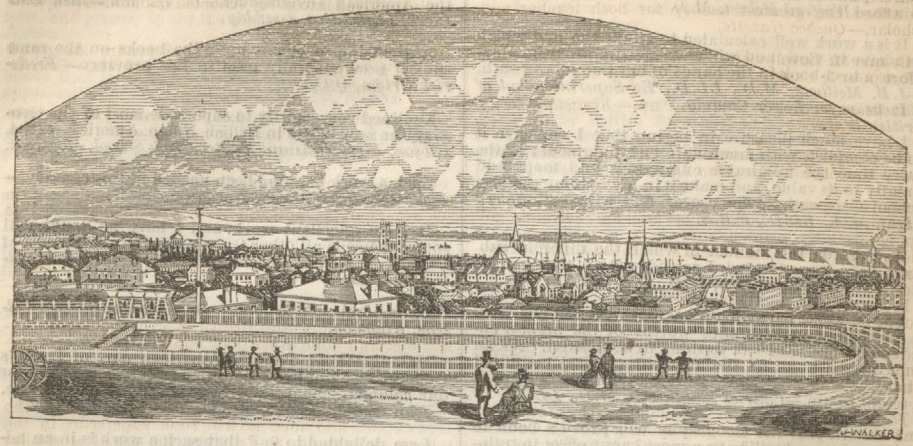
I have great pleasure in assuring you that in my humble judgment, your General Geography appears to be so judicious in its arrangements and order, so lucid in its definitions and descriptions,—combining copiousness of information with brevity and simplicity, yet clearness and even elegance of expression,—that I cannot for a moment doubt that the work in question will prove of the greatest utility in our schools.—*R. S. M. Bouchette.*

I have no hesitation in saying that I think the work an excellent one, both in plan and execution, and well fitted to supply a place which I have understood to be void among school books.—*Thomas M. Taylor.*

I have much pleasure in stating that I have never seen a work better adapted for the use of educational intitutions.—*Richard Nettle, Superintendent of Fisheries for Lower Canada.*

I feel much interested in its appearance, and I accord to it my unqualified approbation.—*John Smith, Head Master of the High School, St. John, C. E.*

That your General Geography, with maps and illustrations, will have the tendency to advance the important objects which it proposes is unquestionable. It is intelligent, practical, and highly interesting.—*Thos. Worthington.*



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Extracts from Opinions of the Canadian Press on Lovell's General Geography.

We have now a Geography whence our young people will acquire a correct idea of the country they live in, and which will assert in the face of the world our right to consideration and respect.—*Montreal Herald.*

We think Mr. Hodgins has succeeded in compiling a Geography, which is not only a great improvement on all that have been hitherto in use in our schools, but is as nearly perfect as is possible in a Geography for *general* use.—*Montreal Gazette.*

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Nous espérons que M. Lovell recevra, par la vente de cet utile ouvrage, tout l'encouragement qu'il mérite à si juste titre.—*Gazette de Sorel.*

Cette Géographie sera d'une grande utilité dans toutes les écoles élémentaires et rendra l'étude de cette science facile et agréable. — *L'Ere Nouvelle, Three Rivers.*

The work is certainly one of inestimable value.—*Whitby Press.*

No other Geography contains such a store of information respecting the British North American possessions, and none other does equal justice to the territorial extent and boundaries of the united provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.—*Huntingdon Herald.*

Altogether we consider this Geography one of the best extant, and hope it will soon supersede, in the schools throughout the Province, the use of all similar publications.—*Advertiser, Waterloo.*

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Its plan and arrangement are both admirable, and, while it has the recommendation of brevity, it is a full and complete geographical work. In these respects, as well as in mechanical execution and literary ability, it excels all works of the kind hitherto produced.—*Whitby Chronicle.*

It is the most valuable and comprehensive work of the kind, for the use of schools, that could be put into the hands of our students. It must at once become a standard school book.—*Whitby Watchman.*

Mr. Hodgins has conferred no small boon on the youth of the British American provinces, by the publication of this very excellent school manual of Geography. We cannot doubt but Lovell's Geography will speedily supersede Morse's in all our public schools.—*Guelph Herald.*

It appears, from the opportunity we have had of examining it, to be the result of a great deal of labor and expense. We trust the enterprising publisher will receive that cordial support to which the merit of his publication entitles him.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

It is with no small pride we announce the fact that a General Geography of the World with a fair proportion of its contents devoted to a description of Canada, has been published. It becomes the duty of those at the head of our educational concerns—superintendents, teachers and trustees—to encourage this new work.—*Times, Woodstock.*

This is a Canadian work, and is published in a style which would do no discredit to the first nations of the world.—*Dumfries Reformer, Galt.*

It is really a credit to the province. We feel sure that our teachers, and others having charge of schools, will cause it to be used almost exclusively in the educational establishments of the country.—*Evening Journal, St. Catherines.*

Heretofore Canadian children have been compelled to study a *foreign* Geography, in which our noble country was not represented as it is, so minutely and truthfully, in the work before us.—*York Herald, Richmond Hill.*

Mr. Hodgins' work is free from dwarfing the interests of any people, but large attention is given where most needed, to Canada and the sister colonies.—*Argus, Chatham.*

It meets a want which nothing has hitherto supplied, and we are convinced that it will work its way into the houses as well as the schools of our land.—*Weekly Dispatch, St. Thomas.*

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We may safely predict its being adopted as a text-book in all the schools and colleges throughout the province.—*Gananoque Reporter.*

It is the best Geography published, and we can conscientiously recommend it to the attention of teachers of schools in Canada.—*Maple Leaf, Sandwich.*

It is the best publication of the kind ever issued.—*Omemee Warder.*

We highly commend this Geography, being excellent beyond all competitors.—*Cayuga Sentinel.*

Not only as an exhibition of Canadian literary progress, but as a beautiful and appropriate sample of Canadian art, we must congratulate the Publisher on this very opportune and praiseworthy donation to the teachers of youth in Canada.—*British Flag, Brighton.*

The explanatory and descriptive matter is of the most useful and comprehensive order.—*Welland Reporter, Drummondville.*

The present work commends itself at once to the attention of parents and teachers.—*Waterloo Chronicle.*

The arrangement of the maps and matter is admirable, and well calculated to make the study attractive to the learner.—*St. Mary's Argus.*

It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure we hail the appearance of this work.—*Oshawa Vindicator.*

We earnestly recommend its general adoption in our schools.—*Essex Journal, Sandwich.*

We earnestly trust that no time will be lost in introducing it into our common schools. No Canadian youth can understand the geography of his country without having studied "Lovell's General Geography."—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

As a complete Geography and Atlas, this new work is superior to any other extant, and is just what is very necessary in our Canadian schools, into which we hope to see it at once introduced.—*Perth Standard, St. Mary's.*

It is in every respect a most excellent elementary work, and admirably adapted for the use of schools, and we hope to see it universally adopted as the school Geography of Canada.—*Brampton Times.*

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We hope to see this Geography introduced into our common schools, and generally adopted by teachers and instructors in the Canadas.—*Berlin Telegraph.*

This excellent book, which is creditable to any printing establishment, is well adapted to the use of our Canadian schools.—*Markham Economist.*

We are fully convinced that it will prove to be of great utility in our schools. It should be highly prized by Canadians, not only because it is a Canadian work, but because, in addition to its giving a satisfactory knowledge of all parts of the world, it gives a fair portion of prominence to the British colonies.—*Brantford Courier.*

In every feature of this work is exhibited accuracy and fairness; and we pronounce it the most valuable book that ever issued from a Canadian press.—an honour to its author, and creditable to its publisher.—*Galt Reporter.*

This is one of the best works on General Geography that has been issued from the press. We hope to see it used as a text-book in all our schools.—*Ayr Observer.*

It has come in good time, for there is no school book more needed than a Canadian Geography. We cheerfully recommend it to school trustees, and hope they will immediately take measures to have it introduced into the common schools.—*People's Press, Fonthill.*

It is infinitely better suited to supply the requirements of Canadian youth than any American publication of the kind. We have no doubt it will soon be generally adopted for use in our public schools.—*Expositor, Brantford.*

A much larger space is devoted to Canada than in any Geography now before the people.—*New Era, Newmarket.*

Mr. Lovell's endeavors to produce a Geography that would contain all the information which could possibly be desired, has, we think, been entirely successful.—*Picton Gazette.*

Our magnificent provinces, which in American Geographies are generally passed over as if merely a speck on the continent, have for the first time received due prominence.—*True Banner, Dundas.*

To those engaged in educational pursuits, we commend "Lovell's General Geography."—*Northern Advance, Barrie.*

We doubt not Mr. Lovell's exertions will be duly appreciated, and that the work will soon be introduced into our schools.—*Napanee Standard.*

The work is one of high excellence, and we trust will be adopted as a standard in all educational institutions in our country. It ought to have a place in every house in Canada.—*Carleton Place Journal.*

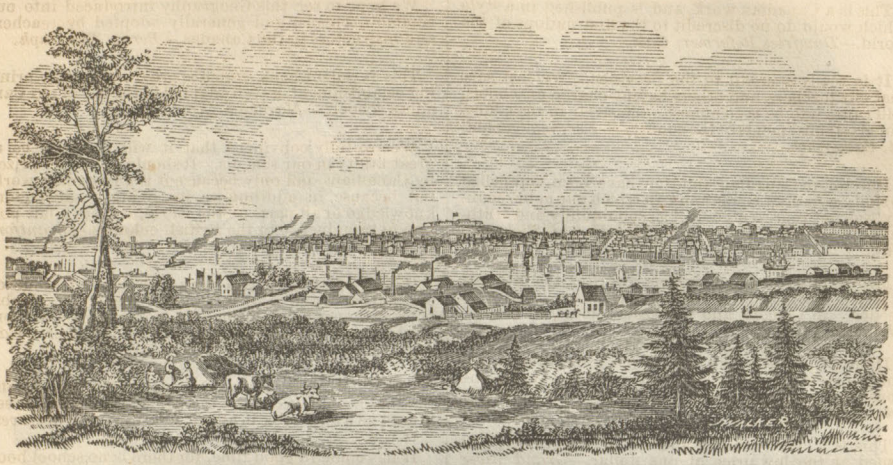
The work is very ably edited and exceedingly well got up.—*Spirit of the Age, Barrie.*

We have great pleasure in hailing the appearance of this new work.—*Ingersoll Chronicle.*

Its merits are many, and its claims on Canadian patronage are *imperative.—Huron Signal, Goderich.*

It is very neatly and correctly executed, giving sufficient importance to this portion of Her Majesty's dominions. This feature of the work alone, should secure for Lovell's Geography a place in every school in the Province.—*Shannonville Advertiser.*

A repertory of geographical knowledge which gives due prominence to those countries in which it is principally intended to be used, without disparagement to other countries.—*Canadian Post, Beaverton.*



CITY OF HALIFAX, N. S.

Extracts from Opinions of the Nova Scotia Press on Lovell's General Geography.

This work supplies a want which has been long and seriously felt in all of our British American schools. We can with perfect confidence recommend this book to teachers and heads of families throughout these North American colonies, as, without exception, the very first work of its class which they can place in their children's hands; and we hope that it will immediately come into general use.—*Acadian Recorder, Halifax, N. S.*

The remark often made that the geography of other countries is better known by the youth of Nova Scotia than that of their own province, need be no longer a fact. We shall be glad to know that the work has come into general use in the schools of this province.—*Christian Messenger, Halifax, N. S.*

Its plan and arrangement are admirable, and in mechanical execution and literary ability it excels. Mr. Lovell, the enterprising publisher of Montreal, deserves all praise for producing a work of so much value to the youth of British America.—*Morning Chronicle, Halifax, N. S.*

Mr. Hodgins, the author, has given to each country its due, and his labors are likely to meet with their reward.—*Morning Sun, Halifax, N. S.*

We have received a copy of this valuable publication. Instead of any recommendation of our own, we believe the public will be glad to see the following from the Superintendent of Education:—

"TRURO, *August* 15, 1861.

"I have examined Lovell's General Geography with some care and much satisfaction. Along with a large amount of historical, statistical, and scientific information on General Geography, presented in the most attractive form by means of maps and wood-cut illustrations, it seems to me to give a proper relative position to the British colonies in North America,—a grievous defect in Morse's and other similar publications.

"Altogether, I have no hesitation in recommending it as the best text-book on Elementary Systematic Geography that has ever appeared on this continent, and I hope to see it in general use in all our schools.

"ALEX. FORRESTER,
"Superintendent of Education."

—*Presbyterian Witness, Halifax, N. S.*

We can safely say that it is a work well deserving of the patronage of all educational establishments in the provinces of British North America. Our advice is,—Banish *Morse* from every school in these provinces, and furnish them freely with "Lovell's General Geography."—*Provincial Wesleyan, Halifax, N. S.*

We find it to be all that can be desired for the Elementary Schools in the British American provinces. We have no hesitation in bespeaking for it the favorable attention of school authorities and teachers.—*Tribune, Yarmouth, N. S.*

From a careful investigation of its contents, we can say that the author has been highly successful in his endeavors. Every portion of the globe is treated in a concise manner, and the letterpress is so arranged that the information desired may be readily got at. We commend the work especially to the attention of those engaged in education, as a substitute for the American Geographies now in use.—*Morning Journal, Halifax.*

We have much pleasure in recommending for the use of our schools. It is exactly what has been long wanted in the colonies, and we hope that it may be introduced immediately into all the schools in the country.—*British Colonist, Halifax, N. S.*

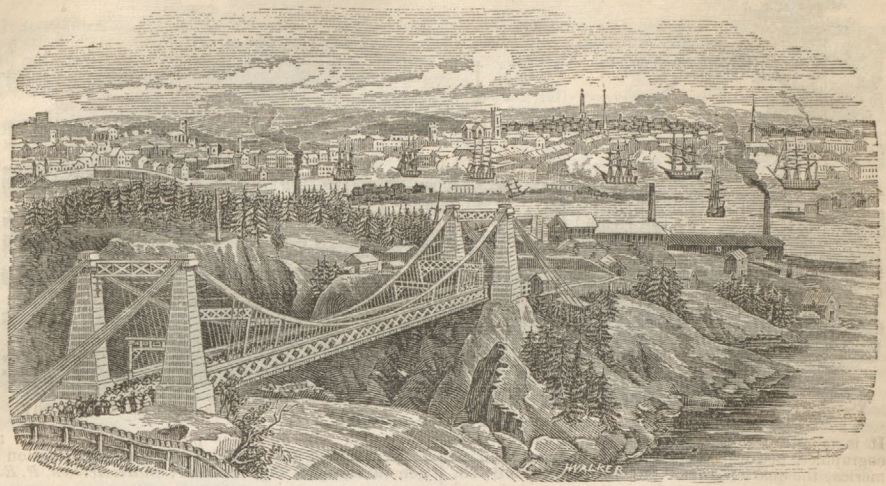
The one before us being of *colonial* compilation, is certainly the more reliable for British North American colonists as it contains the most extensive and truthful information respecting these colonies. We hope it will soon be in use in every school in this province.—*Evening Express, Halifax, N. S.*

It seems well adapted to our colonial schools. Dr. Hellmuth hopes to introduce it into the schools of the Colonial Church Society, and it will be well if it take the place of the many books of the same character which are now in use in our own province.—*Church Record, Halifax, N. S.*

We have much pleasure in recommending this work to the notice of teachers and the public generally. The whole appearance of the book is superior to any similar work that we have yet seen. None of the Geographies hitherto published have given these provinces the prominence which their growing importance merits, but in this work the want is supplied, and on this account alone, we hope to see this Geography generally used throughout the schools.—*Reporter, Halifax, N. S.*

We have no doubt it will supply a useful place in education, particularly as a text-book for elementary schools.—*Eastern Chronicle, Pictou, N. S.*

We are happy to be able to recommend it as a work which supplies an important desideratum in our public schools.—*Colonial Standard, Pictou, N. S.*



CITY OF ST. JOHN, N. B.

Extracts from Opinions of the New Brunswick Press on Lovell's General Geography.

A WANT SUPPLIED.—School teachers, parents, and all interested in educational matters, have felt that a Geography, above all other books, was required in the schools. Mr. Lovell has supplied this deficiency; the plan of which is excellent, and is adapted to the youth of the British provinces. It is emphatically a British North American Geography, and commences at home, as it should do, and not on the old principle of learning the youth everything about foreign nations, while they are kept in ignorance of the country in which they live. We wish to see it in every school, and hope it will supersede those now in use.—*Morning Globe, St. John, N. B.*

An excellent, and we must add, indispensable school book. As a manual of Geography it leaves nothing, as far as we can judge, to be desired. It will necessarily lead the youthful mind to dwell upon the vastness of the British dominions in North America, and cause our juvenile friends to consider that "where formerly the red man and the wild beast roamed, in our day Christianity and civilization claim their power, and science follows in their path."—*New Brunswicker, St. John, N. B.*

This excellent work supplies a want long felt in these provinces,—a text book which treats of our own country. We trust it will be universally patronized.—*New Brunswick Baptist, St. John, N. B.*

This Geography is very carefully and elaborately got up. It seems to be worthy of the encomiums which all of the first rank and position of all creeds and parties in Canada lavish upon it.—*Morning Freeman, St. John, N. B.*

This excellent publication completely supplies a long existing desideratum in our provincial schools. So well has the task been executed, both by author and publisher, that we recommend it with the greatest confidence to the patronage of all our provincial teachers and parents. The publication as a whole is so peculiarly adapted for the use of British colonists, that we earnestly hope it will rapidly supersede all other Geographies in our provincial schools.—*Courier, St. John, N. B.*

This work is put forth by a Canadian publisher, and will admirably answer the purpose intended. It is a useful publication, and might very well replace the Geographies got up in the United States, where uncle Sam's territory usurps undue space and notice, and British North America is treated as it were a not much explored, and a little known region of the world, of which it is in reality a very fair and ample portion.—*Head Quarters, St. John. N. B.*

The Provinces receive a fair share of space and detail, while other countries receive full justice. The work is one which deserves an extensive circulation; it is a colonial production; is well printed, and comes highly commended by the *savans* of Canada. We cheerfully recommend it to the school teachers of the province as an excellent substitute for the faulty Geographies now in use.—*Morning News, St. John, N. B.*

We are glad to be able to inform our readers, and especially the teachers of our New Brunswick schools, that we have at last a Geography which seems suitable to our wants. "Lovell's General Geography" is, in our opinion, an exceedingly valuable and suitable contribution to our school literature. We expect soon to see this the only Atlas used in our Schools in these colonies. We commend it especially to the notice of all the teachers of schools in our province. We believe they will be doing a service to the pupils under their care, by urging them to lay aside the Atlases previously in use, and to procure "Lovell's General Geography."—*Albion, St. John, N. B.*

We have glanced over this work with much satisfaction. It fills a want which has long been felt in the schools of these provinces. We predict for it an extensive sale.—*Christian Watchman, St. John, N. B.*



CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

Extracts from Opinions of the Prince Edward Island Press on Lovell's General Geography.

It is more suitable for our schools than British eographies, because it gives a fuller description of America, the quarter of the globe in which we dwell, and with which we ought to be best acquainted; and on the other hand it is free from the objection to American works of the kind, as they almost ignore every part of the world except the United States. We trust, then, that the Board of Education will lose no time in placing it on the list of school books for this island.—*Protestant, Charlottetown, P. E. I.*

It is a work of unquestionable merit; and is a desideratum to all school interests. Our Island Board of Education will doubtless put it on their list of approved School Books, and recommend its adoption by general island use.—*Examiner, Charlottetown, P. E. I.*

It reflects the highest credit both upon the author and publisher, and we trust the day is not distant when it will find its way into all our public schools and educational establishments, and be the means of eradicating those erroneous and pernicious publications by which the wants of too many of our district schools—for want of something better—have hitherto been supplied.—*Monitor, P. E. I.*



CITY OF ST. JOHN, N. F.

Extrac's from Opinions of the Newfoundland Press on Lovell's General Geography.

We regard the work as the most excellent of the kind that has yet been produced. It is highly creditable in every respect to the genius of British America. —*St. Johns Daily News, Newfoundland.*

We commend it to the attention of those of our community having in charge the education of youth. It is arranged in a systematic manner, and yet so simple as to prove most efficient in leading on the minds of children in a proper study of Geography. It has been adopted in a majority of schools throughout the provinces, and the testimonials published at the end of the work are of the very highest order.—*Public Ledger, St. Johns, Newfoundland.*

This work is one of the most complete of the kind that we have ever met with, and appears to be not only admirably adapted for the use of schools, but very valuable as a book of general reference on the subject of which it treats. It is compiled with great care, and the varied matter it embraces most judiciously arranged, while the mass of information it contains gives it a completeness which characterizes few, if any other works of a similar class. Altogether the work before us recommends itself to all, and we consider it should not only be in every school, but that it would be an acquisition to every library.—*Morning Post, St. Johns, Newfoundland.*

We have rarely, probably never, seen a work of the kind offered to the public with clearer titles to success. It appears to us to be in many respects a decided improvement upon the geographies heretofore in general use. It contains a variety of information upon matters on which other Geographies are either silent or incorrect; and what should particularly commend the book to popularity in these colonies, is that in their regard it supplies the want complained of in other similar works—while comprising all the leading geographical and other interesting features of the older countries of the globe, it is careful to give us the best information upon every portion of British North America.—*Newfoundlander, St. Johns, Newfoundland.*

This book meets a want which we have long noticed, better than any other work of the kind with which we are acquainted. It treats of these North American colonies as the homes of the youth for whose instruction it is designed. We hope shortly to find that this valuable work is used in every school in Newfoundland. —*Telegraph, St. Johns, Newfoundland.*

LOVELL'S GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.—We have little doubt but that an examination of it by th Boards of Education and teachers of youth, will lead to its adoption in the various Schools of this colony.—*Royal Gazette, St. Johns, Newfoundland.*

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Montreal, *December,* 1863.

JOHN LOVELL,
Publisher.

EASY LESSONS IN GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

BY J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B., F.R.G.S.



PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF VARIOUS GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

Extracts from Opinions of the Canadian Press on Easy Lessons in General Geography.

It appears admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is intended, and we have no doubt it will have a large and ready sale.—*Montreal Herald.*

The design of the work is indicated in the title; and when to this is added that it is from the pen of the author of "Lovell's General Geography," we have said enough to recommend it to the favorable consideration of the Canadian people. But we can state further that we have looked it over with care, and that we consider it a valuable addition to our school book literature. We should be glad to see it come into general use, and Mr. Lovell rewarded for his meritorious exertions by the sale of many thousands of copies. —*Montreal Gazette.*

Equal to any work of the kind printed in the Great Republic. The object intended, so far as our judgment goes, has been admirably attained. Indeed, in the able hands of Mr. Hodgins, the Deputy Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada, it could scarcely be otherwise. The publisher says that such a period of time has been spent in the preparation of this book, and such care and labor bestowed upon its revision, that it is believed it will be found of incalculable benefit to the youth of the country. We agree in this; and we hope it will have a large sale. When once the work is brought generally before the people, there is not a school or an educational institution, public, private—rich or poor, that will not make these "Easy Lessons" a text-book for young beginners.—*Montreal Transcript.*

It is designed as introductory to the publisher's excellent "General Geography," which many teachers consider too advanced for young beginners, and is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The arrangement is excellent. The work contains in a small space a very large amount of useful information, and though intended for young beginners in geography, its pages may be consulted with advantage by "children of a larger growth." We trust that the book will find a large and ready sale.—*Montreal Commercial Advertiser.*

This little work, though complete in itself, is designed as introductory to "Lovell's General Geography." We have no hesitation in recommending it to teachers: the simplicity of the language and conversational freedom in the mode of expression will not fail to please the junior class, for whose special benefit, we need scarcely add, it was written.—*Journal of Education, Montreal.*

Geography is a delightful study, and these Lessons are a delightful method of imparting an interest in it to the young. The sketches are admirable, combining great ingenuity and tact with the use of easy and familiar language, in the treatment of such subjects as the Earth and its appearance, Time and its divisions, Geography, the Hemispheres, the Mariner's Compass, &c. The trips are designed to connect, in the mind of the pupil, the objects and associations of travel with a geographical knowledge of the more important physical features of the principal countries in the world. We are glad to see religion discreetly respected, and loyalty taught as one of its lessons.—*Presbyterian, Montreal.*

On ne pouvait trouver un meilleur système pour l'éducation de la jeunesse. Aucun doute que l'on s'empressera d'en faire usage dans les écoles.—*La Minerve, Montréal.*

Ce petit volume renferme nombre de renseignments compilés avec une méthode qui rend ce livre indispensable à ceux qui commencent l'étude de cette branche, et d'une utilité générale pour tout le monde.—*Le Pays, Montréal.*

Elle est adaptée sur un système qui donne beaucoup de facilité aux enfants pour ce genre de leçons. Nous le recommandons au Département de l'Education qui, nous en sommes certain, le recommandera lui-même aux Inspecteurs d'Ecole.—*L'Ordre, Montréal.*

Ce livre, d'après ce que nous en avons vu, ne peut manquer d'être éminemment utile aux élèves qui fréquentent des classes élémentaires, s'il est adopté et recommandé par le Conseil de l'Instruction Publique. Cette mesure ne serait, ce nous semble, qu'un acte de justice et un bienfait pour les écoles. Nous recommandons cet ouvrage à cause de l'importance qu'il nous parait avoir comme livre élémentaire et aussi pour donner à M. Lovell une part de l'encouragement que lui méritent ses constants efforts: *Encourage home talent.*—*Le Colonisateur, Montréal.*

The whole plan of this volume, and all its illustrations, are admirable, and we have no doubt that the work will prove valuable in all our common schools. Mr. Lovell's enterprise in getting up, at a great expense, his series of school books, is worthy of all praise.—*Christian Guardian, Toronto.*

It deserves a place in every Canadian school. The easy, attractive manner in which it leads the little pupil onward, step by step, can scarcely fail to interest him and prepare him for the larger work.—*Canadian Baptist, Toronto.*

Simplicity and comprehensiveness as regards the subject have been deemed the chief requisites, which have been therefore continually borne in mind; as well as the aiding pupils by maps and wood cuts, the first mentioned being so prepared as not at an early stage to confuse the pupil with minute details, but to assist the text in giving general ideas.—*Hamilton Evening Times.*

It is a very fine specimen of typography, admirably adapted for use in our public schools, and we trust to see it soon in general circulation throughout the country. Mr. Lovell is deserving of the highest encouragement for his enterprise in placing before the Canadian public so many useful and instructive publications as have emanated from his press within the last few years. —*Quebec Daily News.*

On sait que la grande géographie de M. Hodgins a été généralement accueillie avec faveur, et c'était justice. Le nouveau travail de M. Hodgins sera surtout utile aux commençants. Nous approuvons fort l'auteur d'avoir mis à la fin de chaque leçon un résumé de toute cette leçon par demandes et par réponses.—*Le Courrier du Canada, Québec.*

A most useful book, one that should be put into every child's hand in every school in the Province. Well got up, well printed, and well bound for the price. —*British Whig, Kingston.*

It appears to be well calculated for a school book, being simple and comprehensive. Canada has a fair share of attention, and not more than she merits. The work is deserving of the patronage of all our schools, and we hope it will receive such patronage.—*Prescott Telegraph.*

The book is itself a model of perfect printing; the numerous illustrations are all remarkably well executed, and the maps, though of course smaller, are we think rather an improvement on the maps in the "General Geography."—*News and Advocate, Frontier Montreal and St. Johns.*

Admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The arrangement is excellent.—*Herald and Advertiser, Kingston.*

Much labor appears to have been bestowed upon its contents, which, from their simplicity and comprehensiveness, will be found well suited to new beginners, and is valuable in every particular. We trust it may receive the extended circulation it deserves.—*London Prototype.*

As a preparatory work, it is everything that could be desired, being simple in style and comprehensive in subject. Mr. Lovell is doing good service to the cause of education in this province by the publication of works of this character. They supply a desideratum which has long been felt, namely—text-books, which, while placing Canada in its proper position, will be advantageous in a literary and educational point of view to the rising generation.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

The plan adopted by the author is well calculated to insure attention on the part of the learner, and being interested he will be apt to retain the information so pleasantly given. We should be glad to see this work adopted in our common schools.—*Cobourg Star.*

The book is what it pretends to be, for the use of beginners in learning geography, and we never came across so excellent a work for young children. We look upon the work as a desideratum, and hope that it will have a large sale. It needs but to be known to be prized.—*Peterborough Examiner.*

We would recommend its use in all our schools as it will be found of incalculable benefit in preparing children for the "General Geography."—*Port Hope Messenger.*

It is an introductory book to "Lovell's General Geography," and we think it admirably adapted to the purpose. Simplicity and comprehensiveness are the distinguishing characteristics of the book. We hope the public will give Mr. Lovell the encouragement he so richly deserves for his enterprise in endeavoring to supply a desideratum which has long been felt, i.e., a series of Canadian School Books.—*Port Hope Guide.*

The work is entirely Canadian, and reflects great credit upon the spirit of the publisher, for his enterprise in furnishing us with a series of Canadian School Books, which we hope will be duly appreciated by the public of Canada; and we trust that this, as well as all the other works of "Lovell's Series of Canadian School Books," will receive that attention which their usefulness and importance merit. We would call the attention of school teachers residing in this County to the work; we are sure, from a cursory glance at its contents, that it will meet their hearty approval.—*Hastings Chronicle, Belleville.*

A style of teaching at once original and plain—just what the little folks want. Canada receives a full share of attention, which is one of the beauties of the book. We hope it will come into general use. Mr. Lovell deserves all praise for his rapid introduction of Canadian National School Books in the home market, and it is the duty of every Canadian to encourage him in his efforts to do so.—*Perth Courier.*

Elle est digne de la recommendation du Département de l'Education. La mode qui y est suivi pour initier les enfants aux connaissances qu'il leur importe d'avoir sur la géographie est excellent; et a l'avantage d'inculquer dans l'esprit de l'enfant des notions complètes de géographie tout en l'amusant. L'auteur prend en quelque sorte l'enfant par la main et lui fait parcourir les continents et les mers, l'arrête dans chaque pays, lui fait remonter ou descendre tous les fleuves et les rivières importantes et lui fait faire une promenade dans chacune des principales villes. L'auteur trouve le moyen de captiver d'avantage l'attention fatiguée de son élève par une anecdote amusante et instructive. —*Courrier de St. Hyacinthe.*

We have no hesitation in stating that it is well adapted to accomplish the object aimed at, namely, to present in a pleasing, simple form, the general outlines of the study so as to instruct and interest without confusing the youthful mind.—*Eastern Townships Gazette and Shefford County Advertiser.*

It has many novel features, some of which are decided improvements. The conversational manner in which the lessons are written, is likely to interest the beginner, and impress them on the memory. We hope the work may meet with a favorable reception from our teachers.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

It is a valuable addition to the useful series of school books published by Mr. Lovell, and which should be generally introduced into the schools of the Province. —*Stanstead Journal.*

Mr. Lovell is justly entitled to much praise for the very enterprising manner in which he undertakes to supply our youths with books of the most comprehensive and instructive description. We would advise the various boards of school trustees in North Wellington to recommend its use in their respective school sections. It should be placed in every child's hand, in every school in Upper Canada. For simplicity and comprehensiveness it surpasses any work of a similar kind hitherto published in this Province.—*British Constitution, Fergus.*

The work is one evidently of great care and labor, and we know of no better book on the subject of which it treats, so well calculated to assist the youth of the country. The publications of Mr. Lovell are destined to effect a world of good in this country—many of them are specially adapted to the instruction of the youth of Canada—they all make us know and love Canada the better, and enable us more correctly to understand her true position (not in a geographical sense alone) on the map of the world.—*Whitby Chronicle.*

We can recommend it as being an excellent introduction to the General Geography already issued by the same publisher. The work is neatly got up and the arrangement of the matter well suited to beginners. We trust it may receive the patronage it deserves.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

This work is written in a very familiar style and liberally illustrated with outline maps and woodcuts, and will be found a very valuable contribution to our means of instruction in schools. The character of the author of "Easy Lessons," who manifests an intimate knowledge of the wants of the young, is a guarantee that it is a book that will take hold of the youthful mind, and interest and delight it, and we have much pleasure, therefore, in bespeaking for it a speedy and general adoption as a juvenile class book in our schools in this section of the country.—*Omemee Warder.*

We have carefully examined this work, and give it our unqualified approval. We should have pleasure in seeing Morse expelled from all our schools, and Mr. Hodgins' correct and impartial geographical works occupying its place.—*Guelph Herald.*

This work is intended as introductory to "Lovell's General Geography," the most useful work ever published in Canada. It is so coaxing in its manner, and so winning in its illustrations, and the singular attraction of its maps, pictures and details, that young persons, we doubt not, would sooner peruse it than any mere tale of amusement. It is very beautifully got up.—*Galt Reporter.*

It is admirably adapted for those pupils beginning the study of geography. Having gone through the "Easy Lessons," "Lovell's General Geography" will be easily mastered, both of which works are creditable to Canadian enterprise. We bespeak from school teachers and trustees an examination of these works issued from Mr. Lovell's press.—*Dumfries Reformer.*

A knowledge of geography is of the greatest importance, and that system which most easily, efficiently, and cheaply gives us this is of the greatest value. Mr. Hodgins' incomparable little book accomplishes all this, and is very interesting besides. Most artfully does he wile his young pupils into the practical object of geography, by his "Conversational Trip over Land and Water." In conclusion we would advise all teachers to procure this book immediately, if they have the interests of their pupils at heart.—*York Herald, Richmond Hill.*

It is just the thing wanted at the present time, as it is designed as an introduction to "Lovell's General Geography." It must be of incalculable benefit to the youth of the country, and we trust no time will be lost in introducing it into our schools, as it is purely a Canadian work and gives proper prominence to Canada and the other British possessions on this continent, which Morse's one-sided affair does not.—*Grand River Sachem, Caledonia.*

It is an admirable work, and we heartily commend it to the attention of Canadian school-teachers.—*South Simcoe Times.*

A new and valuable little work on Geography well adapted to the use of schools.—*St. Mary's Argus.*

Well adapted as a rudimentary work for young geographers. It is designed as introductory to the "General Geography," now universally adopted in the Canadian Schools.—*Canadian Post, Lindsay.*

To obviate a sort of objection to the larger, and first Geography, so well known, Mr. Lovell has again had recourse to the talented aid of the Deputy Superintendent of Common Schools, and has now published a smaller, readier, and easier school book, more adapted for beginners, and in every way calculated to be an admirable aid to the teacher, and a necessary excellent guide and friend to the young scholar. Altogether it is a school book much needed, and it and the larger one will soon be the only Geographies in our Common Schools.—*Cayuga Sentinel.*

The plan of the work is certainly good, being well calculated to fix the names of places on the minds of the pupils. We hope to see this work extensively used in our schools, as it will be found of great advantage to young beginners—while it will exhibit a just appreciation of the author's endeavors to furnish a purely Canadian series of school books.—*Waterloo Chronicle and Gazette.*

We sincerely hope Mr. Lovell will continue his laudable work in the interest of the schools in this country until every book used in them shall bear the impress of Canadian talent and enterprise. We very cheerfully commend this book to the attention of all parties concerned in the education of the young.—*Essex Journal.*

The "Easy Lessons" will be found to be of very great use to young beginners, before commencing the study of the "General Geography." The illustrations are well executed, and will render the work particularly interesting to the junior pupils. It is not only a valuable work, but it is entirely Canadian, which should entitle it to be received with favor in our schools.—*Markham Economist.*

An excellent and appropriate addition to our Canadian school books. On the whole it is just such a book as was required.—*Woodstock Sentinel.*

We think Mr. Hodgins deserves great credit for the admirable manner in which he has got up this work, while the publisher, Mr. Lovell, has fully sustained his long since acquired reputation as a first class book printer. We hope to see this Geography immediately brought into general use in our schools.—*Berlin Telegraph.*

Just the book required by the beginner in the study of geography. We would recommend it to school teachers throughout the country.—*Canadian Statesman, Bowmanville.*

A more useful and interesting work could not be introduced into our schools, for the use of the junior classes.—*Enterprise, Collingwood.*

We take pleasure in recording our opinion in favor of its general introduction into both public and private schools. We congratulate Mr. Lovell on the success which has attended his school books, and trust that he will go on as he has begun, so that in a short time Canada may have a series of school books equal to any country in the world,—books edited and printed in Canada, which, without seeking to push our country into undue prominence, will accord to it what few text-books do, its due and proper position.—*Essex Record, Windsor.*

This work has evidently been prepared with very great care to adapt it to the capacities of the junior classes in schools, and to awaken in the minds of small children a desire to become acquainted with the subject.—*Clinton Courier.*

We cannot too strongly recommend it to general notice as an excellent school book.—*Merrickville Chronicle.*

We have examined the work thoroughly, and are of opinion that, within the same space, a larger amount of information on all questions appertaining to a study of the earth's surface, and its physical and political divisions, could not be embodied.—*British Standard, Perth.*

One of the simplest and best arranged little works of the kind we have ever met with. The youthful student of geography is led on by such easy and interesting stages, that it cannot fail to become a necessary book, with the younger classes more especially. We trust all our friends will provide their little ones with a copy of this work.—*Waterloo Advertiser.*

We have no hesitation in recommending it to our readers. The work is got out in a very attractive form, and the engravings have evidently been prepared with much care.—*Huron Signal, Goderich.*

The contents of this book are simple and comprehensive, which are indispensable in a work of this kind, intended as it is for beginners in the study of Geography. The sketches in the little work before us are admirable, combining much ingenuity and taste with the use of easy and familiar language in the treatment of such subjects as the Earth and its appearance, Time, the Mariner's Compass, &c. The trips are designed to connect in the mind of the pupil the objects and associations of travel with a geographical knowledge of the more important physical features of the principal countries in the world. Mr. Lovell is a publisher of note in Montreal, and his energy and perseverance is worthy of the warmest commendation, and his efforts to place good and reliable school books before the public are deserving of encouragement by the people of all the Provinces. These "Easy Lessons," are well adapted to accomplish the object aimed at, namely, to present in a pleasing and simple form the general outlines of the study of geography, so as to instruct and interest without confusing the youthful mind. Simplicity and comprehensiveness are the distinguishing characteristics of the book, and we have no doubt that it will prove highly useful in our common schools throughout the city and country. This work was evidently prepared with much care to adapt it to the capacities of the junior classes in schools, and to awaken in the minds of small children a desire to become acquainted with the subject. For this purpose the subject is divided off into conversations or reading lessons, each of which is followed by an explanation, testing the scholar upon the matter he has just read, a method of proceeding which certainly seems calculated to forward the pupil very materially with his studies, and to inculcate the good habit of attentiveness to the reading lesson. In it religion is discreetly respected, and loyalty taught as one of its lessons. There is one excellent feature about this little geography, it is emphatically a British American book, and commences at home as it should do, and not on the old principle of learning the youth everything about foreign nations, while they are kept in ignorance of the country in which they live. It is a work of 80 pages, and is got up in a neat and compact style.—*Morning Chronicle, Halifax, N. S.*

It seems to us admirably suited to the capacity of young children. We prefer Lovell's Geography to any American publications of the same kind that have come under our notice.—*Presbyterian Witness, Halifax, N.S.*

We are happy to introduce to the notice of our readers "Easy Lessons in General Geography." We should be happy to see Lovell's series of school books introduced into general use in the schools of our Province.—*Provincial Wesleyan, Halifax, N. S.*

LOVELL'S SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.—The spirit of enlightened enterprise deserves public patronage, and we are happy to embrace an opportunity of noticing the above series of publications. Upwards of twenty books have already been brought out, several of which deserve special notice. We must, however, content ourselves by a word or two concerning the "Easy Lessons in General Geography," by Mr. Hodgins, the Deputy Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada. It is a most attractive book of eighty pages, exactly suited for young beginners, and conveys just the information required, and in a style which must render the study a pleasant recreation. The conversational trip through the several countries brought before the pupil, must fasten his attention upon them, and induce in him a wish to know more about them. The maps are clear, and distinctly marked and colored. The wood-cuts of cities and animals are very neatly executed. We doubt not that teachers will adopt the book as soon as they have learned its excellencies.—*Christian Messenger, Halifax, N. S.*

We, on a former occasion, expressed our high opinion of "Lovell's General Geography." We may now say that the later publication,—"Easy Lessons in General Geography"—is equally commendable.

We can also recommend, with every confidence, the several class books on Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, English and Latin Grammar, Elocution, and Chronology. We really hope that these books will soon be introduced into every school in Nova Scotia, as well as throughout the remainder of British North America.—*British Colonist, Halifax, N. S.*

Of the various elementary books on geographical science this appears to be in every way by far the most admirable. In addition to the style of the text being more adapted for children, the maps are plain and intelligible to the most youthful mind. We have little doubt that this admirable work will become just as popular as the larger one in these Provinces.—*Reporter, Halifax, N. S.*

The plan is excellent, the text is admirably adapted to the youthful mind, and the engravings and illustrations are well executed. We took occasion to notice "Lovell's General Geography" at the time of its publication, and we may repeat the desire then expressed that his series of school books should be generally adopted in the Colonies.—*Acadian Recorder, Halifax, N. S.*

We must candidly say that we have seldom seen so much instructive and highly interesting matter contained in so small a compass. It is not only a valuable school book, but may also be referred to with advantage by those of riper years. The maps and plates are both elegant. We wish the enterprising proprietor every success, both in this, and also in his numerous other publications for the advancement of education, which are specially got up to suit the wants of British North America; and we earnestly recommend teachers throughout the Province to adopt Mr. Lovell's series for their text-books.—*Casket, Antigonish, N. S.*

This little Book is intended for young scholars, for whom we consider it admirably fitted. We would recommend the publications of Mr. Lovell to all who are interested in the advancement of education: and as his series of works are intended for the Provinces we trust the public will tender him that encouragement which his enterprise is so worthy of.—*Eastern Chronicle, Pictou, N. S.*

The book, as its name indicates, is intended for young scholars, for which it is admirably fitted; and cannot fail to be welcomed as a valuable addition to the series of school books issued by the publisher.—*Colonial Standard, Pictou, N. S.*

It cannot fail to be welcomed as a valuable addition to the series of school books issued by the publisher. We would recommend teachers and those interested in the advancement of education, to examine the series of works issued by Mr. Lovell.—*Colonial Standard, Pictou, N. S.*

The style is easy, yet comprehensive, and the student is aided in his studies by means of maps and illustrations. We are all interested in the circulation of a work issued on our own soil, and by a man who has labored heartily to give a series of school books suited to the Provinces, and we trust that this elementary work will be well patronized.—*Evening Globe, St. John, N. B.*

It is an excellent little book of its kind, containing many maps, illustrations, diagrams, &c.—*Morning Freeman, St. John, N. B.*

Comprehensiveness and simplicity of style, two characteristics very necessary in a work of this kind, have been steadily kept in view. Very well executed maps, and various illustrations are scattered through its pages, and so arranged as to greatly assist the pupil in getting a correct idea of the text. It is peculiarly adapted for the schools of this Province.—*Morning News, St. John, N. B.*

Nothing equal to it has yet appeared in this Province. The questions and answers are plain and simple, at the same time that they convey a correct idea of what the pupil has to learn. Our school teachers ought to see this work at once; and we are quite sure they would immediately ask for its introduction.—*Westmoreland Times, Moncton, N. B.*

We have received from the publisher —"Easy Lessons in General Geography," with maps and illustrations, which is a capital book for beginners in this study.—*Carleton Sentinel, Woodstock, N. B.*

From the Montreal Gazette.—Mr. Lovell's school books are well known in Canada, and we are happy to see that out of Canada, they are also becoming known. The Jury of the International Exhibition held in London, in 1862, made the following report: "The Colony "(Canada) produces many of its own school books, "among which may be mentioned 'Lovell's General "Geography,' a trustworthy and attractive manual, "remarkable for its clear arrangement and for the "fulness of its illustrative and statistical contents." Here is a verdict which, from such a source, Mr. Lovell must find highly gratifying. We notice that the London *Educational Times*, a highly respectable authority, has reviewed a part of Mr. Lovell's series of school books very favorably; which, also, he must find gratifying. As we believe our London contemporary has not a general circulation in Canada we will repeat the article at length. The judgment of its editor is valuable on such a subject:

LOVELL'S CANADIAN SCHOOL SERIES.

Lovell's General Geography—National Arithmetic—Key to ditto—Elementary Arithmetic in Decimal Currency—Natural Philosophy—Student's Note Book of Inorganic Chemistry—Classical English Spelling-Book —English Grammar Made Easy—British American Reader.

These works form part of a series of school books, which have been specially prepared for the use of the public schools of Canada, and are now in course of publication by Mr. Lovell of Montreal. They are interesting, both on particular and on general grounds, not only as a specimen of the literature of Canada, but still more of the sort of teaching which is being established in that Colony. We have been much struck with the merit of some of the volumes of the series, which, as a whole, will bear favorable comparison with any works of a similar class published in this country.

Of Mr. Hodgins' Geography we have already had occasion to speak with approval in this journal, on its first appearance two years ago. In the present edition (1862), the population returns have been brought down to 1860; and the work now forms a very complete and comprehensive text-book of geographical science, containing an amount and variety of information, bearing on the geography of the various countries of the globe, such as we must candidly avow we have not before seen compressed within the same compass in any other work. Mr. Sangster's Arithmetics appear to us to be models of arrangement and good teaching. The rules are in all cases illustrated by operations fully worked out, and explained step by step in such a way that the pupil can have no difficulty in mastering and comprehending the *rationale* of every process employed. The "Note-Book on Inorganic Chemistry" is intended as an *aide-memoire*" for students and teachers, and comprises the heads of a course of Lectures on Chemistry in a condensed form, so as to obviate the necessity of writing notes on the subject. The "Natural Philosophy" embraces the elements of Statics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, the theory of Undulations, and the mechanical theory of Music. A very valuable feature is the introduction of a great variety of problems under each section, solved, for the most part, arithmetically, by which means the general principles of mechanical science are not only more clearly comprehended by the student, but more permanently fixed in his mind.

Mr. Vasey's "English Grammar" is entitled to the praise of clearness and simplicity—a merit possessed in a still higher degree by the "Classical English Spelling Book," in which the anomalies and difficulties of English orthography are, by a judicious classification of the elementary sounds, reduced to a minimum.

The "British American Reader" of Mr. Borthwick, is a patriotic attempt to construct a Reading Book of exclusively home manufacture. The extracts are entirely either from the works of native authors, or authors who have written on America.

LOVELL'S SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.—We hope that these works will, at no distant date, be in general use. We have already borne testimony to the excellence of Mr. Lovell's publications, and are confident that a discriminating public will fully bear out our encomiums, and properly appreciate the praiseworthy enterprise of the leading British American publisher. The heads of educational institutions should examine carefully Mr. Lovell's series of school books; for we feel assured, if they do so, they cannot fail to adopt them in their schools. We believe, too, that the Superintendent of Education should feel it his duty to encourage their adoption generally throughout this Province.—*Reporter, Halifax, N. S.*

Mr. Lovell's efforts to supply our Colonial Schools with a series of text-books specially suited to our requirements we consider worthy of the highest commendation. We have examined the various works of the series, and have come to the conclusion that they are better adapted to our wants than the American or British books now in our schools, and that the Superintendent of Education and teachers would do well to adopt Lovell's series in toto, and thereby encourage Colonial pens and a Colonial publisher.—*Eastern Chronicle, Pictou, N. S.*

We are strongly of opinion that the efforts of a publisher who specially prepares a series of books for Colonial use should be encouraged, and would therefore suggest that teachers generally should examine the merits of these text-books, and if found suitable, to countenance and urge their speedy adoption.—*Colonial Standard, Pictou, N. S.*

The merit of these books is now universally acknowledged throughout the Provinces; and should therefore merit the attention and patronage of all those who desire to see the children of the Province acquire a correct knowledge of geography, without at the same time imbibing those erroneous ideas inculcated in many of the books now in use.—*Morning Telegraph, St. John, N. B.*

In these books we have just what was long required, and we trust that now, while our people are moving toward colonial unity, the government will take some steps to encourage school books that are written in and suited for British America. The movement deserves to be encouraged by our people, and Mr. Lovell, of Montreal, deserves our gratitude. The scholar will learn out of these what he could never learn out of an English work, and will have information in regard to America without hearing anything to prejudice him against the fatherland.—*Morning Post, St. John, N. B.*

They are prepared from a British, and not from an American, stand-point, and that is a great advantage. They inculcate loyalty to the Queen, while discoursing in an interesting manner on her wide-spread dominions. We have conversational trips around the boundaries of each of these provinces, and it certainly will not be the fault of the editor if very clear conceptions are not imparted. In the simplicity and excellence of its plan and method, and in the number and variety of its illustrations, it has strong claims on the attention of the teachers and pupils of the British North American Colonies.—*Colonial Presbyterian, St. John, N. B.*



BALMORAL CASTLE, THE QUEEN'S HIGHLAND RESIDENCE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

EASY LESSONS IN GENERAL GEOGRAPHY,

BY J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.B., F.R.G.S.,

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32 Superior Colored MAPS, and 43 Beautiful ENGRAVINGS.

THIS Book, designed as an *Introduction* to *Lovell's General Geography*, is intended to furnish the initiatory steps for the young Student in Geography. It contains, in a pleasing and simplified form, a complete *résumé* of the *Geography of the World;* and the beginner is attracted and won over to an interest in the subject by the instructive *Conversational Trips* which are given.

The *Easy Lessons* is on Sale at the Bookstores in the principal Cities in *England, Ireland,* and *Scotland*—in *Canada—Nova Scotia—New Brunswick—Prince Edward Island—Newfoundland—East and West Indies—Australia, &c.*

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Montreal, December, 1863. JOHN LOVELL, *Publisher.*

EXTRACT FROM "EASY LESSONS IN GENERAL GEOGRAPHY."



HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Conversational Sketch of the Queen.

1. All good and loyal little boys and girls will no doubt like to hear something about our great and noble Queen. When she is addressed in writing by any of her subjects she is styled Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria; but she is generally called the Queen.

2. The Queen lives in England, where she has several beautiful palaces, in different parts of the country. In London several wise and distinguished men assist her in governing her great empire.

3. Among the Queen's forefathers were the celebrated Alfred the Great, and William the Conqueror. The King who reigned before our Queen was her uncle, William IV. When he died, she was made Queen of the whole British empire (including all the British colonies).

4. The Queen had an excellent mother, who early taught her to love GOD. When her uncle died, and she was told that she was a Queen, her first act was to kneel down and pray to GOD for his divine guidance.

5. The Queen has ever since ruled the empire so wisely, that she is greatly beloved by all her subjects. She has a number of children, who, from their high rank, are called Princes and Princesses. Her eldest son, the Prince of Wales, visited the British North American Provinces in 1860, and was welcomed with great love and affection by all classes of the people.

6. In 1861 the Queen suffered a great loss in the death of her noble husband, Prince Albert the good. All her subjects mourned with her, and from every part of her vast empire she has received the warmest sympathy.

7. Our duty to the Queen is to love her, and to obey the laws of our country. The Bible says, "fear God and honour the King," and "obey them that have the rule over you." With one heart and voice, our prayers for her should continually ascend; and in the words of our National Anthem, we should all heartily sing:

"God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen!
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us!
God save the Queen!"

LOVELL'S SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

NATIONAL ARITHMETIC,

IN THEORY AND PRACTICE;

DESIGNED FOR THE

USE OF CANADIAN SCHOOLS.

BY JOHN HERBERT SANGSTER, ESQ.,

Mathematical Master and Lecturer on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the Normal School for Upper Canada.

JOHN LOVELL, *Publisher.*

Opinions of the Press on the National Arithmetic.

From the brief examination we have been enabled to give it, we are inclined to think it will give a more thorough knowledge of the science of numbers than any other Arithmetic we remember, and we hope Canadian teachers will give it a trial. We would recommend it particularly to any Students of Arithmetic who are prosecuting their studies without the aid of a master. It seems to us peculiarly suited for them.—*Montreal Gazette.*

It is the production of one of our most useful and energetic teachers, and it shows a thorough knowledge of the subject and adaptation to the wants of the country. We recommend our Board of School Trustees, both Grammar and Common, to introduce it into our city schools as soon as practicable.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

We think it is admirably adapted for, and should be speedily introduced into, all our Canadian schools.—*Carleton Place Herald.*

This Arithmetic is not only infinitely better adapted to the wants of this country than any other in use, but the simplicity of its rules and the practical illustrations of the theory and practice of arithmetic in the many original problems, give it a stamp of nationality highly creditable to the author.—*Markham Economist.*

We hail with much satisfaction the appearance of this work, rendered absolutely necessary by the recent introduction of the Decimal Currency into Canada. From what fame says of Mr. Sangster's capabilities as an excellent teacher and an accomplished mathematician, the volume before us has not exceeded our expectations, though it surpasses every treatise on the subject which has yet come into our hands in three essential requisites, namely; Methodical arrangement of matter; conciseness yet comprehensiveness in the demonstration of the various rules; and the immense practical utility which it possesses by the number of examination questions given at the end of each section to test the knowledge of the student as he progresses. —*Brant County Herald.*

Mr. Sangster's Book is the best going—has no competitor—cannot be matched—positively overflowing with matter. We highly recommend it. No book we have yet seen on this indispensable branch of knowledge can compare with it.—*Cayuga Sentinel.*

THE CLASSICAL ENGLISH

SPELLING BOOK;

In which the hitherto difficult art of Orthography is rendered easy and pleasant, and speedily acquired.

COMPRISING ALL THE IMPORTANT ROOT-WORDS FROM THE ANGLO-SAXON, THE LATIN AND THE GREEK:

And Several Hundred Exercises in Derivation and Verbal Distinctions.

BY GEORGE G. VASEY.

The following is from an eminent Professor in Montreal:—

I have looked carefully over the "Classical English Spelling Book, by George G. Vasey," and can speak in the highest terms of the plan upon which it is constructed.

To teachers it will be invaluable; and even to those who are not directly engaged in teaching, it will be acceptable on account of the information connected with the origin of the words of our language which it contains. I shall do all I can to recommend it, and trust it may have a wide circulation.

WM. HICKS,
Professor, McGill Normal School.

Opinions of the Press on the Classical English Spelling Book.

It is destined to become the spelling book of the province. There is no school book, we believe, extant, which in so little compass contains so great an amount of information.—*Quebec Gazette.*

This is another of Mr. Lovell's Series of School Books, and we think a very good one. It comes recommended very highly by Professor Hicks, whose long experience as a teacher makes his recommendation of great value.—*Montreal Gazette.*

This is one of Lovell's Series of School Books, destined, we hope, to replace the inferior elementary works now used in Canadian schools.—*Commercial Advertiser, Montreal.*

A most valuable class-book, especially for the instruction of advanced classes in English. It is much more than a spelling-book, being a thorough instructor in etymology as well as orthography.—*Montreal Transcript.*

The Spelling Book is really an excellent thing of the kind, with fresh ideas and new modes of obtaining and retaining information. For the boy or girl wishing to know something of his or her native tongue, it is invaluable.—*Daily British Whig, Kingston.*

After carefully examining this little book, we feel justified in speaking in the highest terms of it, and in earnestly recommending it to the atention of our School Superintendents and School Boards.—*Herald and Advertiser Kingston.*

This is a skilfully compiled spelling book—well calculated to lead to a thorough knowledge of the construction of our language.—*Peterborough Review.*

It contains a most admirable analysis of the English language, presenting the various Saxon, Latin, and Greek roots, and their derivatives, in a manner which sheds the clearest and most abundant light on the construction of our own rich, flexible, comprehensive, and expressive mother-tongue. It ought to be in the hands of every common school teacher in the Province.—*Cobourg Star.*

It contains much information, and gives the English scholar a clear insight into the derivation of words. We hope it may be extensively purchased.—*Dumfries Reformer.*

We can cordially recommend it as an excellent book, and think it will be extensively used where a uniformity of text-books is desired.—*Brockville Recorder.*

We hope we shall see it speedily introduced into our schools, as it is just the work now wanted, and will save teachers and scholars a vast amount of labor.—*Grand River Sachem.*

This is a very useful little work, and will be peculiarly acceptable to school teachers; while all will find in it a fund of information that will prove very valuable.—*British Standard, Perth.*

This is a book which ought to be in every school, as it is well fitted to succeed the Spelling-Book Superseded.—*Stratford Beacon.*

It is a long promised and long needed work, and we recommend it to the attention of the teachers throughout the country.—*Hastings Chronicle, Belleville.*

We have little doubt that this is an excellent work.—*Norfolk Messenger.*

It is one of the most perfect we have seen.—*Woodstock Times.*

When we first took up the little unpretending work, we considered it merely as a common school book, containing, perhaps, some improvements or additions in Orthography suitable for children; but on farther examination, we were agreeably disappointed to find it right well worthy the patronage of the more advanced scholars.—*Kemptville Progressionist.*

From a glance at its various headings, we are favorably impressed with the work.—*Cornwall Freeholder.*

The above is one of Lovell's Series of School Books, and contains much that is of importance to the "rising generation."—*Richmond County Advocate.*

With its intrinsic merits we are most favorably impressed.—*Stanstead Journal.*

We have this excellent spelling book. It is a work which has only to be seen to be appreciated by those interested in the education of the rising generation.—*Cayuga Sentinel.*

This is the title of another excellent school book, which is destined to supersede all others of the kind now in use. The arrangement is admirable. It begins at the beginning and ends at the end, from words composed of two letters to the most difficult in the language, all arranged in natural order and by regular gradations. We can confidently recommend it to the attention of teachers and trustees, satisfied that it cannot fail to meet with general approbation.—*Perth Courier.*

It is an excellently got up work, and ought to be introduced into all Canadian schools.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

We have just received the "Classical English Spelling Book," and "English Grammar Made Easy." They are two small works by George G. Vasey, published by John Lovell, Montreal, and well worthy the notice of both parents and teachers. There is a simplicity connected with these works which makes them adapted for the beginner, and, at the same time, they can be used by those farther advanced, with the greatest surety that they will benefit by their contents. We wish them success.—*Dunnville Independent.*

ENGLISH GRAMMAR MADE EASY,

AND ADAPTED TO THE

CAPACITY OF CHILDREN.

In which English Accidence and Etymological Parsing are rendered simple and attractive.

BY GEORGE G. VASEY.

Opinions of the Press on English Grammar Made Easy.

Well adapted for the use of schools, and students of the English language.—*True Witness, Montreal.*

It is designed for the use of the youngest children, and appears to be very ingeniously and successfully compiled.—*Peterborough Review.*

This little class-book seems to be just the thing required for the instruction of children, in the principles of English grammar. We think Mr. Vasey has succeeded in producing a work, which, it introduced as a class-book in our schools, will vastly facilitate the study of grammar. We recommend the book to the favorable notice of teachers and others interested.—*Brantford Expositor.*

It is admirably adapted to the capacity of children. The work before us is an easy and very interesting elementary introduction to English Grammar.—*Cayuga Sentinel.*

The little book we are now noticing is the simplest of any we have yet seen. If children of tender years can spare any time from ordinary studies to attend to the grammar of their language, this text-book is just the one for their purpose.—*Brockville Recorder.*

It is of great importance that an elementary book on English Grammar, at once easy and interesting, should be placed in the hands of our younger pupils, and we are of opinion that this grammar exactly supplies what is wanted. We earnestly recommend it to the attention of parents and school teachers.—*Herald and Advertiser, Kingston.*

We think it admirably adapted to its purpose—the initiation of children of tender age to the mysteries of the construction of their own language.—*Cobourg Star.*

We should like to see it introduced into all our schools, and would recommend teachers generally to procure a copy and examine for themselves.—*Perth Courier.*

We have no doubt this little work will soon be a favourite in the schools.—*British Standard, Perth.*

This is a highly desirable elementary work on English Grammar, adapted to the capacity of children.—*Hastings Chronicle, Belleville.*

As a first book, we say, unhesitatingly, that it is vastly superior to any with which we are acquainted. Author's plan is a new one, and evidently the result of much care; and we see no reason why teachers, in pursuing his method, should fail in making the subject interesting.—*Waterloo Advertiser.*

The plan upon which this little work is constructed is simple and novel, and we think when its merits become known it will come into general use.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

It is a valuable work for children—every subject treated of being couched in plain, simple language, such as young minds can easily comprehend.—*Cornwall Freeholder.*

The above is the title of another of Lovell's Series of School Books, and being in a plain, easy style, is admirably adapted to those commencing the study of grammar.—*Bowmanville Statesman.*

It is intended for small children and beginners: and as far as we can judge, it is admirably written and arranged for that purpose.—*Gananoque Reporter.*

From the cursory perusal which we have been able to give, we are induced to believe that Mr. Vasey has succeeded in giving the public a very valuable elementary work.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

OUTLINES OF CHRONOLOGY,

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS,

EDITED BY MRS. GORDON.

I have carefully looked through your "Outlines of Chronology," and I have no doubt that its usefulness will soon be acknowledged generally, and especially by those engaged in teaching. It is quite a *multum in parvo*. I shall have much pleasure in recommending it.

J. HELLMUTH, D.D.

Opinions of the Press on Outlines of Chronology.

This is an exceedingly clever little work, in which its accomplished author gives a clear and lucid explanation of the principles of the science of chronology. We have no hesitation in recommending it.—*Montreal Herald.*

We think it may be very advantageously introduced into all our schools. It is clear, concise, and well arranged.—*Montreal Gazette.*

This little work is worthy of perusal by all, and we question the judgment of the person who will not peruse it a second, aye, and even a third time. It deserves repeated perusal, and the more one reads it, the more will he gain in knowledge upon this difficult science.—*Commercial Advertiser, Montreal.*

Great care seems to have been bestowed on the compilation of the work.—*Montreal Transcript.*

BRITISH AMERICAN READER,

BY J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK,

AUTHOR OF CYCLOPÆDIA OF HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

EDUCATION OFFICE, Montreal, Dec. 31st, 1860.

MR. J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK,

Professor, Huntingdon Academy,

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that at its meeting of the 13th inst, the Council of Public Instruction approved of the book submitted by you—*The British American Reader*, which approval has been confirmed by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
LOUIS GIRARD, *Recording Clerk.*

Opinions of the Press on the British American Reader.

It does the greatest credit to the industry and taste of Mr. Borthwick.—*English Journal of Education of Lower Canada.*

The compilation is an excellent one, and no doubt, will supply a want which has hitherto been much felt.—*Montreal Herald.*

We can heartily recommend this book as the best we have yet seen for use in the British American Colonies.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A very valuable work, and one much required. The British American Reader should find a place in every Canadian school.—*Commercial Advertiser, Montreal.*

The selection of pieces seems well made, with much tact and sound discretion. There is nothing with which any can be offended, much from which all may derive both profit and amusement.—*True Witness, Montreal.*

The selection of pieces in this book is, we think, made with judgment, and the whole will convey, in a very pleasing manner, much information about America generally.—*Montreal Witness.*

Mr. Borthwick has so ably accomplished the task he undertook, that very many readers, who have long passed the school-boy era of life, will find his work a most useful book.—*Montreal Transcript.*

This is the very book for our Canadian youth. We wish Mr. Borthwick every possible success.—*British Whig, Kingston.*

We have no hesitation in recommending its general use, and doubt not it will secure ready acceptance in all British America.—*Bytown Gazette.*

From its pages we receive much valuable information, historical and statistical, in reference to our own country; and its general selections are all that could be desired in a Reading Book for our public schools.—*Peterborough Review.*

We trust to see this book take the place of many of the foreign works now in use throughout the country.—*Eastern Townships Gazette, Granby.*

We have the utmost reason to be proud of its selections: it is, indeed, almost a miracle of books for the young.—*Richmond County Advocate.*

This work is well done, and we trust that the attempt to *nationalize* our school books will meet with abundant success.—*Stanstead Journal.*

LOVELL'S SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.—Mr. Lovell is one of the most enterprising and spirited of Canadian publishers in the department of works of utility. We have lately received several numbers of his series of school books on spelling, reading, and grammar, in which we think he fully bears out the object which he professes to have in view, viz., rendering these branches of education simple and attractive. The books are well printed, and cheaply though firmly bound, so as to bring them within the reach of all persons who have children to send to school.—*London Prototype.*

The trustees of the Melbourne Female Seminary have introduced an entire uniformity of the British American series of school books now being published by Mr. Lovell of Montreal. This is a good movement in the right direction. It will avoid all the evils of a multiplicity of text-books in the new institution, which has commenced under very favorable auspices. It will ultimately be a great saving of expense to parents, who have much just cause of complaint on account of the frequent changes and ill-adaptedness of many of the books used in our schools. These excellent home publications ought to be introduced into the schools generally throughout the province, for many very obvious reasons; and especially because they are much better adapted to Canadian schools than either American or even British works generally are.—*Richmond County Advertiser.*

NATIONALITY OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

Anticipating somewhat the action of our long-promised Council of Public Instruction, upon whose success seems to depend the subject of reform in our schools, it may not however be impertinent or profitless for us to notice some of those radical deficiencies that exist in our School system.

The most obvious and the chief defect in the Common and the Higher Schools of the Eastern Townships, is the great want of nationality in the text-books which they use. They are anything and everything but Canadian. In our Readers we find speeches of Patrick Henry, Webster and Clay, glowing descriptions of our Southern neighbors, notices of their prominent men, and pictures of their natural scenery and wonders of art; but what of Canada?—what of her worthies, her institutions, her progress, and her beauties of nature? Absolutely nothing. Our Geographies are of the same nature; full particulars relative to every State and Territory in the Union—usually occupying a third or more of the book—and the whole of the British Provinces in North America hastily and carelessly summed up in the compass of four or five pages. Our Histories, and many other books, are as faulty as those just named.

Now, we do not pretend to say that a child cannot as well be taught the art of reading from a book made up of foreign miscellany as from any other; but what we do say is that a book adapted to Canadian scholars would not be used in the United States, nor would a book intended for Republicans be used in any of the monarchies of Europe. In all countries wherein a complete system of Education has been developed, the nationality of a text-book is one of its greatest elements of success. Book-makers, book-sellers and book-buyers equally well understand this. Would that it were as well understood in Canada.

Now, what is the tendency of this system? Is it not—either by presenting to the minds of our youth foreign models of excellence, or by excluding them from that which is most essential for them to know—to make them foreign in their tastes and predilections, and admirers of everything abroad—and, we might add, despisers of everything at home? If we would see those that are to come after us, and to inherit our birthrights, worthy to enjoy, and fitted to promote that high destiny which awaits our country, we must make them patriots in their tender years. Instruction by the home fireside is not alone sufficient. We must put in their hands Canadian books, to be read and studied at school. When this is done, prosperity is in store for us and our country.—*Watreloo Advertiser.*

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.
Accumulated Fund, £2,122,828 8s. Sterling.
Annual Revenue, £422,401 2s. 2d. Sterling.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to the risk.

Losses by fire from lightning made good, also damage sustained by the explosion of Gas, occurring within Buildings on or in which the Company has insurances.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The leading features of the Office are :—

1. Entire security to Assurers.
2. The large Bonus additions already declared, and the prospect of a further Bonus at the next investigation.
3. The advantages afforded by the varied Tables of Premiums—unrestricted Conditions of Policies—and general liberality in dealing with the Assured.

New and Important Advantages.

1. Half Premium System.

By this Table a person may insure his life at one-half of the usual rate, and thus secure all the benefits of the Half Credit System, without any debt being incurred.

2. Double Insurance System.

By this Table, for a moderate Premium, a Policy may be effected which will increase to double the amount originally assured. This system is particularly advantageous to young lives.

Indisputable Certificates.

Upon application, and on certain conditions, the Company's Policies are declared unchallengeable and free from extra premium for Foreign Residence.

Application of Bonus.

The Assured have the option of applying their Bonuses in either of the following ways—

1. To be added to the Sum Assured—and payable with the sum in the Policy.
2. To surrender them for an immediate payment in Cash.
3. To the reduction and ultimate *extinction* of the future premiums.

Lapsed Policies.

Such Policies may be revived at any period within six months from the expiry of the twenty-one days of grace, on payment of the premium with interest, without any Medical examination or certificate.

The full power of settling losses is invested in the Montreal Board of Directors.

Forms of Proposal and every information will be furnished upon application at the

HEAD OFFICE, 2, 4, 5, EXCHANGE.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,

General Agents for Canada.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF ENGLAND;

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING,

AND LARGE RESERVE FUNDS;

Royal Insurance Buildings, corner Commissioner and Common Streets,

MONTREAL.

Fire Department.

This Company continues to INSURE Buildings and all other descriptions of Property against loss or damage by Fire, on the most favourable terms, and at the lowest rates charged by any good English Company.

All just losses promptly settled without deduction or discount, and without reference to England.

The large capital and judicious management of this Company insures the most perfect safety to the assured.

No charge for policies or Transfers.

Life Department.

The following ADVANTAGES, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives:—

Perfect security for the fulfilment of its engagements to Policy-holders;

Favorable Rates of Premium;

A high reputation for Prudence and Judgment, and the most liberal consideration of all questions connected with the interests of the assured;

Thirty Days' Grace allowed for payment of renewal premiums, and no forfeiture of Policy from unintentional mistake;

Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums may be renewed within three months, by paying the premium, with a fine of ten shillings per cent., on the production of satisfactory evidence of the good state of health of the life assured;

Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting to two-thirds of its net amount;

Large Bonus declared, 1855, amounting to £2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured, being, on ages from twenty to forty, 80 per cent. on the premium. Next division of profits in 1865.

Stamps and Policies not charged for.

All Medical Fees paid by the Company.

Medical Referee—W. E. SCOTT, M.D.

H. L. ROUTH,

Montreal, December, 1863. *Agent.*

COLONIAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Offices.

EDINBURGH; and MONTREAL, Colonial Company's Buildings, 19 Great St. James Street.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.
REVENUE (1863) £130,000 STERLING.

Board of Directors.

The Honorable Justice McCORD.
BENJAMIN H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier, La Banque du Peuple.
H. STARNES, Esq., Manager Ontario Bank.
R. S. TYLEE, Esq., Merchant.
A. SIMPSON, Esq.

Medical Adviser: GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, M.D.

Manager: W. M. RAMSAY.

Inspector of Agencies:—RICHARD BULL.

The Directors of the Colonial Life Assurance Company beg to direct the attention of the public to the following Table of Rates for Assurances upon a very economical plan:

Rates for an Assurance of £100 *payable at Death on a reduced System.*

WITHOUT PROFITS.			WITH PROFITS AFTER FIRST 7 YEARS.		
AGE NEXT BIRTH-DAY.	First 7 Years.	Remainder of Life.	AGE NEXT BIRTH-DAY.	First 7 Years.	Remainder of Life.
20	£1 1 8	£2 1 10	20	£1 1 8	£2 5 7
25	1 4 9	2 7 8	25	1 4 9	2 12 0
30	1 8 0	2 14 11	30	1 8 0	2 19 11
35	1 11 10	3 4 0	35	1 11 10	3 9 10
40	1 16 3	3 16 0	40	1 16 3	4 3 0
45	2 0 11	4 12 8	45	2 0 11	5 1 1
50	2 8 4	5 16 10	50	2 8 4	6 7 5

Proposals decided on by the Board in Montreal at any time.

A Bonus declared every five years, which can be taken for a present payment in cash, or applied in reduction of premium, or it may be added to the amount of the policy.

Claims settled in three months, or *immediately* if required, under discount.

Policies with profits purchased after one year's premium has been paid.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for payment of the Premium; and should the Assured die within that period, the claim is binding on the Company.

A Policy for £1000 opened in 1847 has been increased by application of the Bonus to £1235.

Every information on the subject of Life Assurance will be given here, or at any of the Agencies.

W. M. RAMSAY,
Manager for Canada.

AGENCIES IN EVERY TOWN IN CANADA.

Life Association of Scotland,

FOUNDED 1838.

LEADING FEATURES.

The Association has two distinct Schemes of Assurance, which parties assuring have the opportunity of joining.

CLASS A.—(Ordinary Assurances.)

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION of Profits in Cash.

POLICY-HOLDERS FREE FROM RISKS OF PARTNERSHIP, and Sums Assured guaranteed.

RATES OF PREMIUM moderate, and calculated so as to place all ages on a footing of *perfect equality*.

MOST LIBERAL CONDITIONS as to limits of residence, &c.

INDISPUTABILITY OF POLICIES after five years.

SUMS ASSURED are payable in cases of death during the days of grace, although the premiums be not paid.

CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION from *all restrictions on residence, &c.*, granted after five years.

NO EXPENSE to parties assuring but the premium.

CLASS B.—(Unconditional Assurances.)

OMISSION to pay a premium by oversight does not affect the Assurance, and after a time payment may be intentionally postponed for a year.

THE ASSURED is not subject to any restriction as to occupation or residence; and NO EXTRA PREMIUMS can ever be payable.

THE POLICY-HOLDER, on surrendering his Policy, can withdraw an unusually large proportion of his payments, (after five years, *one-half* of the premiums paid,) or in most cases, take a paid-up policy, for *double* the amount; or he may withdraw the same sum as a loan on the policy.

ONE-THIRD OF THE PREMIUMS for the first five years may remain unpaid, without interest.

PROFITS divided by adding to the amount of the sum assured, or the Policy-holder may exchange the bonus addition for a cash payment, or a reduction of the premium.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA.

PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL.

Directors.

DAVID TORRANCE, Esq., Merchant.
GEORGE MOFFATT, Jun., Esq., Merchant.
ALEXANDER MORRIS, Esq., M.P.P., Advocate.
The Hon. G. E. CARTIER, M.P.P., Advocate.
THOMAS KIRBY, Esq., Manager Commercial Bank.

Medical Officer,—R. PALMER HOWARD, Esq., M.D.
Solicitors,—MESSRS. TORRANCE & MORRIS.
SECRETARY,—JAMES GRANT.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND

WAS FOUNDED IN 1838,

AND HAS ISSUED

Upwards of Sixteen Thousand Policies for Life Assurances,

Amounting to upwards of Seven Million Pounds Sterling.

THE ANNUAL INCOME IS UPWARDS OF £193,000 STERLING.

JAMES GRANT,
SECRETARY.

Montreal, December, 1863.

SCOTTISH
PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Incorporated by Imperial Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - - - - - ONE MILLION STERLING.
INVESTED IN CANADA - - - - - - - - $450,000.

CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Directors.

HUGH TAYLOR, Esq., Advocate.
R. D. COLLIS, Esq., Merchant.
WM. EDMONSTONE, Esq., Merchant.
W. B. LAMBE, Esq., Advocate.
Medical Adviser—WM. FRASER, Esq., M.D.
Solicitor—STRACHAN BETHUNE, Esq., Advocate.
Bankers—BANK OF MONTREAL.
Inspector of Agencies—GEORGE ROSS ROBERTSON.
Secretary—A. DAVIDSON PARKER.

OFFICE, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Attention is directed to the rates of Premium adopted by this Company, which will compare favourably with that of any other similar Institution in Canada. Assurances may be effected at any age from 15 to 70. Investment of the Company's Funds to the large amount of

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

Has been Completed in Canadian Securities:

And as all business transactions are finally disposed of in the Province, the "Scottish Provincial" offers all the facilities presented by a purely local Company, while it possesses the additional advantage of a large capital and an influential and responsible body of Shareholders in Great Britain.

SURRENDER VALUE OF LIFE POLICIES.

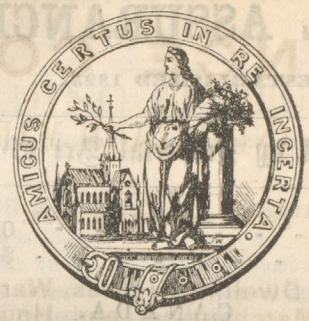
Under Policies of not less than three years' duration, effected for whole term of Life and at uniform rates, a large return of at least 40 per cent. of ordinary premiums paid, will be allowed in the event of the Assured relinquishing the same.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected at moderate rates of Premium,
AND LOSSES SETTLED IN CANADA.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER,
Resident Secretary.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.



Established in Glasgow in the year 1826. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Existing Assurances £4,500,000. Annual Income, £175,000. Accumulated Fund, £950,000.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

All being parties ASSURED for Life in the Society.

PRESIDENT.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

His Grace the Duke of BUCCLEUCH. | His Grace the Duke of ATHOLL.
The Right Hon. the LORD JUSTICE-GENERAL.

ORDINARY DIRECTORS.

THOMAS HILL, Esq., of Merrylee.
DAVID LAW, Esq., Phœnix Iron Works.
M. E. ROBINOW, Esq., Merchant.
GEO. STEVENSON, Esq., Manufacturer.
ROBERT JAMESON, Esq., Writer.
Rev. NORMAN MCLEOD, D.D., Barony Parish.
WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq., Merchant.
ANDREW MCEWAN, Esq., Accountant.

MANAGER.—WILLIAM SPENS, Esq. | SECRETARY.—JOHN STOTT, Esq.

This office being purely Mutual, the whole profits belong to the assured. Its affairs are managed by Directors whose interests are identical with those of the assured.

☞ Particular attention is invited to the subjoined table of MINIMUM PREMIUMS, under which, it is believed that, with perfect security, assurances can be effected more economically than in other offices. Under this mode,

A person of the age of 20 would, for the Ordinary Premium for £1000, assure £1500.
A person of the age of 30 would, for the Ordinary Premium for £1000, assure £1400.
A person of the age of 40 would, for the Ordinary Premium for £1000, assure £1333.

TABLE A. C. MINIMUM PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age	Annual Prem.	Age	Annual Prem.	Age	Annual Prem.	Age	Annual Prem.	Age	Annual Prem.	Age	Annual Prem.	Age	Annual Prem.	Age	Annual Prem.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
20	1 8 6	25	1 12 0	30	1 16 7	35	2 2 2	40	2 9 7	45	2 18 8	50	3 10 9	55	4 6 4
21	1 9 3	26	1 12 10	31	1 17 7	36	2 3 6	41	2 11 4	46	3 0 9	51	3 13 7	56	4 10 0
22	1 9 11	27	1 13 8	32	1 18 8	37	2 4 10	42	2 13 0	47	3 3 1	52	3 16 3	57	4 14 0
23	1 10 7	28	1 14 5	33	1 19 9	38	2 6 4	43	2 14 10	48	3 5 5	53	3 19 6	58	4 18 1
24	1 11 3	29	1 15 5	34	2 0 11	39	2 7 11	44	2 16 9	49	3 8 1	54	4 2 9	59	5 2 6
..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	..	.....	60	5 7 2

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 20 may, by payment of £1 8s. 6d. yearly, 14s. 8d. half-yearly, or 7s. 6d. quarterly, secure £100, payable six months after death.

Comparison of annual rates charged by first class British offices, for Assurance of £100 Stg., without participation in profits.

Age.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	1 16 4	1 15 1	1 14 10	1 13 8	1 12 11	1 12 5	1 12 3

Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society, as per above example, £1 8s. 6d.

The Society's Pamphlets and Tables of Rates may be had on application to the undersigned Agents.

LAWFORD & NELSON,
Corner Place d'Armes and Notre Dame Sts.

Medical Officer.—W. SUTHERLAND, Esq., M.D.

ROBT. MITCHELL,
23 St. François Xavier Street.

BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY,

FIRE AND INLAND MARINE.

INCORPORATED 1833.

This Company insures Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Mills, Manufactories, Stocks, Merchandise, and Household Goods against loss or damage by Fire.

☞ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED IN MONTREAL.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

Annual Income $1,593,732 | Paid Claims to Heirs $3,934,103
Cash Assets, $8,500,000.

The principle on which this Company is founded is purely **MUTUAL.** **ALL** the accumulations being equally divided between the policy holders.

The undersigned is prepared to show, by figures, the advantages this office affords to the assured.

Equal, if not superior, to any Company doing Business in Canada.

FIRST CLASS CITY REFERENCES GIVEN.

M. H. GAULT, Agent,
45 St. François Xavier Street.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

14 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

AND 59 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

ACCUMULATED FUND $4,800,000. ANNUAL INCOME $830,000

Directors.

JOHN GREENSHIELDS, ESQ., Merchant. | WM. WORKMAN, ESQ., President City Bank.

SIMPSON & BETHUNE, AGENTS.

THE ADVANTAGES which this Society offers to good lives are—*a greatly larger original Assurance for the same Premium, and eventually as large additions as where the ordinary high rate of Premium is charged.*

For the same yearly sum, as large an Assurance may generally be secured *from the first* as can be looked for elsewhere after many years' accumulation of *Bonuses*. Thus, a Policy for £1200 or £1250 may be had for the Premium usually charged to Assure £1000 only.

In addition to this immediate advantage, the WHOLE PROFITS are secured to the Policy-holders themselves, and are divided on a system peculiarly favourable to good lives.

Policies originally for £1000, which have shared at the two Septennial Divisions, have thus already been increased to £1300, £1500, and in some instances to £1780.

TABLE SHOWING THE PREMIUM, BY DIFFERENT MODES OF PAYMENT, FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 AT DEATH.

Age.	Annual Premium payable during Life.	ANNUAL PREMIUM LIMITED TO			Single Payment.	Age.
		Twenty-One Payments.	Fourteen Payments.	Seven Payments.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	
21	1 16 3	2 10 6	3 4 11	5 10 0	33 0 1	21
25	1 18 0	2 12 6	3 7 3	5 14 0	34 2 0	25
30	2 1 6	2 15 4	3 11 2	6 0 1	36 4 0	30
35	2 6 10	3 0 2	3 16 11	6 10 0	39 2 9	35
40	2 14 9	3 7 5	4 5 2	7 3 7	43 2 10	40
45	3 5 9	3 17 6	4 16 4	8 0 7	48 0 8	45
50	4 1 7	4 12 1	5 12 4	9 2 10	53 19 3	50
55	5 1 11	5 10 2	6 12 1	10 8 6	60 0 8	55

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Capital, £1,100,000 Sterling.

FUNDS IN CANADA, OVER $60,000.

CANADA BRANCH, HEAD OFFICE: 59 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—WILLIAM WORKMAN, Esq., President City Bank.
JOHN REDPATH, Esq., Vice President Bank of Montreal.
JOHN GREENSHIELDS, Esq., Merchant.
BENJAMIN H. LEMOINE, Esq., Cashier La Banque du Peuple.

BANKERS—THE CITY BANK,

WHERE AMPLE FUNDS ARE KEPT TO MEET CLAIMS.

SIMPSON & BETHUNE, MONTREAL, GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA.

FIRE INSURANCES

EFFECTED ON EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LIFE ASSURANCES

Granted either with or without profits, at moderate rates, *and lower than most Offices*, for the WHOLE TERM OF LIFE, or SHORT PERIODS, PAYABLE DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE ASSURED, and also ON JOINT LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS.

☞ **LOSSES PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF WITHOUT DEDUCTION OR DISCOUNT.**

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Halifax, General Agent for Nova Scotia.
ALEXANDER BALLACH, St. John, General Agent for New Brunswick.

LIFE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

FOR THE

Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £300,000 Stg.,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO ONE MILLION Stg.,

ANNUAL REVENUE FROM PREMIUMS £150,000 Stg.

The Assets are over £500,000 Stg.

HEAD OFFICES:—2, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON, ENGLAND,
12, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

CANADA HEAD OFFICE,

69 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, C. E.

Directors in Canada.

HENRY THOMAS, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas, Thibaudeau & Co.,) Director, Bank of Montreal, *Chairman*.

THE HON. CHAS. ALLEYN, Q.C., M.P.P., Quebec.
CHAS. JOHN BRYDGES, Esq., Managing Director of the Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal.
ANGUS CAMERON, Esq., President of the Bank of Toronto, Toronto.
THE HON. G. E. CARTIER, M.P.P., Montreal.
ROBERT CASSELS, Esq., Cashier, Bank of Upper Canada, Toronto.
THOMAS CRAMP, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, Montreal.
THE HON. WM. McMASTER, M.L.C., Director of the Ontario Bank, Toronto.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

WM. FRASER, Esq., M.D.

SECRETARY FOR CANADA,

EDWARD RAWLINGS, 69 Great St. James Street, Montreal.

Directors in London.

HENRY WICKHAM WICKHAM, Esq., M.P., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN CHEETHAM, Esq., Staleybridge.
JOHN FIELD, Esq., Warnford Court, City.
CHARLES FORSTER, Esq., M.P. for Walsall.
RICHARD FRANCIS GEORGE, Esq., Bath.
HENRY H. HARRISON, Esq., Hamilton Place, St. John's Wood.
THOMAS C. HAYWARD, Esq., Minories, and Highbury.
JOHN HEDGINS, Esq., Cavendish Club.
JAMES EDWARD McCONNELL, Esq., Wolverton.
C. W. REYNOLDS, Esq., Eaton Place, Belgravia.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., late H. M. Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
H. WICKHAM WICKHAM, Esq., M.P. for Brad'd.
THOMAS WINKWORTH, Esq., Gresham Club, and Canonbury.
J. P. BROWN-WESTHEAD, Esq., M.P. for York.

MEDICAL ADVISER.

A. C. MACLAREN, R.C.S.E.

MANAGER.

WILLIAM CLELAND, 2 Waterloo Place Pall Mall, S. W.

Directors in Scotland.

ALEX. ALLAN, Esq., of Hillside, Edinburgh.
JAMES FORMAN, Esq., Advocate, Edinburgh.
ROBERT HUNTER, Esq., Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Edinburgh.
Professor LAYCOCK, M.D., F.R.C.P., University of Edinburgh.
THOMAS SPROT, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh.
DONALD CUTHBERTSON, Esq., Accountant, Glasgow.
ROBERT HUNTER, M.D., Glasgow,
ALEXANDER STRATHERN, Esq., Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire.
JN. STEWART, Esq., of Craigie Buckler, Aberdeen.
WILLIAM GORDON, Esq., Treasurer for the City of Aberdeen.
THOMAS COUPER, Esq., Manager of the Dundee Shipping Company, Dundee.
JAMES YEAMAN, Esq., Craigie Cliff, Dundee.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CRAWFORD, S.S.C.

MANAGER.

JAMES R. CARPHIN, 12 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

The Directors of each Board are fully qualified Shareholders in the Society.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

In addition to the Business usually transacted by Life Assurance Associations, this Society is specially constituted to grant Bonds of Indemnity to Bankers, Merchants, Public Companies, Municipal Corporations and others, against losses occasioned by the dishonesty or infidelity of their Employees.

TO EMPLOYERS

The system of this Society offers great advantages, inasmuch as it not only secures to them the prompt payment of any loss so sustained; but affords them the means of avoiding the unpleasantness, and to a great extent uncertainty, attendant upon Private Suretyships; and as the Society, *for its own safety*, takes all steps to ascertain the character of an applicant for employment, Employers are relieved of that necessarily delicate and troublesome task, and are assured by the fact of the Society's consenting to grant a guarantee, that the Candidate for such employ has been found, as far as it is possible to be known, fully worthy of their confidence and trust.

TO EMPLOYEES,

It obviates the unpleasant necessity of resorting to their personal friends, and enables them by payment of a small annual premium, to be their own independent sureties—with the satisfaction of feeling that the security they give is of the most substantial nature, and at the same time, a convincing proof of their well-established trustworthiness.

TO BONDSMEN,

It affords, in approved cases, the means of immediate release from the liability under which they have placed themselves: every facility being given to substitute the Society's Bonds for existing suretyships—no expense beyond the actual premium being incurred.

This system of Guarantee has been thoroughly tested, and its advantages largely made use of by the Mercantile and Commercial Communities in Great Britain, and most of her dependencies—the various departments of Government, in addition, being authorized by special Act of the Imperial Parliament to accept the Bonds of *this Society only*.

The Rates of Premium in all cases are commensurate with the risk incurred.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Society, from its peculiar constitution and the large amount of its income, from both premiums and invested Capital, is in a position to transact Life Assurance business upon terms unusually favorable to Assurers.

The following are the more prominent features in this Department:—

All Life Policies issued upon the faithful representations of Assurers, are indisputable.

Policies, on which five full premiums have been paid, are purchased by the Society.

On Policies for over £200 stg. for the whole of Life, one half the premiums for first five years may remain unpaid at interest at five per cent. per annum.

Three-fourths of the entire profits of the Society are divisible amongst the Life Policy Holders on the Profit scale of Premiums.

In consequence of the profits of the Guarantee Department, (which shew a large annual increase,) already more than paying the whole expenses of the management of the Society, Life Policy-holders are placed in a peculiarly advantageous position in respect of Bonuses, seeing that in addition to the unencumbered profits of the Life Business, they participate in the continually increasing profits of the **Guarantee also.** Thus persons assuring with this Society, not only pay a very low rate of premium for Life Assurance, but get in addition to three-fourths of the Life profits, *three-fourths of the Guarantee also*—the two together being equal to, if not more than the **whole of the profits of the Life Business.**

All the advantages of a Mutual Society are thus at once obtained, without incurring the liabilities attendant thereon; and the Assurers have, in addition, the security of a large *Subscribed Capital,* the prudent employment of which gives a still further ratio of increase to profits.

Thirty days' grace is allowed for payment of Premiums, and in the event of death before the expiry of such grace, the claim will be paid, less amount of premium due.

Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums may be subsequently renewed by paying the premium, and a small fine, on the production of satisfactory evidence of the good state of the life assured.

All claims, Life or Guarantee, paid without reference to London.

TABLE OF RATES for Assurance of £100 Stg. ($486.67) on a single life for the whole term, with right to participate in the Periodical Divisions of Profits.

Age next Birthday.	Annual Premium. Stg.	Cy.	Half-yearly Premium. Stg.	Cy.	Age next Birthday.	Annual Premium. Stg.	Cy.	Half-yearly Premium. Stg.	Cy.
	£ s. d.	$ c.	£ s. d.	$ c.		£ s. d.	$ c.	£ s. d.	$ c.
15	1 13 7	or 8·17	0 17 4	or 4·21	38	3 0 0	or 14·60	1 10 10	or 7·50
16	1 14 6	" 8·40	0 17 10	" 4·33	39	3 1 10	" 15·04	1 11 10	" 7·75
17	1 15 4	" 8·60	0 18 4	" 4·46	40	3 3 9	" 15·51	1 12 10	" 7·99
18	1 16 3	" 8·82	0 18 8	" 4·54	41	3 5 11	" 16·04	1 13 11	" 8·25
19	1 17 2	" 9·04	0 19 2	" 4·66	42	3 7 9	" 16·48	1 15 0	" 8·52
20	1 18 0	" 9·24	0 19 8	" 4·78	43	3 10 3	" 17·09	1 16 3	" 8·82
21	1 18 11	" 9·46	1 0 1	" 4·89	44	3 12 9	" 17·70	1 17 4	" 9·09
22	1 19 11	" 9·71	1 0 7	" 5.01	45	3 15 3	" 18·31	1 18 9	" 9·43
23	2 0 10	" 9·93	1 1 0	" 5·11	46	3 17 11	" 18·96	2 0 2	" 9·77
24	2 1 9	" 10·15	1 1 6	" 5·23	47	4 0 9	" 19·65	2 1 6	" 10·09
25	2 2 9	" 10·40	1 2 0	" 5·35	48	4 3 9	" 20·38	2 3 2	" 10 50
26	2 3 10	" 10·66	1 2 7	" 5·49	49	4 6 11	" 21·15	2 4 10	" 10·90
27	2 4 10	" 10·90	1 3 1	" 5·62	50	4 10 3	" 21·96	2 6 7	" 11·33
28	2 5 11	" 11·17	1 3 8	" 5·76	51	4 13 11	" 22·85	2 8 4	" 11·76
29	2 7 1	" 11·45	1 4 3	" 5·90	52	4 17 8	" 23·76	2 10 4	" 12·24
30	2 8 2	" 11·69	1 4 10	" 6·04	53	5 1 9	" 24·75	2 12 4	" 12·73
31	2 9 5	" 12·02	1 5 6	" 6·20	54	5 5 11	" 25·77	2 14 7	" 13·27
32	2 10 8	" 12·32	1 6 1	" 6·35	55	5 10 6	" 26·88	2 17 0	" 13·86
33	2 12 1	" 12·67	1 6 10	" 6·53	56	5 15 2	" 28·02	2 19 5	" 14·55
34	2 13 6	" 13·01	1 7 7	" 6·71	57	6 0 4	" 29·28	3 2 1	" 15·10
35	2 15 0	" 13·38	1 8 4	" 6·89	58	6 5 9	" 30·59	3 4 11	" 15·79
36	2 16 7	" 13·76	1 9 1	" 7·08	59	6 11 7	" 32·01	3 7 11	" 16·52
37	2 18 3	" 14·17	1 10 0	" 7·30	60	6 17 9	" 33·51	3 11 1	" 17·29

EXAMPLE.—A person 25 years of age, by paying £2 2s. 9d. Stg. ($10.40) annually, can secure £100 Stg. ($486.67) whenever death may happen, together with such addition as may have been appropriated to the Policy by way of Bonus.

Premiums are also made payable Quarterly.

Assurances are also granted upon Joint Lives; for Short Terms; or for sums payable at a Stated Age.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The next investigation of the affairs of the Society with reference to the Division of Profits, will fall to be made at the close of the year 1865, and all persons Assuring during the present year on the "With Profits" Table, will then be entitled to **Two Years' Bonus**, which may either be received in cash, appropriated to the reduction of Premiums, or added to the amount Assured.

The Combination of Life Assurance with Guarantee, which is a feature *introduced by this Society*, affords the following important advantages to the Assured:—

When the Life and Guarantee Policies are for an equal amount, (the rate of Premium of the Guarantee not exceeding one and a half per cent.,) **an abatement equal to half of the Guarantee Premium** is made in the Life Premium.

When the Life Assurance is for DOUBLE the amount of the Guarantee, (the rate being as before stated,) the **whole of the Guarantee Premium** is appropriated to the Life Premium.

For example, a Guarantee Policy is required by A. B. for **£500** Stg., and the Premium being one and a half per cent. for the character of the risk undertaken, he pays **£7 10s.** Stg. a year. He Assures his Life for an equal amount, and the age being, say **35** next birthday, the Annual Premium, *with Profits* as per Table of Rates annexed, is **£2 15s.** Stg. per cent., equal to **£13 15s.** Stg., for **£500** Stg.; but an abatement equal to half of the Guarantee Premium being allowed, the Life Premium is reduced to **£10** Stg., thus presenting the advantage of an immediate reduction of the Premium equal to **27** per cent., or a prospective Bonus of **£135** Stg. on the amount assured.

Or, suppose the Guarantee to be as above stated, **£500** Stg., and the Life Assurance **£1,000** Stg., the yearly Life Premium, as above specified, would be **£27 10s.** Stg.; but the whole of the Guarantee Premium (**£7 10s.** Stg.) being allowed, the Life Premium is reduced to **£20** Stg., being equal to **26** per cent. immediate reduction of premium, or a prospective addition of more than **£230** Stg. to the sum assured.

In other cases than those specified, the reductions are matter of special arrangement, and depend on the class of risk, rate of premium, and the relative proportion of Life and Guarantee.

The foregoing benefits are available by existing Guarantee Policy holders, who may be disposed to effect a Life Assurance, or by Life Policy holders who may hereafter require Guarantee.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and all information may be obtained from the Canada Head Office, Montreal.

EDWARD RAWLINGS,
Secretary.

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